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THE
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MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM
CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS OF
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BIOGRAPHIANA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL OR-
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ADVERTISEMENT.

On completing the FIFTY-SECOND Volume of this Miscellany, the Editor tenders his sincerest thanks to those of his original Subscribers who have survived the stern march of time, for the generous support which they have conferred on his labours. He earnestly hopes that their long intercourse has not produced satiety, and that the sympathy of principles and taste which first produced their literary connection, has never been, nor ever will be disturbed. In the singular vicissitudes of the world, which have taken place during the production of so extended a periodical Series, the same principles which influenced the Editor in the composition of his Prospectus, and in the arrangement of his first Number, have continued to govern his conduct. He then believed what he has since experienced, that in the great family of the British People, there were to be found a sufficient number of Friends of liberal principles, on questions of Politics and Government, who at the same time were qualified to enjoy a Magazine, with higher literary and scientific pretensions, than had previously characterized our Monthly Miscellanies. He felt at the same time, that a periodical publication possessed capabilities for diffusing useful practical Knowledge, and all novel facts in the Arts and Sciences, and under these combined views this Miscellany was undertaken, and has been perseveringly conducted.

The Editor's judgment is blunted, and his readers and correspondents are guilty of the basest flattery, if the series have not progressively improved, if they have not kept pace in taste, with the taste which they fostered and created, and if all the late numbers have not possessed a superiority not only over their elder brethren, but over all contemporaneous publications.

Strong in this sentiment, which is echoed from all quarters, the Editor has acted on the maxim that "that good wine, needs no bush;" and he has, therefore, forborne to enter into a competition of empiricism with certain adventurers in the same line of publication, who seek to catch the unwary by their boisterous advertisements, confident that the best advertisement is the constant superiority of his numbers, in Information, Interest, and Utility, and that his best advertizers are the good opinions of the intelligent portion of the nation, expressed in the circles in which they respectively move.

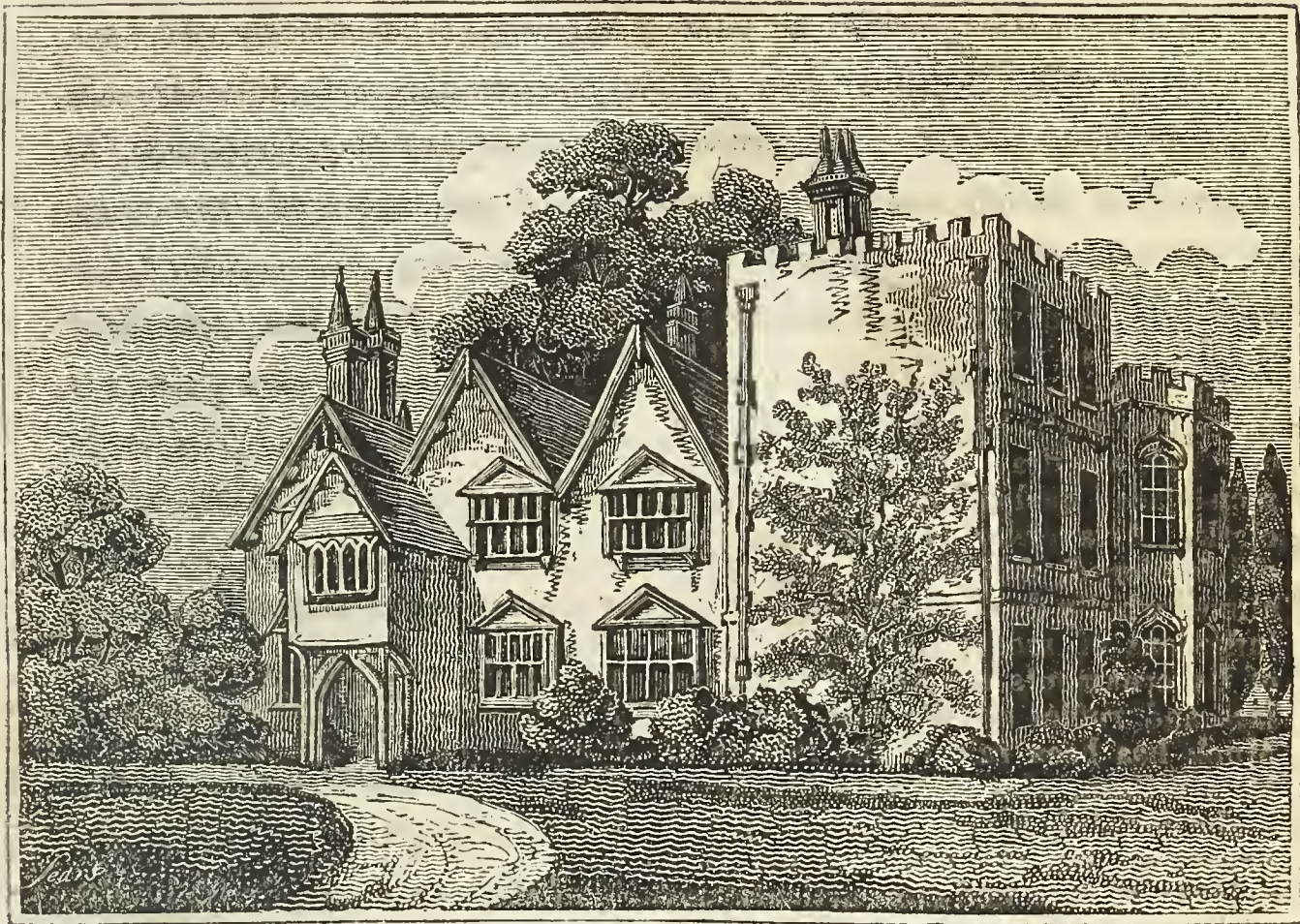
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AUGUST 1, 1821.

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LOCKE'S RESIDENCE AT OTES, NEAR HARLOW.

Mr. LOCKE resided, for the benefit of its salubrious air, during the last fourteen years of his life, almost entirely at Otes Manor House, then the seat of Sir Francis Masham, whose lady, Damaris, was daughter of Dr. Cudworth, author of the *Intellectual System*. Here he died in October, 1704, and was buried on the south of the Church-yard of High Laver, under a black marble grave-stone, which has lately been repaired at the expence of the Rev. P. Budworth. His "*Essay on the Human Understanding*," his work on "*Education*," and his "*Reasonableness of Christianity*," were published during his residence here; and his published Letters to his friends were, during a period of many years, dated from this interesting house.

VISIT of a MUSICAL AMATEUR to the BRITISH METROPOLIS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AS I treat myself with a journey to London once a year, and visit most of the places of public amusement, particularly those of a musical character, I am induced to send you some remarks, in hopes of drawing forth the observations of some other of your correspondents upon the same subjects.

There is something delightful in a London breakfast.—I always sit down
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in good earnest to attack the bread and butter (which I think the best in the world), and enjoy the flavour of the tea,—the *cream* is too ethereal in *hue* and *quality* for my taste; but the hot rolls and wet newspaper are luxuries indeed. As I run my eye down the steamy columns of this pleasant companion before the fire, I see invitations to the play, the opera, the Egyptian tombs, the exhibitions, and the English opera. How is it that we have this overflow at Drury-Lane on singing nights, and this dearth of company on
A others?

others? Is it, that we have lost Kean and O'Neill; or does the taste for the drama decline? No:—the theatres are too large for the purpose; not half the company can discern the motions of the countenance which depict the passions. If the cheeks were not painted a tremendous red, and the nose a sparkling white, the features of the face would not be seen in the farthest boxes; but music can be heard as well by the remotest listener as the nearest, and often with a better effect: besides, a taste for music is rapidly increasing, and we like to go and hear that well done, which is a favourite pursuit with ourselves. I should not have been so well satisfied with the opera of Artaxerxes, had not I heard Dirce the night before, the recitation of which was drawled out in the common-place modulation of a parish clerk. Artaxerxes is now becoming old-fashioned, and may be said to be almost wholly destitute of the graceful inflexions of modern melody. Many of its ornaments are as quaint as the lace and ruffles of the last century. Much has been said of the talents of Miss Wilson, who performs Mandane,—she certainly is pretty, sprightly, and engaging; but she possesses not that volume of tone and clear articulation, which are indispensable requisites in a great singer. Her animation is considerable, but in many instances ill directed. Her long holding notes, and occasional bursts, are instances of a mistaken effort to achieve that which should be sought with more feeling and art. Her enunciation in recitative lies too much upon the teeth and nose: in this particular there is a striking contrast in the superior manner of the delightful Madame Vestris. Nature has certainly done more for Miss Wilson as an actress than a singer.

The great attraction at Drury-Lane is Mr. BRAHAM; but it is to be lamented that he should so often address himself to the gallery. No one sings so well and so ill: in his "*mezza voce*" he is graceful and enchanting, and always in tune. When he sings the least, he sings the best; but in pouring forth the "mighty strain" intended for the gods, he often outrages the feelings of mortals below.

ORATORIOS.

In this theatre are given the oratorios under the direction of Sir G. SMART, which are certainly the greatest musical treat open to the public.

Sir G. never fails to set before his audience rarities of the first kind, and often at considerable cost. Mr. KIESEWETHER made his first appearance upon the violin, and exhibited very singular and masterly powers. His style is purely German, dark and forcible; he has none of the glitter of Vaccari or Mori, but he has the strength of Yaniewitz, and the polish of Baillot. It is worthy of remark, that the pupils of the new school are good composers, as well as great performers. Mr. Lindley and the piano-forte Cramer may be mentioned as instances where the finest practical talents are constantly exhibited in music of the most commonplace order.

At these performances, we are first presented with the new choral compositions of the day—the Seasons, the Mount of Olives, the oratorio of Judah, &c. Notwithstanding the orchestra is numerous and well chosen, there wants that weight of sound in the loud and magnificent parts, which is necessary to the production of the sublime. A theatre, from having no ceiling above the stage, is ill adapted for such performances, as more than half the sound is lost. Liverpool and Manchester have their Music Halls; but the Metropolis is without an edifice in which the solemnities of oratorio music can be displayed. The Concerts form a most distinguished part of the musical season: there are not less than fifty given from January to June, in which all the talent of the country is engaged.—The first is the Ancient, or King's Concert, which was established a century ago. It is conducted by twelve noblemen, who direct in turn, and no composition is allowed to be performed of a more recent date than fifty years, under the penalty of 500*l*. The orchestra is most ably conducted by Mr. Greatorex, who communicates to the choir that fire and spirit which Mr. Bates first introduced into the grand performances at the Abbey. The Vocal Concerts are open to the public; and though the *materiel* of which they are formed is the same as the Ancient, yet it has been found necessary to consult the public taste, and to introduce the modern compositions of the day. These concerts will suffer much by the death of Mr. Bartleman: there is no one left that can at all vie with him in sentiment or manner. Mr. Bellamy is at present his only successor; but surely this gentleman cannot be aware of the inelegant way in which

which he delivers his tones: his manner is too complicated, and there wants more nature and simplicity in his enunciation. By a circuitous motion of his mouth, he puts his words upon the rack, and produces deformity and dislocation.* These defects are much to be lamented, as Mr. Bellamy has an excellent voice, great energy, and is a good musician. Mr. Kellner has recently made the tour of Italy, by which he has learnt every thing, but the faculty of singing his own language. He has a fine bass voice, and accompanies himself on the piano-forte with great skill and ability, but every word he attempts to utter seems imprisoned in his mouth, and when they escape, it is with such violence and bluntness, as more to annoy than delight. If he would begin *de novo* and learn the first rudiments of a correct and polite enunciation, he certainly might become the first bass singer of the day.

MRS. SALMON'S CONCERT.

This lady gives two concerts in each season, at which all the first performers appear, and the best company attend. Mrs. SALMON is, I believe, the first instance in which the requisites of a great singer have been found united in an English woman; and she is a striking example of what genius and industry will do, unaided by tuition and patronage. Her vocal talent is entirely her own—she has had no master, and is purely original. Like the sweet chantress of the grove, “*she sang unheeded and unknown*,” but the influence of her voice has broken the spell which envy sought to throw around her. Her voice is not extensive or powerful; but it is of the richest *colour* and quality: her execution is remarkable for its brilliant rapidity, and for the grace and facility with which she takes up or concludes her passages. She is the only singer who has discovered the art of varying her tone to the sentiment or passage she has to express. In her divisions, the beauty of the flute is succeeded by the rich and mellow tones of the clarionet, and in her “*mezza voce*,” the flageolet is surpassed in delicacy and beauty. Her knowledge of the science gives her a great advantage over her contemporaries; and it is only in the *encore* that her fancy and creative power are fully displayed. “*From mighty Kings*,” a

second rate song of Handel's, she has raised into importance by the inimitable style of her execution; and such is the versatility of her powers, that there is no department of the vocal art in which she is not pre-eminent.

Miss STEPHENS next claims our admiration, by her very interesting and unaffected manner. There is a pensive tone in her voice that indicates a sweetness of disposition—so far the voice may be said to be an index of the mind. Her style is that of nature and simplicity; and as her articulation is clear and good, she never appears to more advantage than in singing an English ballad; but beautiful and pathetic as many of these national compositions are, it is to be lamented that the music is so seldom worthy of them.

It is said that Mrs. Dickons has sung one song in England three hundred times, and it is probable that Miss Stephens will double that number in her performance of “*Auld Robin Gray*.”

THE NOBLEMAN'S CATCH CLUB, at the Thatched House Tavern, is very difficult of access. It has been kept up with great spirit for sixty years. The society consists of forty-four members, among whom there are two princes, twelve nobles, with several baronets and honourables. It is a law, that each member shall possess 500*l.* a year in land, and sufficient talent to take a part in a glee. The members dine together every Tuesday from January to June, and twenty-two of the first professional singers are admitted as honorary members at this Anacreontic board. It is not wonderful, that in so illustrious a company, the genius of Webbe, Cooke, Danby, Paxton, and Calcot, should have been stimulated to produce those admirable compositions, which this society has rewarded by their gold medal. These meetings had their origin in the time of Charles II. and the following composition by Purcell has never been equalled:—

Sum up all the delights the world can
produce,
The darling allurements now chiefly in use:
You'll find, when compared, there's none
can contend
With the solid enjoyments of bottle and
friend.
For honour, or wealth, or beauty may
waste:
Those joys often fade, and rarely do last:
They're so hard to attain, and so easily
lost,
That the pleasure ne'er answers the trouble
and cost.

* Du-ark-ness—she-ah-dow—le-oy-i—
ma-me-agine—au-noyn-ted.

None, like wine and true friendship, are
lasting and sure,
From jealousy free, and from envy secure.
Then fill up the glasses until they run o'er,
A friend and good wine are the charms we
adore.

The PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY is composed of the first performers of the age, who agree to lay aside all party feelings, and to co-operate for the promotion and improvement of the art.—This concert is for the exclusive study of instrumental music, and is the only band in Europe where effect can be given to the Sinfonias of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. The simultaneous effect of forty masters upon the stringed instruments, performing with an identity of taste and expression, is truly astonishing. The force of this combination is ten times that of a common band of equal numbers, and the sudden transitions from loud to soft are as striking upon the ear, as the effects of lightning in a dark night upon the eye. But we must hear the performance of Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony before we can appreciate the talents of this extraordinary orchestra. This piece exhibits, by the power of sounds alone, a picture of the events of a summer's day,—the sunrise—the freshness of the morning—the singing of birds—the buzz of insects—the storm—the calm—the rustic song and dance—and the close of the evening. As it is the first object of this society to exhibit the art, and not the performer, no solos are admitted; but the finest talents are displayed in the most elaborate and scientific compositions.

Moscheles, a German, made his first appearance this season. This performer, by the peculiarity of his touch, gives to the piano-forte a new language and character, and impresses us with an idea that the powers of this instrument are but just developing, and that, like the harp of Terpander, there still lie in it hidden treasures. The velocity of his execution is more striking than brilliant, as he elicits a series of new effects. Those Arpeggio passages which are common to the instrument, he weaves in a new and beautiful texture, seldom resorting to the ordinary routine of modulation, but enchants, like Mozart, with the simplicity of nature. But it is in the sublime that he excels. "*In his left hand lieth the thunder, and the lightning in his right.*" At a blow he will strike the scale of sounds into a thousand pieces, and re-collect them

in showers of harmony. This wonderful performer is a young man, and a pupil of Beethoven; and his appearance in the waning light of his master may prove a fortunate thing for the musical world.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

The French say that our palaces are not equal in magnificence to their royal stables. We certainly cannot boast of our Chapel Royal: a more incommodious place could not be attached to an alms-house. Here, we might have thought, the service of the church would have been given in a style of the greatest excellence; but, on the contrary, it is in general carelessly performed, under the disadvantages of an incomplete choir and a bad organ. Most foreigners are in the habit of visiting this place, to see the reigning family and our court religion; but, after paying at two places for admission, how miserably must they be disappointed! Our church music is distinguished for its simple grandeur above all others in the world, and it would well become a great nation that there should be at least one place in the country where it might be heard in perfection.—What we have expended in gun-flints, in the late destructive war, would have built a sumptuous palace, with all its appendages.

If we go to the Museum and view the marbles, we ask ourselves—what have we done that was not done by the ancients three thousand years ago? In sculpture and architecture we have not yet equalled them, but in the *beau ideal*, in music and the arts of design, we have left them in their first lessons. The Egyptian tombs will convince us how little the imagination was concerned in their drawings—and the rude structure of their instruments how little they knew in music. But it was reserved for this age to unite all the charms of the fine arts, in that grand dramatic spectacle, the ITALIAN OPERA. Immediately on entering this house, our sensations are strongly excited by the grandeur of the place. If we pass from the hall to view the interior, at the door which enters the pit by the orchestra, we cannot but be struck with the sublimity of the sight. A spacious dome opens upon you with 240 boxes piled one upon another to an immense height, filled in every part by the nobility of the land, glittering in the richest costumes; and the eye wanders

ders over the thousand objects presented to view, in admiration and delight. If we place ourselves upon the sixth form on the violoncello side, we shall find it the best place to enjoy the music and to see the ballet: as in this situation we shall just catch the feet of the dancers. The overture announces by its dark harmony, the fatal career of Don Giovanni. Ambrogetti's performance of the Hero is the finest specimen of acting exhibited in this country. His vocal powers are not even of a second rate order, but his fine conceptions, his spirit and vivacity, so counterbalance every defect, that the impulse which he gives to our feelings, carries us over all his faults as a singer. De Begni, in Leporello, is scarcely inferior to Ambrogetti as an actor, but as a musician he ranks much before him. He has a fine bass voice—execution, science, and taste. Madame Ronzi de Begni, his wife, takes the part of Donna Anna, and most beautifully does she perform it. Her superior science, both in singing and acting, makes her a great acquisition. In former years this character was ill supported, but in the hands of Ronzi it becomes the finest part of the Opera. Madame Camporese has long been a favourite for her refined manner of acting; but her singing is characterised by a rusticity that ill accords with the elegance of her person. Her tones, though rich and powerful, are, at times, vulgarly broad—they emanate from a wrong part of the throat, and are destitute of those fine inflections which the songs of *Batti batti* and *Vedrai carino* demand. It is more than probable that the Opera would be improved, if she and Ronzi were to change places. The latter has the prettiest tone that can be conceived; in accent and neatness it resembles the hautboy, and in tune it is perfection itself. Miss Mori's voice has been much beautified by the introduction of the "*mezza voce*," which renders her singing much more agreeable. Catalani was unquestionably the finest actress and singer that ever appeared upon this stage, but her knowledge in music was not sufficient to carry her through the elaborate compositions of Mozart, and the Opera was sacrificed to her individual performance; but now we have a greater distribution of talent—though not so brilliant, the superiority of its combined power is strikingly shewn in the *sestettos*.

The finale of the first act, where all

the *Dramatis Personæ* surround Don Giovanni, charging him with his crimes, together with his defiance and intrepidity, is the very acme of dramatic and musical effect. The conclusion of this extraordinary production is not less striking than its commencement. At the moment when the Ghost gripes the delinquent by the hand, the screams of the wind instruments, mingled with the howl of the trombones, are truly appalling. The musician has displayed all the terror of his art—'*discord on discord mounts*,' until the effect becomes almost overwhelming, and we have no hesitation in asserting, that for those to whom the slightest cultivation of the ear has opened an additional avenue to the imagination, the combined effect of the sounds and scenery is superior to any thing the dramatic art has yet attempted.

July 10th, 1821.

WM. DELHARP.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from POMPEII, with illustrative Engravings.

Pompeii, June 20, 1819.

I SHALL now proceed to describe this city, which has been preserved, to all appearance, by the ashes from Vesuvius, in order to shew us that the pretended perfection of the existing state of things, is not so obvious as the conceit of the moderns has prompted them to believe. Situated about fourteen miles from Naples, Pompeii leaves Vesuvius to the north-west; it is scarcely upon the declivity of the mountain, and it may be imagined that its inhabitants believed themselves completely sheltered from the effects of its eruptions. Strabo, who flourished some years prior to the destruction of this city, tells us, that he conceived Vesuvius to be an extinguished volcano.

A vehicle which is procured at Naples, conducts you in three hours to Pompeii, when you traverse Portici, and even the royal palace, which is found in perfect reparation, and furnished by Murat. Under Portici, Herculaneum lies buried; you then proceed by Torre del Greco, and Torre del Annunziata, the former of which is rendered famous by the reiterated devastations to which it has been subjected by the volcano. One might be led to believe that each shock of the mountain had communicated its effects to the neighbouring people, but, on the contrary, they live in a state of the most perfect indifference. After having passed the Torre del Annunziata,

nunziata, you enter a fine valley situated between the lengthened slope of Vesuvius, and other mountains skirting the sea; and upon their declivity is Castellamare, near to Stabiae, where Pliny, the naturalist, was stifled and buried under the ashes of the famous eruption, which took place in the 79th year of our æra. He commanded the Roman forces at the Cape of Misenum, which forms the other extremity of the gulf of Naples. Upon the appearance of the phenomenon he embarked, came to Castellamare, and advanced towards Vesuvius. He could not have been in a worse situation; for the aperture in the mountain and the north-west wind directed the lava and smoke to that side, and he perished the victim of his love for the sciences. I was aware of my approach to Pompeii, and bent my regard around in order to observe it, when a mass of earth heaped together, and forming a slope, led me to conjecture such to be the spot which covers the remains of that unfortunate city. I quitted the carriage, and mounting the acclivity, beheld the vestiges of columns and the remnants of monuments, which are rescued by degrees from the oblivion wherewith the ashes had covered them, presenting to the view the appearance of our burial grounds, if we suppose the marble with which they are decorated, not so new, and less brilliant in appearance. In a short time we arrived at the portal, where we found the *Ciceroni*, and a guard house occupied by veteran soldiers. The garden is surrounded by a colonnade of brick, stuccoed and painted red, producing a good effect, where several inscriptions are found, indicating that it was formerly the barrack occupied by soldiery. It is difficult to obtain permission to make drawings in Pompeii, but which I had obtained from Mr. C. M., the artist employed by Prince Leopold. This title of painter to the Prince, together with some gratuities, ensured me the consideration of the guardians of the place; and I soon promenaded in those streets, and upon that very pavement which had been trodden by the Romans eighteen hundred years ago.

On quitting the barrack of the military, you behold the ancient theatre to the right, forming a half circle, surmounted by tiers of seats, and surrounded by a wall which supports the pillars, whereto was attached the cloth which entirely covered the theatre. The seats are formed of lava; the lower

ones less elevated, but broader than the others, being covered with marble. It is conjectured, though I do not join in such opinion, that they were formerly all decorated in this manner, but afterwards divested of their marble ornaments; and what leads me to conjecture otherwise is, that the tiers of lava are evidently worn in parts. The orchestra is semicircular, and very small, and the stage is not more than eight or ten feet in depth. The theatre contains a species of longitudinal chizelled canal, the use of which I cannot comprehend. The populace entered the building through two corridors, one above, and the other almost level with the orchestra; and over the door is an inscription preserving the name of the Consul under whom this monument was erected. If this theatre presents something novel to the modern eye, it has nothing tending to excite that degree of admiration which we are so frequently obliged to accord to the Romans. From hence you pass into a small street about 20 feet wide, conducting to the forum, which is paved with large blocks of stones of no regular form, but carefully chosen, so as not to leave open spaces; but whenever such happen to occur, the apertures are filled up with lead. The whole length of the street is skirted on either side with flag-stones, the pathway being three feet wide, divided at equal distances by square pilasters, covered with white, red, or blue stucco, upon which are painted objects indicating the profession of the inhabitants together with their names, in irregular letters, in black or red. At the door of a milk-seller, for instance, a she goat was sculptured in the stone; the shops contained counters formed of brick, wherein are still to be seen the vases which contained the milk, wine, oil, and other liquids, and to the left of the vendor's-place are small marble steps, whereon were probably deposited the glasses or measures. I was a considerable time occupied in ascertaining how the doors were closed; grooves which I perceived in the pavement and around the angle of the pilasters, led me into an error, as I thence pictured to myself some species of hinge; but a door, almost calcinated, and still preserving its primitive form, which I found among the ashes, convinced me that the pilasters were cased with wood-work, which entered these grooves, and that the panels slid, similar to those used in Paris for closing up shops; and like the

the tiles of a roofing, they projected over one another. As nothing but the shops have yet been cleared away, I could not see the apartments occupied by the merchants, and I continued to advance towards the forum, and in my way thither I saw a fountain of white marble, very badly erected, being almost in the centre of the street; and further on, a kind of raised step, which attracted my attention. I had always imagined that the Romans did not use carriages in their cities; some tracks of wheels which I had seen, led me to conjecture that I was mistaken, when this step, which being covered with rubbish, usually escapes observation, convinced me that the Romans did not make use of carriages in their cities, unless for the transporting of materials.

The forum, of which nothing but the ruins now exist, is the size of market-places usually found in small towns, being of a long square form, and decorated with a colonnade of stuccoed brick. On one side appears what was called the Basilic, which was ornamented by a double range of columns, the bases only now remaining: at the extremity is a cell six feet high, and from 15 to 20 feet wide, surmounted by small columns formed after a bad taste, nor can I imagine why it is said that this building was used as an exchange, or a place of public assembly. At the other extremity of the forum, is a temple, or, at least, a cell, dedicated to Jupiter, to which you are conducted by a fine flight of white marble steps.

On quitting the temple of Jupiter, you pass beneath two arcades, which appear to conduct to another quarter of the city, where several houses without shops are seen, having no windows looking on the street, and such appears to me to have been their general construction. They had only the ground floor, or at most but one story above, the traces of which are rarely visible; the centre presented a court surrounded by columns, forming a gallery, refreshed by a square fountain, generally of marble; all the chambers, usually of small dimensions, looked upon a peristyle, receiving the light through the door, or sometimes from a window, one of which is said to have been found that was glazed. Under some of these peristyles, decorated by paintings, is sometimes seen an elevation in masonry, being the couch upon which the inhabitants reclined at meals. The rooms, from eight to nine feet wide, and ten to

twelve in height, are painted red, blue, or yellow, divided into large squares or lozenges, from the centres of which are detached figures, freely and elegantly designed. The bed-rooms are rendered conspicuous by paintings, more naked, and displaying more lascivious attitudes, some of which, according to modern ideas, would be deemed quite indecent. The kitchen, in which is an oven nearly similar to those constructed at present, is decorated by paintings applicable to the spot, representing game, fish, quarters of meat, &c. &c. In almost every dwelling are found two serpents, whimsically designed, regarding each other, and which are placed, as it is said, in the spot appropriated to the worship of Æsculapius. Of all these fresco paintings, the best preserved are those in red; the most beautiful have been taken away with the stucco, three or four lines in thickness, in order to be placed in the Museum at Portici, where they are to be seen framed.

It seems that if the ancients had no better painters than our great modern masters, they had not, at the same time, such detestable daubers as ours; all is portrayed with ease, indicating a perfect knowledge of those masterly touches of the pencil which are productive of the greatest effect; they excelled above all in depicting animals, in their most natural and respective positions. The pavement of the chambers is usually of Mosaic work, well executed, the finest specimens of which have been transported to the Portici Palace, but I think they have done wrong in placing them in the first story. This pavement is necessarily heavy, and the period will perhaps arrive when these precious remnants of antiquity will be buried under the ruins of the edifice.

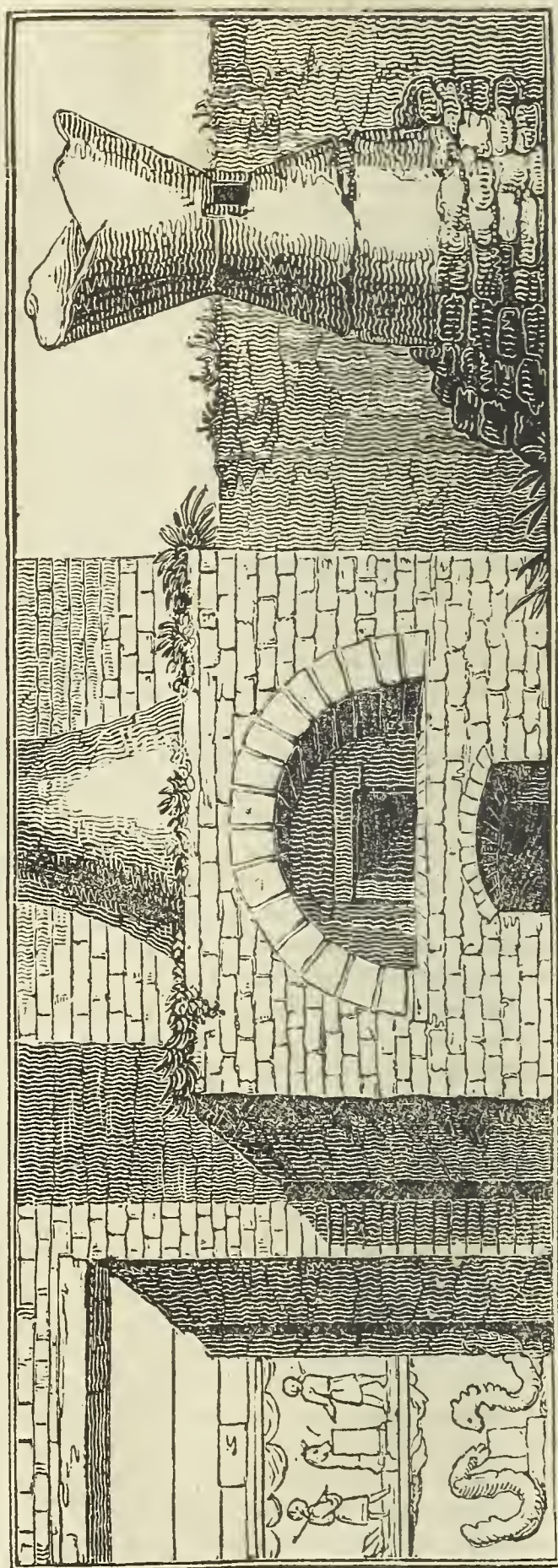
If the dwellings are small, they are, generally speaking, very commodious. The mills are composed of a conic grey stone, very hard, though porous, upon which, by means of two wooden arms, another double cone was turned; or, to express myself more comprehensively, a double funnel, in the upper part of which the grain was deposited, and the flour fell, after being pulverised between the surface of the second and the pivot. As for bedsteads, they were similar to those now constructed in the country, being of iron, and very narrow; all the other articles of furniture are of bronze, and extremely ponderous,—one of the folding chairs, which

which is in the Museum at Naples, weighs at least 40 pounds. In the same Museum are to be seen saucepans of every species, but small in size; cullinders, larding pins, utensils for making pastry, &c. &c. A species of portable grate, wherein coals were placed, arrested my attention; it is square, the border being furnished with a canal, wherein water was heated, and the four angles having small towers, which, opening at the summits, served either to give vent to the steam, or to cook something. I was also shown keys, surgical instruments, horse-shoes, bits made like those now in use, together with numerous other curious instruments, but difficult to describe. I was surprised on beholding numerous pieces of ivory, collected in a box, all of different and whimsical forms, which were used at the ladies' toilettes. I might also describe a number of animals in bronze, together with the Penates, or household gods, and children's playthings of the same metal, as also a group in marble, which the director of the studies and Museum, caused me to inspect. It is of beautiful workmanship, representing a Satyr enamoured of his goat, a circumstance which his position fully identifies.

In many dwellings baths are found, and subterraneous excavations, which were used for cellars, wherein I saw liquor measures one foot in width, to three or four feet in length, and at the extremity of some few, were still found the materials used for colouring wine, dried up by time, the dust of which I tasted, in the hope that it might prove the celebrated wine of Falernum. Above the baths are small apartments, serving to temper the heat; the pipes which conveyed the vapour being still in perfect preservation, both for the hot and cold water.

Denominations are applied to several houses which do not always appear very appropriate; one of them, however, was certainly that of a baker. The court is filled with stone mills, and the extremity occupied by an oven, above which is sculptured in relief, and painted red, that object which is so difficult to express, and which was honoured by the ancients under the forms of their garden gods; around this is written *hic habitat felicitas*, and upon the portal of an adjoining mansion is another sculpture no less evident, of the same nature.

REMAINS OF POMPEII.



The above engraving represents the House and Manufactory of a Baker—his Dwelling, his Oven, and Mill.

I write the present in a miserable inn adjoining to Pompeii, but to-morrow I will, in a second letter, speak further respecting this city.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XXIII.

Dov'ape susurrando

Nei mattutini albori

Vola suggendo i rugiadesi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early morn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

GIOVANNI DELLA CASA,

With Specimens of his Treatise, entitled
"Galateo."

AMONG the most distinguished Italian writers who flourished at the commencement of the Sixteenth Century, and who gave the last glow and polish to Italy's best poetry—the last of the race of Petrarchs and of Dantes—we may rank the great name that forms the title of our paper. In speaking of this powerful and eloquent author, it will not be too much to assert that he was considered to have successfully rivalled, and even to have surpassed the genius of a Molza and a Bembo, to whom Tuscany is indebted for the richness and completion of her language. We propose to give a short sketch of his life and writings from the very voluminous notices of Tiraboschi and Casotti, which afford equal praise to his style and composition, both in the Latin and Italian languages.—We shall also present our readers with a specimen of his curious and entertaining treatise, entitled "*Galathea ovvero de' Costumi*," a little work, in which he attempts to delineate and recommend the manners and customs proper to be observed in polite society, under the tuition of an accomplished old gentleman—the original of Lord Chesterfield, we believe—who very kindly, and often very wittily informs us respecting our social duties, and the style of countenance and conversation we ought to assume in company. Like Lord Chesterfield too, he fixed upon some young blockhead, *most probably* "all unskilful," to avail himself of the polished rules; which, however, need not hinder our readers and the rest of the world from profiting by them as they please.

Giovanni della Casa was a descendant of two of the noblest families in Florence. His father was Pandolfo della Casa; and his mother's maiden name Elizabeth Tornabuoni. He was born the 28th of June, 1503, but his birth place has never been exactly ascertained. It was not however at Florence, as his parents were constrained

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to leave their native city in consequence of the civil commotions by which it was at that time agitated. His studies were commenced in the University of Bologna, which he afterwards left for Florence, where he finished his academical education under the celebrated Ubalдино Bandinelli.

With the intention of devoting himself to public affairs, he went to Rome, and was in the first instance made clerk to the "Apostolic Chamber." Having already acquired a rapid and complete knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, he abandoned himself, for a short time, to the charms of Italian poetry and lore.

The fruit of his lighter labours were a few beautiful sonnets and canzonets, as well as a natural son, to whom he gave the name of Quirino. In 1540, he was sent in the quality of Apostolic Commissioner from Rome to Florence, on which occasion he was made a member of the Florentine Academy just instituted; of which he was afterwards justly considered one of the greatest ornaments. He next received the archbishoprick of Benevento, and was employed as ambassador from the Pope to Venice.

Here he had occasion to give ample proofs of skill and eloquence in the office he had chosen. Pope Paul III. had given him a strict charge to bring over the Venetians, if possible, to join him in a league with Henry II. of France, against the formidable power of Charles V. on account of the execution of Pier Luigi Farnese.

By the two orations which he pronounced upon this occasion he acquired the character of a powerful and adroit pleader, though he failed in attaining the object of the pontiff.

After long exercising, under successive princes and popes, the various functions of a prelate and a poet, ambassador and secretary of state, with considerable honour and emolument, he retired to Venice, where he divided his time between the society of that place and the retreat of a beautiful villa which he possessed in the Marca Travigiana. Here he continued for many years, in quiet enjoyment of his favourite studies, only occasionally interrupted by twinges of the gout, to which he at last became almost a decided martyr. The estimation in which he was held in Italy was more particularly shewn on the accession of Paul V. to the pontifical chair, who immediately

B

diately

diately nominated him his secretary of state. The dignity of a cardinal's hat appeared to be at no great distance, and it was with infinite surprise that at the next election, his name was not found comprehended in the list. Cassotti attributes his exclusion to the honourable cause of having been too strenuously recommended by *some prince*, an interference of which the severe and fastidious character of the Pope did not altogether approve. His election indeed had been strongly insisted upon even by the King of France. It is, however, probable he would not have been forgotten in the second promotion of the sacred college, had not his death taken place in the mean time at the age of fifty-three.

This author was universally allowed a very high rank among the first geniuses of the splendid and refined period in which he wrote. Tiraboschi observes, that in point of pure Tuscan elegance and richness of style, there are few that will bear a comparison with him, and that had he only produced his *Galateo*, it would have fully justified his admission among the most classical writers of the language.

It is well known that Torquato Tasso wrote an academical criticism, consisting of an entire treatise, upon *one* of his celebrated sonnets, commencing

“ Questa vita mortal che in una o due
Brevi e notturn 'ore trapassa oscura
E fredda, involta havea fin qui la pura
Parte di me nell 'atri nubi sue.”

The eloquence of his orations was such, that they were studied and imitated by the first public speakers and pleaders of his time. Though the style of his versification is neither the most harmonious nor the most impassioned of the Tuscan muse, it is amply redeemed by its grandeur of thought, and the truth and beauty of its images. Disdaining to confine himself to a mere imitation of Petrarch, who had been esteemed the only model of poetic composition, he dared to open for himself a new career; and sacrificing something of the sweetness and delicacy of style peculiar to that poet, he introduced an elevated and serious tone, which, though less graceful, is certainly more impressive. He ought not, however, to have despaired of reconciling the opposite qualities of strength and beauty, which if united would have rendered his name equal to that of Dante or Ariosto.

His letters, written in Italian, are remarkable for force of sentiment, studied elegance, and correctness of expression. For this reason, however, they are not so pleasing, as greater ease and familiarity of manner in epistolary writing would have rendered them. In his Latin compositions, as well as in his imitations of the Greeks, he stands nearly unrivalled: while his lives of the two celebrated cardinals, Bembo and Contarini, are exquisite specimens of biographical composition.

He published an excellent translation of the orations of Thucydides, and the description of the Plague of Athens. But amidst the fame which he justly acquired by many noble and beautiful productions, he did not escape the deserved censure for the occasional freedoms and licentiousness introduced into his effusions of a lighter stamp. In his *Capitolo del Forno*, of which he admitted himself to be the author, there are passages which make us regret that it should ever have seen the light.

He was accused, like Tansillo, of having written an express treatise on Obscenity; and it was even said that he took an opportunity of writing it while employed as Nuncio from the Pope. On the other hand he is defended by the authority of Menage, and of the celebrated Magliabecchi, the last of whom demonstrates that the improper little epigram upon an ant, attributed to Casa, is really the work of a Niccolo Secco. It was said by many that he was refused the honour of the purple on the score of this unlucky chapter upon an Oven. But this is scarcely probable; as, independent of other reasons, if such productions really disqualified him from receiving the honour of a hat, it would equally apply to the dignity of an Archbishop and the seriousness of an Apostolic Nuncio.

To put the most charitable construction, as we are bound to do, upon such a case, we may suppose that, like Tansillo, or our own T. Brown the younger, poor Casa thought to expiate the erotic offences of his youth, by writing the following treatise upon good manners; with which we now propose to edify our readers. It is pretty certain that the wildness of genius, and the exuberant feelings of love and admiration, with which, without excepting Shakespeare, the early productions of our very first geniuses abound, generally terminate about the close of their career in celebrating *La Nascita della*

della Virgine, Le Lagrime Christi, Hebrew and Sacred Melodies, and numerous other peace offerings at the shrine of offended manners. Upon the whole, therefore, we think this excellent little essay upon good behaviour now before us, is rather a proof than otherwise of Giovanni's having written, at one time or other, something of a very contrary tendency. But, how far the censures of his arch critics are borne out by facts, we must leave to such moral censors and casuists in the art as Mr. Bowles. At present our readers need not be alarmed lest we should conjure up the sins of his youth, as it is our honest intention to give them only his redeeming work upon propriety of manners, describing the peculiar excellencies to be acquired, and the errors to be shunned in the social intercourse of life. It is addressed in the person of an old and accomplished veteran, to a flippant and unpractised youth, in the following words, "GALATEO, OR POLITE ETHICS."

"As you are now, my dear boy, about to set out on that troublesome journey which I have well-nigh finished, as, indeed, you may perceive from these grey (or rather we presume powdered) hairs,—I propose, as one who has had some experience of the way, to give you some notion of the places you have to pass, the inconveniences of the road, the thousand intricacies that mislead, and the *stumbling-blocks* over which you may probably fall. By earnestly observing the advice I am enabled to afford you, I trust that you may keep in the sure path, and not only "*save your soul alive*," but, with a generous thirst of praise, reflect credit and honour upon the noble family from which you spring. Since your tender years will not yet admit either of very strong, or very subtle arguments, in the way of tuition, reserving them for a riper season, I shall begin with such as are more applicable, though by some considered light, ridiculous, and frivolous. It is no joke, however, to know what is becoming in action and in speech, and to appear with a noble and pleasing presence in the company of others. If this be not a virtue, it is something so nearly resembling it, that though perhaps not comparable to the finer qualities of magnanimity, generosity, and resolution of character, a sweetness of temper and ease of manner are often of real value to their possessors. They are often also

not less useful, though less splendid than the former, as they are in every-day practice with those to whom we speak, and those among whom we visit and live. But justice, fortitude, and all the magnanimous virtues are of much rarer use and occurrence. The great man cannot always be exhibiting his magnificence, and the brave are seldom called upon to give proofs of valour: while superior and commanding spirits are of still more uncommon growth and rarely seen but in their works. However estimable for the strength and majesty they display, in number and frequency, we think the minor virtues redeem themselves, and become of equal importance with the great. Indeed, I have known men of no stamina or solidity of mind, by the mere force of a happy manner and appearance, not only loved and courted for their company, but thus accomplished, to have arrived at very high situations in the state. Leaving far behind them those of superior sense and learning, even gifted with extraordinary virtue, they have shewn the invincible power of graceful and noble manners in winning the good opinion of the world, and ingratiating themselves into the favour and protection of those they pleased. The more careless, rude, and uncultivated, on the other hand, are either hated or neglected, and often appear to merit the contempt and aversion we feel but dare not venture to express. Now, though there be no penal regulations respecting disobliging manners and a rough outside, being considered, in the eye of the law, a matter of trivial account—and certainly it is not in the criminal list,—we generally perceive that as it is left to nature, she takes care to visit the *offence against SOCIETY* with adequate punishment by depriving us of those pleasures we should otherwise meet with in the mutual kindness, the good will and admiration of those around us.

"If more enormous crimes are attended with more danger, they are scarcely more obnoxious and disagreeable to CIVIL SOCIETY, and do not stare us in the face so frequently as those of an equally savage kind—the offspring of rude and uncultivated nature.

"As mankind hold wild beasts in a kind of dread, having nothing of the same fear for gnats and flies, yet we perceive they more frequently complain of the trouble and torment which the latter inflict *in a small way*: thus it

it happens that most people have an extreme aversion to those rough hewn and half-civilized Goths so frequently met with, while they have but a remote sense of the danger of cut-throats and malefactors. None, indeed, can doubt of the importance of accomplished manners in society, who would not prefer solitude and a cell to a pleasant intercourse with our fellow beings. That you may more easily observe true politeness and grace of manner in action as well as in words, it is essential, in the first place, that you should endeavour to model your style of conversation less according to your own judgment and inclination than with a view to the objects and pleasures of those with whom you converse. This, however, is to be done with discretion, as he who appears designedly to animate and direct discourse *at you*, is rather acting the part of a hired fencing master, or a buffoon, a lick spittle, or a spy, or indeed any part but that of a gentleman. This is worse than the opposite fault, that of not paying the least attention to the accommodation and amusement of the guests, though this is doubtless vile and unmannerly enough. If we would consult the pleasure of others in preference to our own gratification, we should soon perceive what is delightful or disagreeable to them, and what conduct and modes of proceeding are preferable on different occasions. Selfishness is a great bar to true politeness of manner, and we perceive that those who truly love one another, always succeed in avoiding every the least act tending to produce disgust and *ennui*, either to the imagination or the senses. In a similar way, there are many things revolting to good sense and cultivated tastes, that ought carefully to be shunned; as childish and absurd manners are little less disgusting than such as are immodest and unbecoming. Of the last we need not speak, observing only that nothing productive of unpleasant feelings to the hearts or imaginations of those present, ought ever to be tolerated in gentle and refined society. Thus we ought never to give ourselves the same airs we may assume if we please at home. We must not scratch our head for a thought, or gape, or lounge, or let out our waistcoats if too tight after dinner; much less do I think it proper to wash hands before decent company, as the reason for doing so must necessarily, in some degree, bring *uncleanly* thoughts into the imagination.

“This and similar things equally disagreeable, such as rubbing your teeth, blowing, chumping and masticating with eagerness, rattling of knives or tongues, &c. &c. are all relics of barbarity only proper to be forgotten. In addition to this, a man ought to be diffident of singing, more especially if he have an ill voice resembling the raven rather than the nightingale, a fault of which many are not sufficiently aware, as those with little accomplishment are most eager to make a display. Some persons too would make excellent trumpeters to judge from their style of coughing and blowing of noses. Besides, unless these are dexterously managed, we think it little less polite in company than spitting on the floor or sprinkling people with it in the face.

“Then others when they feel inclined will open “the wide and ponderous jaws” of weariness, with so little ceremony and so much noise, as to resemble nothing so much as the braying of an ass. But this, at the same time, does not prevent them from pursuing the conversation, which is uttered with something between a grunt and a howl, similar to the unsuccessful attempt of a dumb or stuttering man to speak. Such people should consider that this is not altogether so pleasant to their hearers as to themselves, and should consequently, as much as their indolence or ill manners will permit, endeavour to avoid it.

I would not insult the understanding and taste of a gentleman by observing that, as long as there are other methods of expressing our dislike of the company we are in, and a strong desire of being somewhere else, that this ultimate appeal to yawning and growling should never be resorted to. If the spirit of a party be kept alive, and a new and delightful turn occasionally given to the conversation, there will be little inclination to express our opinion of our guests in this way; but you may frequently perceive in dull and lifeless parties a strong disposition to the yawn, which once begun is communicated like an electric spark to the whole company. It is said, indeed, that in Latin the words for yawning, idling, lounging, &c. are pretty nearly synonymous terms.

“Then, in spite of the dulness and folly of those around you, do all in your power, my dear boy, to resist this wicked spirit of *ennui*, which at once betrays your own indolence, weakness, and

and want of patience and politeness, and the slight estimation in which you hold the company. To be amiable and loved by others, we must try to render ourselves agreeable.

“Another unpardonable sin against good manners, which I have frequently remarked, is a trick of trying the merits of the dishes, or the wine in company, by applying the nose, as the surest test, before we venture to present them to our guests. Now, though *such a gentleman* should not happen, at the moment he makes the experiment, to stand in need of his pocket handkerchief, the idea it presents to the imagination of the danger of such a thing, is far from affording pleasure. Nor, for the same reason, is it at all correct to allow a person to take wine from a glass already tasted, much less to offer cake or fruit that may have been broken, bitten, or otherwise depredated upon.

“Should it be said such instances are too trifling to deserve correction, let it be considered, that it is from the aggregate of these individual habits, that the manners of a man are finally formed, and that a single drop of water repeated often enough is sufficient to kill the stoutest criminal alive.”

“To illustrate our previous observations, we shall adduce the instance of a ‘very learned and approved good Bishop,’ by name Giovanni Matteo Giberti, who had the grace to possess, among other laudable and more solid accomplishments, those of being courteous and liberal to a high degree. So much indeed was he celebrated for these pleasing qualities, that numbers of noblemen and gentlemen thought themselves honoured in sitting at his table, which always abounded with that happy but moderate plenty and magnificence which should ever adorn the board of a distinguished prelate.

“Among others eager to pay their court, and partake of the hospitality of this ornament of our church, was a gentleman, or rather nobleman, called *Il Conte Ricciardo*, who passed several days in the family of the Bishop, all learned and accomplished characters, who expressed the highest admiration for the Count on account of his agreeable and polished manners. In these, after the most scrupulous observation, they were unable to discover the least defect, until the Bishop remarked that though a rare instance of refinement and polished manners, he thought he had at last discovered a slight blemish

in this masterpiece of art and nature, but that he was unwilling (though he wished) to inform him of it, lest he should put him to the blush. After a good deal of conference with his friends however, the Bishop hit upon the following method, as the least likely to give pain in the operation,

“Calling aside one of the discreetest and best mannered of his noble train, he intreated him after he had politely taken leave of his distinguished guest the ensuing morning, to follow him at a respectful distance, and then joining company with him, beg to escort him a few stages on his journey. When a favourable opportunity occurred, he must avail himself of it to explain, in the most courteous terms the disagreeable nature of his mission—to inform a man of honour and a gentleman of his faults. Perfectly aware of the delicacy of his situation, the Bishop’s gentleman, though an aged courtier of great experience, and the finest discernment with a most insinuating countenance, voice, and action, did, nevertheless, feel not a little puzzled how to acquit himself on so extraordinary and unprecedented an occasion. In truth this is he who was then, and is at the present time known by the appellation of *Il Signor Galateo*, from whom we have the honour of taking the idea, and of giving the title of this little work.

“Riding gently alongside of the Count, with a mingled air of respect and kindness, he endeavoured to engage him in pleasing and animated conversation, and after running through a variety of subjects, in a tone calculated to win the ear of the Count, he at last suddenly drew up and turning his horse’s head towards Verona politely offered to take leave of the Count, who, on his part, entreated his company, if agreeable, a little further. Perceiving that he offered him his hand with an expression of pleasure and thanks for his company, Galateo, with a discreteness quite his own, availed himself of this happy juncture, while the Count’s mind was full of grateful emotion, to discharge himself of the Bishop’s commission thus:—‘Fully sensible of your kindness, my dear lord, it is with feelings of mingled pleasure and regret, that I now proceed to acquit myself of an obligation imposed upon me by my good lord and master, the Bishop, whom Heaven long preserve. I have to return you, on his part, the sincerest and best thanks for the honour you have just

just bestowed upon his poor house and household, in deigning for a short time to sojourn with him on your route.

“As a slight mark of his sense of so much courtesy, and the delight he felt in your society, he trusts you will not refuse some little token of his friendship, receiving it with the same gentleness and affection that you partook of his mansion’s hospitality and the company of his dearest friends. He further assured me that he had never before had the happiness of meeting with one of equal taste, knowledge, and accomplishment. Indeed, after the nicest and most accurate observation of your manners and deportment, he declares he has been unable to detect the least flaw in your character as a gentleman, and a man of honourable discourse and breeding,

“Of high thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.”

Nevertheless, in regard to little habits of behaviour, he has observed one thing, of which he thinks it is his duty to remind you, in order that not a blemish may be seen in a character he esteems so highly. This is nothing but an unbecoming trick you have at table of mumbling your jaws and teeth in such a manner as rather to resemble a mill grinding in a high wind, than a person quietly eating his dinner. My master entreats of you, to receive in good part, *this little present*, of his reprehension of such an ungentlemanly habit, in one of otherwise most unblemished manners. He is sensible that there is not perhaps another person living, who dare offer such a remark to your face, and that nothing but a high degree of esteem and affection could have led him to adopt this method of correcting so unamiable a fault.’

“The Count, who had never dreamed of being subject to this defect, blushed deeply at hearing these words, but immediately recovering himself, with the air of a true gentleman, replied, ‘Tell my good friend, the Bishop, that I heartily thank him for his trouble, and that if such tokens of friendship were of more common occurrence among men, there would be much more real politeness and liberality of feeling among us, much more ease and freedom in our social intercourse, and less acrimony and offence taken in difference of opinion, and often on the slightest occasions. Once more assure him from me, that I shall certainly profit by his advice, and prove my gra-

titude to him by diligently attending, as far as in my power, to remove the disagreeable cause of our conversation. And now farewell, Signor Galateo, you have conducted yourself like an able ambassador on this occasion, so a pleasant ride back to Verona, and God bless you.’”

In a similar way, we believe, we must for the present repeat the Count’s words to our readers, and content ourselves with referring them to our future pages for the sequel of the polite treatise of Galateo.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE leave to communicate to your extensively circulated Magazine the following curious and singular instance of the duration of human life in a village near the metropolis, and in our own times.

On Sunday the 27th of May, being on a visit at the beautiful little village of Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire, I learnt that within the last seven months, thirteen persons had died, whose united ages amounted to one thousand and seventy-seven years. The youngest was seventy years, and the oldest eighty-nine.

The first was on the 19th October, 1820, and the last on the 24th May, 1821, and they stand in the register as follows:

Susannah Cheshire	88
Mary Stanford (the youngest)	70
Henry Pearse	80
Richard Reynolds	85
Ann Baker	83
William White	83
Daniel Wood	77
Sarah Clark	76
William Marshall	88
George Hale (the eldest)	89
William Levias	88
Peter White	86
Mary Lewin	84
London, June 11, 1821.	J. E.

STATISTICAL ERRORS in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE utility of that useful class of book *Compilations*, is so obvious as to require little comment. To the excellence of those with which you have favoured the world, every one who has seen them will bear testimony. It is not, however, my present purpose to praise either them or you; but to find fault with another of much greater pretensions,

pretensions, I mean the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 5th edition.

In speaking of the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique on the eastern coast of Africa, it is represented as being on an "island thirty miles in circumference" "the town regularly fortified." "As the island abounds in cattle, the Portuguese slaughter and salt up a great deal of beef, which they afterwards send to the Brazils, or sell to the European shipping," in all of which statements there is not a syllable of truth. What authority the writer of the article proceeded upon, it is difficult to conceive, for I know not that any one represents it as he has done, but suspect he must have penned it from some vague recollections, which in such a work, professing to be almost scientific, is, I need not say, altogether unjustifiable. It must likewise be admitted that much ignorance prevails respecting the whole of the Eastern Coast of Africa. The best geographies of the day can scarcely furnish any information on an extent of coast embracing nearly 45 degrees of latitude, and much of what is said is, to my knowledge, either quite fictitious, or extremely incorrect.

Having been at Mosambique, and perambulated the island in length and breadth, permit me to say what it really is.

The island bearing this name is, instead of thirty, scarcely three miles long, and in its broadest part not more than a mile across, but in many places by no means so much. It is in general very sandy, possessing little or no vegetation, and so far from supporting any considerable number of cattle, is unable to maintain the very few (perhaps not more than a dozen head) wanted for immediate use, without provender being brought from the main. Neither does the latter itself furnish many; most of their black cattle, in fact, come from the opposite shore of Madagascar, as well as rice, yams, and some other articles of the first necessity. Refreshments for shipping are, therefore, on the whole scarce, and consequently dear. The absurdity of the assertion of curing meat for the Brazils is so excessively great, that no person of common information could make, or believe it, for a moment. Mozambique never had more resources than at the present time, and for every bullock or buffalo which it owns, Brazil, on a moderate computation, possesses 50,000.

The account of the town is equally unhappy; for in place of being "regularly fortified," it has not the slightest semblance of such defences. The main strength of the island and necessarily of the town, is a very large and regular fort, situated at one extremity of the island, commanding the entrance to the harbour, and being erected more than three hundred years ago, forms a very splendid monument of what the Portuguese then were, rather than what they now are. Another smaller structure containing a few guns, is raised on a rock in the water about a quarter of a mile southward from the island. St. Jago and St. George, two other small islands four or five miles distant, are not defended, or indeed scarcely inhabited.

On the main, the territory of the Portuguese is very limited, being principally on a peninsula, and this often subject to invasions by the neighbouring savages, who are not less warlike than inimical to Europeans. The trade of the island, forming the head quarters of all the settlements of the nation on this coast, is very considerable. The governor, who resides here, is chief of the whole. The town is really a curiosity, placed as it is on a desert island in this obscure corner of Africa, on account of its extent, population, and the number of large, though perhaps, not very elegant, houses, which are found in its narrow streets. Few foreigners, except some Frenchmen from Mauritius and Bourbon, reside here, and the other whites are rather Portuguese subjects than Portuguese, being mostly natives of her colonies. The main trade is carried on with Goa on the Malabar coast. The island is not altogether healthy, but perhaps less so than is commonly represented. A few of the more opulent residents have country houses on the shores of the peninsula already alluded to, to which they occasionally retire. O. P. Q.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An OAK GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY; being a full, true, and complete Account of the Fête Champetre, June 9, 1775, at the Oaks, near Sutton, in Surrey; from an Original MS.

THE noble family at whose expence the above fête was prepared, being desirous to indulge the curious in general with a sight of some part of the rural festival, as well as the select party who had cards of invitation, gave orders

orders that the gate upon the down only should be opened, and that the company in their fancy dresses should pass along the front lawn, by which means the curiosity of thousands would be indulged.

The company began to make their appearance about half-past six o'clock, and continued pouring in till past nine. As soon as any carriage had set down a party, and they had got within the gate which led upon the lawn, they were saluted by French horns placed in a retreat so obscure as not to be observed by the company. The front lawn soon became crowded with fancy dresses, and the ladies by their pastoral appearance and simplicity made beauty appear with additional charms, and by their elegant fancy habits, meant certainly to outvie each other in taste and magnificence.

About eight o'clock a signal was given for the company to attend the *masque* on the back lawn; accordingly General Burgoyne, who was the principal manager and conductor, and for whose skill and abilities on the occasion the greatest compliments are due, came forward and conducted the nobility and other visitors through the house to the voluptuous scene on the back lawn. No sooner did the rural picture present itself, but amazement seized the whole company; the first thing that caught their attention was the concourse of people on each side the road, and the branches of trees bending with the weight of heads that appeared as thick as codlings on a tree in a plentiful season.

At the upper end of the back lawn was a most beautiful and superb *orangerie*, or plantation of orange-trees, intermixed with a great variety of valuable green-house plants; behind the *orangerie* lay concealed a capital band of music under the sole direction of Mr. Barthelemon, the composer of the *masque*. On the right from the company appeared swains in fancy dresses, amusing themselves at the game of nine pins, while shepherdesses, neatly attired, were at the swing. On the left side were other swains with their bows and arrows, shooting at a bird which had perched itself on a May-pole; whilst some were shewing their agility by dancing and kicking at a *tambour de basque*, which hung, decorated with ribbands, from a bough of a tree. In short every rural pastime was exhibited.

In the centre of the *orangerie* sat Mr. Barthelemon and Mr. Vernon, making wreaths of flowers, and continued in that employment till after the company had taken their seats upon benches placed in a circular form on the green. As soon as the ladies and gentlemen were thus arranged, two Cupids went round with a basket of the richest flowers, and presented each lady with an elegant *bouquet*, the gentlemen had likewise a similar present. When the Cupids had distributed the flowers, nimble shepherdesses supplied their baskets with fresh assortments. Thus, whilst the attention of the company were taken up with admiring the agility and pretty manners of these little attendants accommodating the nobility and others with their nosegays, they were on a sudden surprised with the harmonious sound from the instrumental band, which being conveyed to the company through the orange plantation and shrubbery, created a most happy and pleasing effect, and which was still the more heightened by the company not being able to distinguish from what quarter it came.

The symphony, whose sweetness of sound had given every face a smile of approbation, being ended, Mr. Vernon got up, and with a light and rustic air, called the nymphs and swains to celebrate the festivity of the day, informing them that Stanley, as lord of the Oaks, had given the invitation, and on that account he demanded their appearance to join in the festive song and dance. After this air followed a grand chorus, which was composed in so remarkable a style, and carried with it so much jollity, that the company could scarcely be prevailed upon to keep their seats. Next followed a dance by Sylvans; then a song by Mrs. Barthelemon; afterwards a different dance by the whole assembly of *figurantes* was executed in a masterly style, and was succeeded by a most elegant and pleasing duet, by Mrs. Barthelemon and Mr. Vernon, which concluded with a dance.

The next air consisted of ten verses, sung by Mr. Vernon, at the end of each line was a chorus. The dance of the Sylvans continued during the whole time of the chorus, and had an excellent effect.

Thus ended the first *masque*, which the public had an opportunity of seeing in some degree as well as the visitors; and the loud acclamations of joy at the

the conclusion, was a convincing proof of the high opinion entertained by the nobility and gentry of this rural festival. The company in general expressed infinite satisfaction at the great and lively abilities of the composer, who shewed great taste and genius throughout the whole performance. Much merit is also due to Mr. Vernon and Mrs. Barthelemon, particularly the former, whose abilities were not solely confined to the harmonical part allotted him, but was particularly serviceable on the occasion, in decorating the trees with festoons of flowers, assisted by the gardener and his attendants.

This being over, the company amused themselves with walking about till the temporary room was illuminated, and upon a signal given, another procession was made. Lord Stanley, supported by Lady Hamilton, the Queen of the Oaks, and Miss Stanley, led the way, the rest of the company following two by two. The noble visitors were first conducted through a beautiful and magnificent octagon hall, with transparent windows, painted suitable to the occasion; at the end of the great room hung six superb curtains, supposed to cover the same number of large windows; they were of crimson colour, richly ornamented with deep gold fringe. Colonnades appeared on each side the room, with wreaths of flowers running up the columns; and the whole building was lined chair-back high with white persian and gold fringe; the seats around were covered with deep crimson.

The company amused themselves with dancing minuets and cotillions till half-past eleven, when an explosion, similar to the going off of a large quantity of rockets, put the whole lively group into consternation. This was occasioned by a signal given for the curtains, which we have before described, to fly up, and exhibit to the company a large supper room, with tables spread with the most costly dainties, all hot and tempting. The company took their seats in an instant, without the least interruption, and partook of the entertainment. They no sooner appeared satisfied than the whole was removed instantaneously, and a handsome dessert spread on the tables, without being able to account for the sudden change. When the ladies seemed tired with this second place of luxury, the band were heard tuning their instruments in the octagon hall. This

was another signal for the company to leave the supper-room and adjourn to the ball-room. No sooner was the above chamber cleared, when again, to the astonishment of all present, down flew the large curtains, and made the ball-room appear in its first state of elegance.

The ceremony of arranging the company next took place, and was executed by the general, who having placed LADY BETTY HAMILTON in the centre, formed the rest of the company into a circular group. This done, a Druid of the Oaks, represented by Capt. Pigott, came forward from the octagon hall, with a few complimentary lines, suitable to the occasion, summoning the fauns and wood-nymphs to attend the ceremony within. A grand chorus was then sung by the nymphs, fauns, and sylvans, led on by cupids; after this chorus another speech by the Druid. Mrs. Barthelemon, in the character of a wood-nymph, sung a pleasing air, the words in praise of conjugal felicity; this produced at the conclusion a *chaconne*, which was executed by eight principal dancers, with great ease and agility. The Druid made another speech, and having finished, Mr. Vernon sung an air in praise of the Oak.

Next was an *allemande* by sixteen principal dancers, and afterwards a speech relative to the Oak by the Druid. Mrs. Barthelemon and Mrs. Vernon then sung a duett, which was likewise in praise of the Oak, its prosperity and advantages, finishing with a few complimentary lines to LADY BETTY by the Druid, and a grand chorus, vocal and instrumental, during which a device in transparency was introduced, consisting of two hymeneal torches lighted on the top, with a shield representing the Hamilton crest, an oak with a saw through it, and a ducal coronet. After a chorus, the Druid, fauns, and wood-nymphs, went to the altar, and two cupids, the cupid of care and the hymeneal cupid, ascending the steps, crowned the shield with the wreath of Love and Hymen.

Thus ended the second part, of which, by this description, the reader will judge the elegance and grandeur. The third part was opened by minuets, composed for the occasion, by the Earl of Kelly. Lord Stanley and Lady Betty Hamilton opened the second ball, and the rest of the nobility danced in their turns. When the minuets were ended, country dances were struck up, and

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continued

continued till past three o'clock. The company were highly entertained with the illumination in the gardens, which had a fine effect from the front wing of the house. Facing the temporary room was erected a large Ionic portico, supported by four large transparent columns of a bright pink colour. On a scroll on the pediment were the following words:—"SACRED TO PROSTITIOUS VENUS." In the centre of the pediment was a shield, with the Hamilton and Stanley arms quartered, the whole supported by a band of Cupids, who appeared to great advantage by the assistance of four pyramids of light. Several pyramids of light were likewise erected in several parts of the gardens. The whole of this festival was conducted by Gen. Burgoyne. The company were so highly pleased that they did not leave till four in the morning. Many who had been at *Fête Champetres* in France, declared they never saw any one equal to Lord Stanley's.

This *Fête Champetre* was afterwards imitated at Drury-lane Theatre.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent Mr. William Partridge, in No. 351, page 136, having stated his object to be, the calling of "the attention of scientific men" to his assertions of "being in possession of *the gift* of working the Divining Rod," for the discovery of hidden springs of water, and above all his having mentioned the names and addresses of six or eight respectable individuals, to whom he appears to refer, as vouchers for the reality of his pretensions, I cannot refrain from replying to his letter. It is worthy of remark, that the "low, cunning, sottish fellow," from whom Mr. P. seems to wish it to be inferred that he obtained "the gift," rather than that this fellow should lose a justly expected pecuniary reward, and to be branded as the practiser of "a mere trick" into the bargain, is not said to have otherwise *intended any such gift*, or that he made, in fact, any communication to Mr. Partridge, besides exhibiting with the forked peach stick, in his presence: on his own shewing, therefore, I think, it appears that Mr. P. scarcely came honestly by "the gift," of which now he boasts the profitable possession.

Whether in making his first experiment, Mr. P. complacently shut his

eyes or looked another way, while the "cunning" Mr. Rankin hooked down the end of the stick, and broke it off at the forks, I will not pretend to say, but I appeal to the "Common Sense" of your work, Mr. Editor, whether such an impulse from Mr. R.'s hand be not a cause more adequate to the effect described by Mr. P. than the nonsensical cause "attraction," so much scouted in your pages; and more probable also, than that, as Mr. P. mentions in describing the cunning operations of Mr. R. "the stick suddenly *pressed* downwards;" what but an absurd and impossible cause, can be said, at one time to draw or *attract*, and at another, and under the very same circumstances (except the change of hands from Mr. R. to Mr. P.) to *press* or repel.

In describing his brother's well, Mr. P. says, "if means had *not* been used to *prevent* the water running off through the walls, there is little doubt but it would have risen to and run over the top of the well:" all this is to me a mystery; as is also, "the proper lines for divining," near to the top of the next colmnn." I can have no doubt of the truth of Mr. P.'s assertion, a little further on, that a diviner (whether having *the gift* or not) may try "almost every kind of wood without a perceptive difference;" nor have I the least doubt but "the divining rod will indicate the presence of metals *as well* as water;" equally so, I firmly believe.

At the notable performance by the Mendip gentleman, Mr. P. has informed us, that besides Messrs. Jones and Davis, there were *others present*; this is a fortunate circumstance, since, as *confederacy* must, in my opinion, be referred to, for accounting for the pretended facts, it relieves me from a dilemma with respect to the parties named.

In short, Mr. Editor, I am entirely without faith in the reality of Mr. Partridge's pretensions; I am not of opinion from any thing which he has stated, that he possesses any supernatural or other "secret" means of judging of the situation of subterraneous springs of water, or other means than those of which experienced well-diggers, diviners, and others avail themselves daily, in almost every district in England; indeed, the cause and operation of springs, as connected with the stratafication, as originally taught by Mr. William Smith, the author of many maps,

maps, sections, and works on the subject, is now so generally and well understood, and such discoveries in spring-finding have in consequence been made, as would entirely eclipse Mr. P.'s proceedings, did the disposition exist, to clothe them in mystery.

March 10, 1821. AN ENGINEER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LORD BYRON has been so long, and so deservedly esteemed as the greatest poet of the present age, that it is with a feeling of the utmost deference, I presume to offer for insertion in your valuable and widely circulated Magazine, the following extracts from the Second Canto of his Don Juan, with corresponding passages from a work entitled "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea," in 3 vols.

To attempt a criticism upon the writings of his Lordship, were it even possible, would require a much abler pen, and a far maturer judgment than I possess; and not without timidity do I venture to ask if, in the following stanzas which I have selected, plagiarism the most glaring, is not sufficiently evident? Accident furnished me with the narratives from which Lord Byron appears to have derived most of the incidents in that part of his Don Juan, in which is so admirably described a storm and shipwreck. Most readers of

27.

At one o'clock the wind with sudden shift
Threw the ship right into the trough of the
sea,

Which struck her aft, and made an awkward drift,

Started the stern-post, also shatter'd the
Whole of her stern-frame, and ere she
could lift

Herself from out her present jeopardy
The rudder tore away: 'twas time to sound
The pumps, and there were four feet water
found.

Lord Byron.

28.

One gang of people instantly was put
Upon the pumps, and the remainder set
To get up part of the cargo, and what not,
But they could not come at the leak as yet;
At last they did get at it really, but
Still their salvation was an even bet;
The water rushed through in a way quite
puzzling,

While they thrust sheets, shirts, jackets,
bales of muslin

29.

Into the opening! but all such ingredients
Would have been vain, and they must have
gone down,

taste have doubtless heard or perused that portion of the poem, and whilst their feelings have been harrowed by his appalling and heart-rending recital, few, perhaps, were aware that his Lordship was indebted for the most prominent features therein exhibited, to the work above-mentioned. The interest excited by the well-imagined sufferings of the hapless crew of the vessel in which Juan embarked, will not, I am sure, be at all diminished, but, on the contrary, increased, by learning that the horrors of such a scene were actually experienced by some of our fellow-creatures.

Possessed, as is his Lordship, of an imagination, fertile beyond most, it is impossible for a moment to suppose that he could have occasion to borrow from the writings of any one; and doubtless his motive in thus illustrating his narrative with incidents which are well authenticated to have occurred, was to render his descriptions the more natural. But from what cause is it that there are no notes subjoined, acknowledging the sources from which he derived them?

I trust the freedom with which the charge of plagiarism is here advanced against so renowned a poet, will be justified by the importance of keeping even renown within the pale of honesty.

Norwich, Feb. 20th, 1821. C. E. S.

27.

Night came on worse than the day had been, and a sudden shift of wind, about midnight, threw the ship into the trough of the sea, which struck her aft, tore away the rudder, started the stern-post, and shattered the whole of her stern-frame. The pumps were immediately sounded, and in the course of a few minutes the water had increased to four feet deep.

Loss of the ship Hercules.

28.

One gang was instantly put on them, and the remainder of the people were employed in getting up rice from the run of the ship, and heaving it over, to come at the leak if possible. After three or four hundred bags were thrown into the sea, we did get at it, and found the water rushing into the ship with astonishing rapidity; therefore we thrust sheets, shirts, jackets, bales of muslin, and every thing of the like description into the opening. *ib.*

29.

Notwithstanding the pumps discharged fifty tons of water an hour, the ship must certainly have gone down, had not our ex-

Despite of all their efforts and expedients
But for the pumps; I'm glad to make them
known
To all the brother-tars that may have need
hence;

For fifty tons of water were upthrown
By them per hour, and they had all been
undone

But for the maker, Mr. Mann, of London.

30.

As day advanced, the weather seemed to
abate,
And then the leak they reckoned to re-
duce,
And keep the ship afloat, &c.
A gust, which all descriptive power tran-
scends,
Laid, with one blast, the ship on her beam-
ends.

31.

There she lay, motionless, and seem'd
upset;
The water left the hold, and washed the
decks,
And made a scene men do not soon forget,
&c.

32.

Immediately the masts were cut away,
Both main and mizen; first the mizen
went,
The main-mast followed, but the ship still
lay
Like a mere log, and baffled our intent.
Foremast and bowsprit were cut down, and
they
Eased her at last (although we never meant
To part with all till every hope was
blighted,)
And then with violence the old ship righted.

35.

Perhaps more mischief had been done, but
for
Our Juan, who, with sense beyond his
years,
Got to the spirit-room, and stood before
It with a pair of pistols: and their fears,
As if death were more dreadful by his door.
Of fire and water, spite of oaths and tears
Kept still aloof the crew, who, ere they
sunk,
Thought it would be becoming to die drunk.

36.

"Give us more grog," they cried, "for
it will be
All one an hour hence;" Juan answered
"no!"
'Tis true that death waits both for you and
me,
But let us die like men, not sink below
Like brutes:"—and thus his dangerous
post kept he,
And none liked to anticipate the blow.

38.

The vessel swam, yet still she held her
own,
The stronger pump'd, the weaker thrumm'd
a sail.

pedients been attended with some success.
The pumps, to the excellent construction
of which I owe my life, were made by Mr.
Mann, of London. *ib.*

30.

As the next day advanced, the weather
appeared to moderate, the men continued
incessantly at the pumps, and every exer-
tion was made to keep the ship afloat. ib.
Scarce was this done, when a gust, exceed-
ing in violence every thing of the kind I
had ever seen, or could conceive, laid the
ship on her beam ends.

Loss of Centaur man of war.

31.

The water forsook the hold, and appear-
ed between decks, so as to fill the men's
hammocks to leeward, the ship lay motion-
less, and to all appearance irrecoverably
overset. ib.

32.

Immediate directions were given to cut
away the main and mizen masts, trusting,
when the ship was righted, to be able to
wear her. On cutting one or two lanyards
the mizen mast went over first, but without
producing the smallest effect on the ship,
and on cutting the lanyard of one shroud,
the main mast followed. I had next the
mortification to see also the foremast and
bowsprit go over. On this the ship imme-
diately righted. ib.

35.

A midshipman was appointed to guard
the spirit-room, to repress that unhappy
desire of a devoted crew to die in a state
of intoxication. The sailors, though in
other respects orderly in conduct, here
pressed eagerly upon him:

Loss of Abergavenny E. Indiaman.

36.

"Give us some grog," they exclaimed,
"it will be all one an hour hence." "I know
we must die," replied the gallant officer,
coolly, "but let us die like men;" armed
with a brace of pistols he kept his post even
while the ship was sinking. ib.

38.

However, by great exertion of the chain
pump and baling, we held our own. All
who were not seamen by profession had
been employed in thrumming a sail,

39.

*Under the vessel's keel the sail was
past,
And for the moment it had some effect.*

41.

*But the ship labour'd so, they scarce
could hope
To weather out much longer ; the distress
Was also great with which they had to cope
For want of water.*

42.

*Again the weather threaten'd,—again
blew
A gale, and in the fore and after-hold
Water appear'd ; yet though the people
knew
All this, the most were patient, and some
bold,
Until the chains and leathers were worn
through
Of all our pumps :*

43.

*Then came the carpenter at last, with tears
In his rough eyes, and told the Captain, he
Could do no more :*

44.

*The ship was evidently settling now
Fast by the head ;*

45.

*Some lash'd them in their hammocks, some
put on
Their best clothes,
And others went on as they had begun,
Getting the boats out,*

47.

*But in the long-boat they contrived to
stow
Some pounds of bread, though injured by
the wet,
Water, a twenty gallon cask, or so,
Six flasks of wine ; and they contrived to get
A portion of their beef up from below,
And with a piece of pork,*

48.

*The other boats, the yawl and pinnace,
had
Been stove, in the beginning of the gale :
And the long boat's condition was but bad,
And there were but two blankets for a sail,
And one oar for a mast.*

50.

*“ Some trial had been making at a raft,
With little hope in such a rolling sea,
A sort of thing at which one would have
laugh'd,
If any laughter at such times could be,
Unless with people who too much have
quaff'd,
And have a kind of wild and horrid glee,
Half epileptical and half hysterical :—
Their preservation would have been a mi-
racle.”*
Lord Byron.

51.

*“ At half-past eight o'clock, booms, hen-
coops, spars,
And all things, for a chance, had been cast
loose,*

39.

*which was past under the ship's bottom,
and, I thought, had some effect.*

Loss of Centaur man of war.

41.

*The Centaur laboured so much, that I
could scarce hope she would swim till
morning ; our sufferings were very great
for want of water.*

42.

*We had the mortification to find the wea-
ther again threatened, and by noon it blew
a storm. The ship laboured greatly ; the
water appeared in the fore and after-hold,
and increased. I was informed by the
carpenter also, that the leathers were nearly
consumed, and that the chains of the pumps
by constant exertion and the friction, were
rendered almost useless.*

43.

*At length the carpenter came up from
below, and told the crew who were work-
ing at the pumps, he could do no more for
them.*

44.

*I perceived the ship settling by the head.
ib.*

45.

*Some appeared perfectly resigned, went
to their hammocks, and desired their mess-
mates to lash them in.—ib. The most pro-
minent idea was that of putting on their
best and cleanest cloaths. The boats, of
which we had three, were got over the
side.*

47.

*Eight bags of rice, six flasks of water,
and a small quantity of salted beef and
pork, were put into the long boat as provi-
sions for the whole.*

Wreck of the ship Sydney.

48.

*The yawl was stove alongside and sunk.
Loss of Centaur man of war.
One oar was erected for a main mast, and
the other bent to the breadth of the blankets
for a sail.*

Loss of Wellington transport.

50.

*“ As rafts had been mentioned by the
carpenter, I thought it right to make the
attempt. It was impossible for any man to
deceive himself with the hopes of being
saved on a raft in such a sea as this.”*

Loss of Centaur man of war, p. 164.

51.

*“ Spars, booms, hencoops, and every thing
buoyant, was therefore cast loose, that the*

That still could keep afloat the struggling
tars,
For yet they strove, altho' of no great use:
There was no light in heaven but a few
stars,
The boats put off, o'ercrowded with their
crews;
She gave a heel, and then a lurch to port,
And, going down head foremost—sunk, in
short."

52.

Then rose from sea to sky the wild fare-
well,
Then shriek'd the timid, and stood still the
brave,
Then some leap'd overboard with dreadful
yell,
As eager to anticipate their grave; &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

No. XIV.

Quarterly Review, No. 49.

THE first article in the present Number bears the title of "the Spanish Drama." This is improper; for, in fact, it is a disquisition concerning the plays and genius of Calderon, with a few slight preliminary remarks, and an extract from Lord Holland's Life of Lopez de Vega. Such, however, as it is, the critic is temperate and judicious; but we do not agree with him in thinking that there was any other cause than the general spirit of the age, for the resemblance which he finds between the plays of the Spanish and English stage. But perhaps when it is considered, that at one time the English and Spanish crowns were united—and that there was a chance of the union becoming perpetual by the progeny of Philip II. and Mary I., it may have been the fashion in England, during their time, to cultivate a taste for Spanish literature, and to imitate Spanish amusements, and to this fashion we may owe the resemblance in our dramatic entertainments which has been so often noticed, and never satisfactorily explained. We merely throw out the idea for consideration, with remarking only, that it was not till some time after this supposed fashion, that the resemblance alluded to became general, for the first English plays possessed a Grecian simplicity of fable.

The second article is a gentlemanly notice of Captain Lyon's narrative of his travels in Northern Africa, with a few touches at a most absurd example of the ignorance of mere book learning

men might have some chance to save themselves, for the boats were at some distance.

Loss of Pandora frig. p. 378.

"We had scarcely quitted the ship, when she gave a heavy lurch to port, and then went down head foremost."

Loss of Lady Hobart packet.

52.

"At this instant, one of the officers told the captain she was going down, and bidding him farewell, leapt overboard: the crew had just time to leap overboard, which they did, uttering a most dreadful yell."

Loss of Pandora frig. pp. 197-8.

concerning the Niger and the Nile, by one John Dudley, a vicar. We entirely agree with the reviewer in thinking Captain Lyon's book highly interesting, from the manner in which it is written; we think, also, that we can discern in the address and natural urbanity of the Captain, that he was well qualified for the task of exploring Africa. As for his companion, Ritchie, he seems to have been a poor, weak, impracticable creature—and as little qualified to wend his way among barbarians as any one that ever embarked in an enterprise so difficult.

"The Sketch Book," the pleasant publication of Geoffrey Crayon, gent., furnishes the materials for the third article. We are gratified to observe that the endeavours of the American authors have been treated of late with more candour and indulgence amongst us than formerly. This is no doubt owing to their own improved taste, and partly to a better humour springing up towards them. Hitherto, indeed, to use a Yankee expression, the productions of the American press have been very trashy; but there is an urbane and European ease, even elegance, in the style of Mr. Washington Irving—that has done much to increase the literary consideration of his countrymen. We anticipate from his pen a lively and interesting account of the continent, although he seems to have fewer associations, in connection with what he will see in France and Italy, than any other author who writes so well. Perhaps his freedom from classical ideas will enable him to give us the more amusing work.

The fourth article, on the Military Force of Great Britain, is drawn up with ability, but deserves the severest censure

censure. It may properly be divided into two parts, and upon the first we are disposed to bestow unqualified approbation. We never read a better, a clearer, or a more satisfactory sketch of the military history of Europe; but in noticing M. Dupin's respectable work, which gave occasion to the subject, the reviewer seems literally to lose his senses, and breaks out into the most contemptible party and national spleen that has ever disgraced the *Quarterly Review*. We cannot persuade ourselves that the first and second parts of this paper are by the same hand.

"The *Etonian*," a little periodical work, professedly published by Etonians, is tenderly dealt by in the *fifth* article. It certainly contains some proofs of respectable mediocrity, both in verse and prose; but if there had not been Etonians connected with the *Quarterly Review*, and some of them also with the *Etonian*, we should never have heard of these fading and falling leaves.

The *sixth* article is a very able disquisition concerning the Architecture of the middle ages, and it is executed with a finer impress of moral sensibility than might have been expected from a topic so purely antiquarian. It is one of the best papers on the subject that we have met with, and derives a degree of interest and value from the execution, highly creditable to the author.

We do not well know what to make of the *seventh*, on "the Annals of the Parish," an historical sketch of the village manners of Scotland. It is sufficiently laudatory, and gives all due praise to the fidelity of the descriptions—but it lugs in "by ear and horn" another work by the same author, for the express purpose, as it were, of felling it, most butcher-like, at once. We allude to "the Earthquake," in which we do think there are as many examples of true portraiture, as there are in the Annals, and some specimens of even higher and superior composition. The critic should have been more sparing of his approbation on the truth and simplicity of "the Annals," after condemning "the Earthquake," if he expected his readers to believe he was not actuated by some particular and peculiar motive.

The fifth volume of "Mitford's History of Greece," supplies matter for the *eighth* article, which, although exceedingly severe, without, however, being

abusive, is yet perfectly just. The style of Mr. Mitford is certainly about the very worst of the present day—arid, husky, uneven, hard,—every thing, in a word, that is descriptive of grating harshness and discord. The honey of Hymettus, and the oil of Attica, have neither soothed his throat nor softened his lip—nor is he endowed with any portion of that fine spirit which ennobled the sentiments and gave elegance to the personal beauty of the human form. But bad as his manner is, we observe that the reviewer makes it worse in his quotations, by copying what, we think, he could not but know were errors of the printer, not of the writer. It is, however, a curious circumstance, that the *Quarterly Review*, which in general excels in classical topics, is, in this article, inferior to itself. We had a right to expect from it, on a History of Greece, one of the most splendid specimens of its best ability. But if Mr. Mitford has no merit in the art of composition, as a compiler he is entitled to very considerable praise, having brought together a great mass of materials, which some more skilful hand, we doubt not, will work into beautiful effect. Out of his "rugged lore" a single volume might be formed of unequalled interest, romantic simplicity and beauty.

The *ninth* article is devoted to Capt. Parry's Journal of the Voyage of Discovery. It is drawn up with ability, and where the writer confines himself to reflections on facts, and to pointing out the merits of the officers and men engaged in this enterprise of unexampled daring, we cannot but approve of the justness and propriety of what he says; but he unfortunately endeavours to be a philosopher, and hatches theories as easily as the Captain grew his cresses in the frying-pan. Nevertheless, he has furnished us with a pleasing and interesting paper. But the sublime of maritime adventure was never touched before the publication of Parry's journal, and it was impossible to speak of it without calling forth feelings of admiration and awe. It is amazing to hear the regrets of ignorance, that Parry's journal should possess so little interest—that is to say, should tell so little of the cannibals that each other eat,

"The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads

Do grow beneath their shoulders."

For ourselves we think it contains the ultimate

ultimate triumph of the British naval spirit and discipline; and the cheerful Parry with his bold free-hearted companions, frozen up in the midnight horrors of the frozen regions, will in all times coming, be referred to by moralists and poets, as one of the richest tales of courage and fortitude, that philosophy or the arts have yet commemorated. The agreeable recreation of a newspaper for the ships, we should however notice, is an old marine contrivance: we have seen ourselves several highly amusing specimens of the sort, got up during the American rebellion, on board the men of war stationed along the American coast—not, however, either in purity or ability—though exceedingly humorous—equal to the North Georgia Gazette.

The *tenth* article, relative to Scudamore on mineral waters, we recommend to all water-drinking invalids. It is one of the characteristics of the present day to compress and bring together the *floes* of subjects with which the ocean of literature is overspread, and a sensible book on mineral waters, drawn up with science, and no quackery, was much wanted. It has been supplied by Dr. Scudamore, and his work is reviewed in a judicious manner.

But by far the most interesting article of the Number is the *eleventh*, on Mr. James Fergusson's Reports of Discussions of the Consistorial Court of Scotland. It is, we conceive, impossible for any mind but those parchment intellects, whom the perusal of statutes and reports has dried up and drained of all human sympathy, to read this account of the state in which the law respecting marriage and divorce stands between the institutions of England and Scotland, without shuddering with horror and disgust. It has long been felt and confessed, that the marriage act of England is a daring usurpation over the laws of God and nature, and that the sins and sorrows to which it gives rise cannot be much longer endured. It must, and that shortly, too, be amended. But to hear it solemnly maintained by the tribunals of justice, that a marriage contracted in England, cannot be dissolved by any process short of an act of the English legislature—let the adultery take place in what country it may, or the parties be resident where they think fit—is one of the most audacious pretensions that ever legal presumption dared to set up against the rights and the natural fran-

chises of man. Adultery is a crime—it is in all lands and in all societies, treason against the most sacred of all institutions. And is it to be tolerated, that the legislature of England shall say it shall not be punished by any other authority than that of the English judicature? The nation is under great obligations to the writer in the Quarterly Review, for directing the public attention to the importance of this question—and we trust and hope that Lord Ellenborough, who seems to have bestowed great consideration on the anomalies of the marriage act, will be induced to consider this serious question also, with the view of supplying some remedy of the kind we suggest, for we are well aware that it will not do to attempt any change in the marriage law of Scotland, nor would it be wise to try by any modification, to corrupt its rational simplicity, in any degree, by trying to adapt it to the workings of such a crude system of facilities to fraud and sin as the marriage law of England.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Inquisitor, in your Number for June, p. 402, refers to a letter in the hand-writing of Junius, by the Bury post, and enquires who 'was at Bury at that date?' At what date? I suppose, however, the date intended is that of the letters of Junius. Also that Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, is intended. The only person, I believe, in that vicinity, whose name has ever been implicated in this puzzling affair, is General Lee. Now, could the hand-writing of the imitations, epigrams, &c. be identified with that of General Lee, it might doubtless be received as a sufficient proof, that he was really the author of the letters of Junius. This test surely cannot present insuperable difficulties, since Lee's MS. cannot yet be entirely extinct, and most probably some of his letters are yet preserved in the Davers' family, where he was so often an inmate.

I have periodically, but always hitherto anonymously, borne some share in the Junian controversy, having been a constant reader and enthusiastic admirer of the style and spirit, not indeed of the half-bred and insidious politics, of those letters from their first appearance, which was during my residence in Suffolk. Among my earliest juvenile essays (1769,) was an attempt-

ed imitation of the celebrated Junius ; and if getting into a scrape in consequence, had been an evidence of success, I should not have been without a plea. At that period I do not recollect to have either heard or read of the name of General Lee, as the supposed author of Junius ; I have no doubt, however, of his having been then resident in England ; and a few years since, when Dr. Girdlestone published his pamphlet, I applied to Sir Charles Bunbury, for information on that point, and was by him directed to a person, who assured me of the fact from his own personal knowledge. I nevertheless assigned a variety of sufficient reasons, to my own conviction at least, that Lee could not possibly have written those letters. He abandoned his country—and what rational motive could there be, on either side, for concealment, had he been the writer ? That some powerful motive of that kind does yet subsist, is sufficiently evident, because nobody doubts that the late king, and various accredited political persons, were in the secret, and that Junius, in the ultimate, made his peace at court.

Somers Town. JOHN LAWRENCE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUBMERSION of the *Village of STRON,* in BOHEMIA, as reported in a Letter from M. WINKLER, dated April 20, 1820.

THE village of Stron, in the estate of Fermian, in Bohemia, was situated on a declivity, in the NE. of the valley of Eger, about a league above Saatz, partly near the river, and partly in a gorge that descended towards the Eger. On a hill that forms a border to this gorge, were the church and parsonage house, and the village descended along the gorge parallel to the Eger, towards the NW. This hill contains beds of an earthy pit-coal that spread through the country, and are covered with strata of sand and alluvion. The Eger flows at the distance of about 200 toises from Stron. Previous to the accident, it formed a bay alongside of Stron, edged with hills of moving sand, not very lofty, but steep. On the higher part of the declivity were a number of springs that were quickly lost in the sands.

These springs have proved the cause of a calamity which in these countries, where glaciers and earthquakes are unknown, may be deemed unique in its kind. The water of the springs has

gradually perforated large subterranean cavities in the strata of sand, so that, at length, the whole surface of the soil, with the church, the houses, and the gardens, rested only on some detached columns of sand that were daily diminishing. Whether subterranean combustions of pit-coal may not have co-operated, is a point hitherto undecided.

For a length of time the earth had been sinking in different places. Crevices appeared in the walls of the buildings ; the doors would no longer shut, and some weeks ago, a great noise was heard in the middle of the night. The people are roused from their sleep ; a singular movement of the earth advancing forward, and, at the same time, sinking, is observed. The inhabitants flee, remove their cattle, &c., and at some distance from the village, wait for the morning. Its appearance displays an image of destruction ; half of the village had disappeared : where no houses had ever been, roofs and chimnies were seen rising from the ground. The hill, the church, and the parsonage were no longer to be found, and at some distance appeared a chaos of parcels of earth intermixed with ruins and crevices.

The church is eighty feet below the site it formerly occupied ; it is divided into two, half of it buried in ruins. Here lies a steeple overthrown, and there a confused medley of statues, images of saints, stables, &c. The river is thrown out of its channel, and where it formed a bay, there is now an accumulation of earth. The churchyard is thrown into a shapeless heap, and the whole territory bears another aspect. In different patches are seen layers of a fat earth, over which the sand has glided. It seems that the Eger must have crumbled the props on which the hill stood, as they had ever an inclination towards the river.

A number of things have been fortunately preserved, and, with the exception of some cattle, no lives were lost. Fifteen houses are yet standing, but the soil is insecure, and the downfall will probably be universal.

I was at a loss, at first, to recognize the country, and from the inhabitants I could only learn that they had been disturbed by a tremendous crash, and that they sought refuge by flight. The people were rich ; their loss, in point of furniture, is not so considerable as in the superficies of the soil.

The village is now a sort of central spot for pilgrimage to the whole of Bohemia; the curious flock hither from every quarter to explore the effects of this phenomenon. It is impossible to form a just idea of it without inspection.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a general formula for finding Easter according to the Gregorian Calendar, seems to be rather a desideratum, I have sent the following for insertion in your widely-circulating Magazine, if you think your valuable pages have not been occupied too much with the subject already.

I know that several eminent mathematicians, compared with whose acquirements, mine almost vanish into nothing, have either failed in the attempt to give a general formula for this purpose, or declined the task. I therefore delayed sending this till I had given it every examination I was capable of giving it; and I now present it to you, Sir, under the most positive conviction that it will give the time of Easter correctly, for all years, according to the English regulations.

Evesham, April 12th. J. TOVEY.

To find the time of Easter for any year according to the Gregorian Calendar.

Put a = the given year.

c = the centuries contained in it.

d = the odd years, or two right-hand figures.

1. Divide c by 4, and call the quotient q , and the remainder r .

2. Divide $(43q + 17r + 86)$ by 25, and call the quotient p .

3. Divide $(a + 1)$ by 19, and call the remainder g .

4. Divide $(203 + p - 11g)$ by 30, and if the remainder be less than 28, or if it be 28, and g be less than 12, call it m ; but if it be 28, and g be more than 11, or if it be 29, let g be what it may, then (remainder — 1) call m .

5. Divide $(151 + 2r - d - \frac{1}{4}d - m)$ by 7, and call the remainder n .

Then $(m + n - 9)$ is the day of April on which Easter falls; but if $(m + n)$ be less than 10, then $(22 + m + n)$ gives the day of March for the year required.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANAL QUERIES, with ascertained LEVELS of various CANALS.

1. **W**HAT is the level of the sill of the lock of the Grand Junction Canal at Brentford (in reference to the summit at Tring) instead of the present

reference to the *high water mark* in the Thames?

2. The difference of level between the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, a branch canal having lately been executed, which connects these two canals together?

3. The rise of the Thames from the sill of the lock at Brentford, to the river Kennet, near Reading, and from thence to the sill of the lock of the Kennet and Avon Canal at Newbury?

4. The rise of the Severn from Stourport to the canal at Shrewsbury?

5. The difference of level between the Lancaster and the Leeds and Liverpool Canals, where they intersect each other?

6. The fall of the river Aire, from Leeds to the Lea?

7. The fall of the Thames, from Brentford to the sea?

8. The fall of the Severn, from the sill of the Canal lock at Worcester, to the Avon at Tewkesbury, thence to Gloucester, and from Gloucester to the sea?

9. The fall of the Bristol Avon from the Kennet and Avon Canal lock, at Bath, to Bristol Bridge, and thence to the Severn?

10. The fall of the river Kew (where it joins a branch of the Grand Junction Canal at Northampton) to Peterboro', and thence to the sea?

11. The fall of the Trent, from the sill of the last lock upon the Grand Trunk Canal to the Chesterfield Canal, and from thence to the Humber, where the Humber and Trent unite?

12. The fall of the Stratford Avon, from the sill of the Stratford Canal lock, to its junction with the Severn, at Tewkesbury.

13. If in the reply to the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th enquiries, a reference were made to *fixed points*, contiguous to those estimated to be the high and low water marks, it would afford as great an approximation to accuracy as circumstances will admit; and probably a barometrical admeasurement, conducted with all the proper precautions, may be the most easily adopted in most of these cases. If observations were made with Sir Henry Englefield's barometer, at various situations on different canals, viz. on March 31st, June 30th, Sept. 30th, and Dec. 31st, and at the same time, would not they afford some confirmation of Canal surveys, or lead to some further investigation?

LEVELS

LEVELS OF CANALS, in reference to the SUMMIT of the Birmingham Canal between
Wolverhampton and Smithwick.

	Above Summit of Birm. Canal		Below Summit of Birm. Canal	
	FEET.	IN.	FEET.	IN.
1. Birmingham Canal Navigation.				
Commencement at Atherley			132	0
SUMMIT at Wolverhampton			0	0
Fall at Smithwick			19	10
and then level to Birmingham				
Junction of branch to <i>Digbeth</i> , lower end of the town			100	3
And Junction with Warwick canal			136	7
Salford Bridge—Berwood Common			171	5
Curdworth—Dunton			188	11
Fazely and Whittington Brook			264	10
2. Ashby-de-la-Zouch.				
Commencement in Coventry canal at Griff, and level, to Hinckley and Ashby Wolds			168	9
Summit at Ashby-de-la-Zouch			28	9
Cloud Hill—Staunton—Ticknall			112	9
3. Ashton-under-Line.				
Junction with Rochdale canal			315	4
Clayton, and branch to <i>Stockport</i> level			224	10
Ashton-under-Line—Duckensfield Bridge			152	10
Branches to Fairbottom and Hollinwood			106	7
Werneth colliery branch			76	7
4. Avon River.				
At Bath Old Bridge			439	11
At Bristol			474	11
5. Bradford Canal.				
Junction with Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Windhill Bradford			239	5
			158	5
6. Bridgwater's (Duke of).				
Mersey at Runcorn, high water			474	11
low water			485	11
Preston Brook—Manchester, and Leigh branch			390	11
7. Coventry.				
Fradley Heath, and Whittington Brook			264	10
Glascote, Grendon, and Polesworth			250	4
Atherstone, Nuneaton, Bedworth, and Coventry			168	9
8. Derby Canal.				
Junction with Grand Trunk canal			349	0
Derby			337	0
Little Eaton			320	0
Branch to join Erewash canal			364	0
9. Douglas (lower).				
Junction with Leeds and Liverpool canal at Brier's Mill. Ribble river, near Hasketh			420	11
			469	0
10. Droitwich.				
Severn at Hawford			442	10
Droitwich			383	4
11. Dudley.				
Junction with Worcester canal at Lelly Oak, and level to Leasowes, and Blower's Green			19	10
Netherton			31	0
Black Delph—Pensnett Chace			116	0
Junction with Birmingham canal at Tipton Green Branch proposed to near Dudley	44	4	0	0

LEVELS OF CANALS, continued.

	Above Summit of Birm. Canal		Below Summit of Birm. Canal	
	FEET.	IN.	FEET.	IN.
12. Grand Junction Canal.				
Commencement in Oxford Canal at Braunston			149	10
Junction of Grand Union Canal, and Daventry branch			113	10
——— of Northampton branch			173	10
Wolverton level, and junction of Buckingham branch			251	4
Junction of Aylesbury branch			138	10
Tring summit, and branch to Wendover			93	10
Bull's Bridge, and Paddington branch			398	10
High-water mark in Thames at Brentford			488	10
Branch to Daventry rises			59	10
——— to Northampton and New River there			291	10
——— to Buckingham			234	4
——— to Aylesbury			234	10
——— to Wendover			93	10
——— to Paddington			398	10
13. Grand Trunk.				
Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Preston Brook			390	11
Summit of Canal at Etruria			64	9
Junction of Staffordsh. and Worcester Canal at Heywood			232	6
Junction of Coventry Canal at Fradley Heath			264	10
——— of Derby Canal			349	0
River Trent at Shardlow and Wilden Ferry			381	0
Branch from sumt. to Uttox. viz. to Leek & Stanley Moor	10	2	0	0
Froghall (and Caldon Railway, which rises 649 feet)			50	7
Uttoxeter			182	7
14. Grand Union and Union Canals.				
Junction with Grand Junction Canal near Long Buckby			113	10
Summit			59	7
Foxton, and junction with Union Canal			134	7
West Bridge, at Leicester			294	7
15. Huddersfield.				
Junction with Ashton Canal at Duckenfield Bridge			152	10
Summit at Saddleworth	181	10		
Huddersfield			254	1
16. Kennett and Avon Canal.				
River Avon at Bath			439	11
Sidney Gardens, Bath			373	5
Bradford, Wilts, and Semington Junction			363	5
Foxhanger			307	5
Devizes			68	5
Summit at Brimslade			35	5
Crofton Engine			74	5
Kennett River at Newbury			245	5
17. Kennett River.				
At Newbury, and junction with canal			245	5
Thames at Reading			387	5
18. Leicester Navigation.				
West Bridge, Leicester			294	7
Junction of Melton Navigation			316	1
Mount Sorrel			329	11
Loughborough, and Loughborough Canal			344	7
To Thringston Bridge, Charnwood Forest, and to Barrow Hill (part by a railway)			159	7
19. Loughborough Navigation.				
Junction with Leicester Navigation			344	7
River Trent, near Sawley			385	7

LEVELS OF CANALS continued.

	Above Summit of Birm. Canal		Below Summit of Birm. Canal	
	FEET.	IN.	FEET.	IN.
20. Melton Navigation.				
Junction with Leicester Navigation			316	1
Ratcliffe			300	2
Melton Mowbray			245	2
21. North Wilts.				
Junction with Wilts and Berks Canal (at the summits)			162	11
Ditto with Thames and Severn Canal at Latton, near Cricklade			221	11
22. Oxford Canal.				
Junction with Coventry Canal at Longford			168	9
Hill Morton, — Union of Grand Junction Canal at Braunston			149	10
Summit at Claydon			94	7
Banbury			171	11
Aynho Wharf			207	8
Heyford Warren			231	10
Hampton Gay			262	10
Isis at Godstone			282	9
Oxford			286	5
River Isis at Oxford			289	11
23. Peak Forest Canal.				
Junction with the Ashton-under-Line Canal			152	10
Priestfield	59	2		
Chapel Milton	188	2		
24. Ramsden's Canal.				
Junction at Huddersfield			254	1
River Calder, at Cooper's Bridge			310	10
25. Staffordshire and Worcestershire.				
Severn at Stourport			436	8
Kidderminster			373	1
Stewpony and Stourbridge Canal			298	2
Bumble Hole			229	2
Summit and junction with Birmingham Canal at Autherley			132	0
Penkridge			179	0
Heywood			232	6
26. Stourbridge.				
Junction with Dudley Canal at Black Delph			116	0
Stourbridge			260	0
Stewpony, and junction of Staffordshire and Worcester- shire Canal			298	2
27. Stratford.				
Junction with Worcester Canal at King's Norton			19	10
Cut to join the Warwick Canal			136	7
Preston, Wooton Wawden, and Edstone Valley, Wilmcote			242	7
Stratford			333	7
Surface water of the River Avon			354	7
28. Stroud.				
Junction with Thames and Severn, near Stroud			361	0
Severn at Framiload			463	5
29. Thames and Severn.				
Junction with Stroud Canal, near Stroud			361	0
Summit, Siddington and Cirencester			119	9
Cricklade			221	11
Lechlade, and River Thames			250	3

LEVELS OF CANALS *continued.*

	Above Summit of Birm. Canal		Below Summit of Birm. Canal	
	FEET.	IN.	FEET.	IN.
<i>30. Thames River.</i>				
At Lechlade			250	3
At Oxford			289	11
At Abingdon and at Culham			330	11
At Reading			387	5
At Brentford			488	10
<i>31. Warwick Canal.</i>				
Junction at Digbeth, near Birmingham			136	7
Summit at Bordesley and Knowle			94	7
Hatton			136	7
Warwick, and junction of Napton Canal			282	7
<i>32. Warwick and Napton Canal.</i>				
Junction near Warwick			282	7
Leamington			296	7
Summit at Napton and Oxford Canals			149	10
<i>33. Western Junction Proposed Canal.</i>				
Aylesbury branch of Grand Junction Canal			234	10
Thames at Culham, near Abingdon			330	11
<i>34. Wilts and Berks.</i>				
Kennett and Avon Canal at Semington			363	5
Chippenham (a level branch)			308	11
Colne (ditto)			292	11
Summit, South Marston, and North Wilts Canal			162	11
River Wantage			234	5
Abingdon and River Thames			330	11
<i>35. Worcester.</i>				
Commencement at Birmingham—level to Tardiby			19	10
Proposed branch to Droitwich			319	10
Lowesmere and Worcester			403	10
Severn at Diglis			447	10
Branch to Droitwich			383	4
<i>36. Wyrley and Errington.</i>				
Commencement near Wolverhampton	0	0	0	0
Junction with detached part of Coventry Canal, near Huddlesford			264	10
Branch to Wyrley bank	36			
——— to Easington Collieries	60			
<i>37. Rochdale.</i>				
Manchester—Knott Mill			390	11
Ashton Canal			315	4
Failsworth			134	11
Rochdale			14	11
Summit at Dean Head	130			
Dob Royal			32	11
Todmorden			56	11
Sowerby Wharf			217	11
River Calder			227	11

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTES written during a late Residence at BUENOS AYRES, by an English Gentleman, formerly of Bene't College, Cambridge.

(Continued from No. 353, p. 308.)

ON the corn farms, wheat, barley, and a little maize are grown. The land is, generally speaking, a rich loam

covered with fine vegetable mould, varying little in quality, except from its situation being more or less dry. On digging deep *tosca*, a kind of indurated clay, which contains lime, is found. The shore of the river is a fine sand, with here and there lumps of *tosca*, as hard as rock.

A few miles from the town is found plaster

plaster of Paris, of a good quality, and in some parts vast beds of shells which are burnt into lime. Neither on the surface of the vast plain from Buenos Ayres to *Mendoza*, nor in digging wells of any depth, is a stone of the smallest size to be found.

The ground is scratched over with a rude plough, and the seed sown and harrowed in. None of the land is fenced, except gardens and peach grounds.

Wheat, to which the soil is very favourable, produces about thirty-six bushels per acre; barley about the same, then the land is left to rest. There is no succession of crops. The quantity of seed is surprisingly small; two or three pecks an acre, according as it is sown early or late, are sufficient. With all these advantages the farmers are poor. They pay first-fruits and tithes; labour is high, and the market narrow and precarious.

Barley generally sells at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. sterling per bushel, and wheat at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. Yet the bread, which is very good, and made with leaven, is generally about 3½d. the pound. This arises from the high price of labour and firing, and the taxes on bakehouses.

There are no barns, grain is trodden out in the open air by horses, and then ill dressed in the wind. The bakers buy the wheat and grind it with mules, which work in a small circle unshod. The mill-stones are badly cut, and uncovered. There are no wind-mills in Buenos Ayres.

Grain is sometimes entirely destroyed by weevils, which in this mild climate multiply astonishingly.

Though they have plenty of wool from their sheep, neither the farmers nor their wives ever think of spinning it, but go to the town to buy their few miserable garments, whilst their dirty, lazy children run about half naked.

Estancias occupy a large portion of these immense plains, where not a tree is to be seen. These are covered with luxuriant grass, which at times, in summer, is burnt to dust. Beyond them are found only roving Indians, ostriches, cattle, and horses—which have no master.

These *estancias* raise vast quantities of black cattle, horses, and mules, some of which are driven to market for sale, and some slain for their hides and tallow. Many who live on these farms possess several thousand head of cattle,

and are content to exist, from year to year, in a mud cottage, never tasting bread, nor lying down on any thing better than an ox hide. They can hardly be called civilized beings, as they can do nothing but ride on horseback, throw the *lazo* and balls, and kill and flay oxen. Tables they have none, and use in the place of chairs, the heads of horses and oxen.

Their famous nooses or slings consist of three balls, tied by three thongs of hides, each eighteen inches long, which meet in the middle. They are used on horseback, one of these balls is taken in the hand and the other two swung over the head for a few moments, and then thrown at the object with great force. They will hurl them with an unerring aim, and entangle and tie together the legs of a horse or ox, at a distance of thirty or forty yards. The *lazo*, which is of hide rope, very long, is a noose running in an iron ring. This they will throw with astonishing dexterity, so as to catch the head or feet of any animal, though running, and they riding full gallop after it.

There are numerous brick-grounds in the vicinity of the towns. Firing being scarce they are compelled to use straw, weeds, &c. and the bones and carcasses of oxen, horses, and sheep. The heads and feet of the cattle killed for the town, are piled upon the killing grounds for sale, as a regular article for firing. Two or three hundred carcasses of horses may be sometimes seen near a brick kiln. The same fuel is used for burning lime, and for this purpose sheep are sometimes slaughtered at the door of the kiln, and immediately thrown in to burn.

The bakers burn chiefly a kind of thistle, which covers some parts of the country, and are its only forests. The rest of the inhabitants burn wood brought from the north side of the river, and the *Parana*, &c. and some peach-wood grown near the town. Smiths, &c. use coals from England, the demand for which appears to increase, and our merchants take good care to supply it.

Very good hats are made in the town, by a Frenchman, yet, though furs are cheap, the manufactory would not answer, were it not that imported hats pay fifty per cent. duty.

There are one large, and some small distilleries in the town. A cannon foundry and a manufactory of small arms

arms have been established by the government. The latter is conducted with most spirit, but both are occasionally paralysed by the want of money. The old church of the *Residencia*, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, is used for the foundery.

In September 1815, there lay in the first court of the manufactory of small arms, a mass of native iron, brought from a vast plain in the province of *Tucuman*, where there is a great quantity more, lying as this lay, on the surface of the ground. It might weigh about twenty-five hundred weight. I was astonished to see them cutting it, having heated a part, as easily as any other piece of hammered iron, this being malleable by nature. I also saw where it had been cut cold by a chissel. The superintendant *Don Esteban de Luca*, a Creole of superior intelligence, had ordered a pair of pistols to be made from it for the government, as a sample of American manufacture from American production.

Water from the river is carried about the town in carts, and sold by men whose business it is; at first it is muddy, but when settled, excellent. The well water is brackish and unpleasant to drink; it contains lime, as may be found by trying it with oxalic acid. This is probably from the *tosca*, as neither limestone nor chalk are found at any depth.

The most abundant animals are originally from imported stock; horses, oxen, sheep, and dogs.

Horses are extremely abundant and cheap, from four to ten dollars is the common price of one, yet a Chilian horse, which is a superior animal, sells for three or four hundred. They are so common, that a beggar on horseback, who rides about asking alms, is no uncommon sight.

Our proverbs will not all apply in this country. The horses are small and of no particular cast. In England they would be thought nothing of; rough heels, large carcasses, white legs and faces, are not thought blemishes. There are, however, excellent horses amongst them, mostly pacers; they are generally sure-footed, and capable of enduring fatigue, and without the vices of kicking or biting. The tail is always kept long and flowing, which is both natural and graceful; very few are ever shod, and those chiefly on the fore feet. The Creoles are excellent horsemen, they

sit firm and upright, and never rise in the saddle. They have excellent bridles differing from the English make, and a kind of saddle well adapted to the country. They use small stirrups, so that the foot cannot enter far. This form is much safer, and with a little practice, pleasanter than the large English stirrup. The saddle consists of a frame shaped the same before and behind, this is placed over a rug, and upon it are put other rugs and skins, which at night in the country form a bed, the frame serving for a pillow. The whole is called a *recado*, an English saddle *silla*.

The common food of horses is green lucerne, sold in small bundles. Oats are not grown except a few for seed, and to cut green, and no hay is made, as there is green food all the year. The horses used in carts about the town, draw from the *girth*, a most barbarous method. The carts, both for horses and oxen, are of the rudest construction, and have not a single particle of iron about them. The arms of the axle are horizontal, and the wheels upright, lofty, and cylindrical. Much may be said, and much has been written in England in favour of this construction. Mules are numerous, and are used for the few coaches seen in the town, and to work in mills.

Black cattle, as is well known, are more abundant than in any other part of the world. They are a fine breed, all horned, large, and handsome, are excellent meat, and for draught. Cows give but a small quantity of milk. Milk, however, is tolerably cheap, like beef; it is sold by the eye, so much for a *rial*, according to the judgment of the vender. It is sold by dirty boys, who carry it through the streets on horseback. Butter is very bad and dear, being about 1s. 9d. sterling per pound. Their cheese too, is miserable, but some from Chili is of an excellent quality.

Oxen work by pairs, a strong beam of wood, about six feet long, lies one end on the head of each, and is fastened by straps round the bottom of their horns. From the middle of this beam is the draught, and here sits the driver with his goad. They are not made to draw a great weight, and, as well as the draught horses, are very ill managed.

The oxen killed for the market come from the *estancias*, or farms, in herds of

of from one to three hundred. They are wild and dangerous, except to a man on horseback, and are driven by means of a few tame oxen in front. About six hundred oxen are killed daily for the use of the city. They are killed on large open grounds, are never knocked down, but drawn to the carts, and thrown down with the *lazo* by *peons*, or labourers on horseback, and their throats instantly cut. Immense quantities of hogs are fed by picking the flesh off the heads, necks, feet, &c. and the offal. The carcase of an excellent ox may be bought in the market at about five dollars. Sheep are numerous, but the mutton is ordinary, and the fleece not of the finest quality. The carcase is sold at from one to two rials, that is 7½d. and 1s. 3d. sterling; it commonly weighs about twenty-six pounds.

No veal is eaten, except occasionally a cow with calf is killed, when the foetus, disgusting as it may appear, is sold as a delicacy. It is called *hijo de vaca* or *nonato*, that is, unborn.

Buenos Ayres probably contains more dogs than any other place on earth; it costs nothing to keep them, as they feed on the meat that is continually thrown into the streets. They are of all kinds and sizes. There is a breed which has no hair, nor any thing upon their skin, which is black. In the country, at a distance from the town, are herds of wild dogs, which are dangerous to one who travels alone.

Of wild animals, tigers are found within a few leagues of the town, lions at a considerable distance. In the small coppices are found deer, and a kind of wild hog, which has on its back a bag containing a particular fluid, this being taken out they are excellent eating. A kind of guinea-pig, the colour of a rat, is common, as is the *biscaccia*, an herbivorous animal of the rabbit kind. Hares are not found near the town, but in *Patagonia* are extremely abundant. Three species of the armadillo are found, the *mataco*, *mulita*, and *peludo*; the two latter abound, and are brought to market for sale, during the winter. In taste they resemble a sucking-pig. There are foxes and weasels; a species of the latter called the *zorillo*, is remarkable for the offensive liquor it ejects on its pursuers, which is its only means of defence; it has a beautiful black and white fur. I knew an Englishman who was in pursuit of one,

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and was putting his hat over it to stop it, when it threw on him a liquor of such an abominable smell as to render his clothes useless for the future. The nerves, however, of the Indians are not fine enough to be affected by this, as they catch the animal and wear its skin.

Rats and mice are, from the quantity of beef which is thrown away, in immense abundance. Common poultry is not cheaper, nor more abundant than in England.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS. No. VIII.

MR. LAMB'S CATULLUS.

THERE are few poets who have had more translators and imitators than Catullus. The latter class, indeed, who have borrowed his ideas both with and without acknowledgment, includes many of the first poets of our own and other countries, and are extremely numerous. No complete translation of his works, however, has hitherto been executed with such success in England, as to attract that share of public admiration, which the beauty and genius of the original, if transferred into our language, so well merit. A complete translation of the works of this poet into English, appeared, it is true, so lately as 1795, which, although it professed to give "the whole of Catullus without reserve, and in some way to translate all his indecencies," has never gained any considerable reputation. The field, therefore, may be considered to have been open for higher attempts, and the poetical world would have had to express their gratitude to Mr. Lamb, if he had executed his labours, so as to have naturalised one of the liveliest and sweetest of the old Roman poets—a task, however, which we fear those who are capable of appreciating the beauties of the original, will imagine he has failed to perform.

It is, indeed, a very arduous attempt to transfer the grace and elegance of classical ideas, with any degree of success, into another language. Unfortunately, too, for Mr. Lamb, Catullus is a writer who has had the good fortune to attract the admiration of many of our first poets, who have occasionally employed all their skill in exquisite

E imitations,

imitations, or in versions of some of his single poems. To those who are acquainted with the verses of this kind, which are to be found in the works of such men as Pope, Cowley, Parnell, and Langhorne, the translations of Mr. Lamb must necessarily appear a little "stale and unprofitable;" and, indeed, it is impossible, in the perusal of them, to avoid instituting such a comparison. In one instance Mr. Lamb seems to have been aware how much he must suffer by such parallel instances, and he has forborne to translate Catullus's version of Sappho's Ode, which displays all its original fire and beauty in the splendid translation by Ambrose Phillips. But the same objection, more or less, applied to the whole volume of these poems, and it would perhaps have been more prudent in Mr. Lamb to have entered some lists where he was secure of meeting less formidable competitors. The present is not an age which will be tamely content with mediocrity, and the man who will venture into the poetical market, ought to be pretty well assured of the good quality of his merchandize before he exposes it to sale. Poets, and good poets too, are no longer the *raræ avis in terris*, which they were, during the latter half of the eighteenth century; and the competition for excellence seems to become almost every day more vigorous, while young aspirants are continually rising up to dispute the palm of excellence with their masters.

Catullus is a poet who furnishes a few supernumerary difficulties to a translator at the present day. The more correct moral feeling of modern times, would never permit a complete version of many of those objectionable passages in which he abounds. This portion of his task Mr. Lamb has executed with considerable judgment, and we need not fear that our delicacy may be wounded in perusing the pages of his translation. It will be necessary, before we give any extracts from Catullus, to notice the introductory poem, which is prefixed to the volume, and which seems to be intended as a sort of excuse for a grave lawyer, as Mr. Lamb professes himself, indulging in pursuits of so light a nature as this. The names of Lord Mansfield and Sir William Blackstone are, however, perhaps sufficient to sanctify the practice, and our translator might surely have rested secure under the shield of those names.

This poem, which is entitled 'Reflexions before Publication,' is written in a light style, but certainly bears too many marks of a pen which has been accustomed to the turns and clap-traps of prologues. The poetry is not by any means of a high order. The following are some passages from it:

The pleasing task which oft a calm has lent

To lull disease and soften discontent,
Has still made busy life's vacations gay,
And saved from idleness the leisure day:
In many a musing walk and lone retreat,
That task is done—I may not say complete.

* * * * *

The shade of Catullus appears to his translator, and afterwards he is thus addressed by the "Genius of the law:"

"O, rhyming pleader!—didst thou then misuse

My solid commons to regale the Muse?
Was mine a call to climb the Aonian hills?
Do I speak harmony to legal quills?

See the high shelves bent down with learned weight,

With books of every size, and print, and date,

The pregnant folio, that unclasp'd to sight,
Spreads a black-letter'd flood to dim the light,

The quarto, smiling with a fairer page,
Octavo, fav'rite of this cheap'ning age,
And duodecimo's conciser school

Of pithy maxim and established rule—

See them with wisdom of all ages full,

Before Cro. Jac. till after Bos. and Pul.

The ancient statute simple and compact,

The wordy labyrinth of the modern act,

Index, indictment, every useful reading,

And precedents for rules, and writs, and pleading,

And Coke and Burn, that guide to all conditions,

In full array of twenty-five editions.

Not these enough to pass away thy time

Without unreasoning prose, or weary chime

Of false, illogical, unprofitable rhyme?

If yet 'tis so—see pale reporters toil

Through morning fogs, and over midnight oil:

Shall e'er inaccurate phrase, or hasty slip,

Or chance mistake escape a judge's lip;

And shall not live recorded in reports,

Lead suitors wrong, and puzzle other Courts;

Thus boasts our lore an ever full increase;
Away with verse then ———"

As the poem on the death of Lesbia's Sparrow is one which, in some shape or another, must be known to all our readers,

readers, we shall now give Mr. Lamb's translation of it.

ON THE DEATH OF THE SPARROW.

Mourn all ye loves and graces ; mourn,
Ye wits, ye gallants, and ye gay,
Death from my fair her bird has torn,
Her much-lov'd sparrow's snatch'd
away.

Her very eyes she priz'd not so,
For he was fond, and knew my fair,
Well as young girls their mothers know,
Flew to her breast and nestled there.

When fluttering round from place to place,
He gaily chirp'd to her alone ;
He now that gloomy path must trace,
Whence Fate permits return to none.

Accursed shades o'er hell that lower,
O be my curses on you heard ;
Ye, that all pretty things devour,
Have torn from me my pretty bird.

O evil deed ! O Sparrow dead !
O what a wretch, if thou canst see
My fair one's eyes with weeping red,
And know how much she grieves for
thee !

This translation is sufficiently accurate, but there is very little poetical ease or beauty about it. It has been imitated perhaps more frequently than any other of Catullus's poems. There are said to be thirty imitations of it in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, to which Mr. Lamb refers in a note, in which he also mentions the English translations of it.

The version of the famous Epithalamium on the Marriage of Manlius and Julia, is, we think, as favourable a specimen as any of Mr. Lamb's talents, and we shall therefore transcribe a few passages from it.

O thou, Urania's Heaven-born son,
Whose lov'd abode is Helicon ;
Whose power bestows the virgin's charms,
To bless the youthful bridegroom's arms ;
O Hymen ! friend to youthful pairs ;
O Hymen ! hear our fervent prayers !

Around thy brow the chaplet bind,
Of fragrant marjoram entwined !
And bring the veil with crimson dyed,
The refuge of the blushing bride.
Come joyous, while thy feet of snow
With yellow sandals brightly glow !

Arouse thee on this happy day ;
Carol the hymeneal lay :
Raise in the strain thy silver voice ;
And in the festal dance rejoice ;
And brandish high the blissful sign,
The guiding torch of flaming pine.

* * * * *

Unbar the door, the gates unfold !
The bashful virgin comes—behold
How red the nuptial torches glare ;
How bright they shake their splendid
hair !

Come, gentle bride !—the warning day
Rebukes thy lingering cold delay.

We will not blame thy bashful fears,
Reluctant step, and gushing tears,
That chide the swift approach of night,
To give thy bridegroom all his right.
Yet come, sweet bride ! the waning day
Rebukes thy lingering cold delay.

* * * * *

Then come, sweet bride ! and bless thy
spouse,
And sanction love by nuptial vows.
At length our friendly numbers hear :
The torches high their brilliance rear,
And richly shake their glowing pride,
Their golden hair—then come, sweet
bride !

This translation is certainly superior to the rest of the volumes, some parts of which bear all the marks of school-exercises about them. The version of Acme and Septimius is tolerably good.

ACME AND SEPTIMIUS.

Septimius said, and fondly prest,
The deating Acme to his breast—
“ My Acme, if I prize not thee
With love as warm as love can be,
With passion spurning any fears
Of growing faint in length of years,
Alone may I defenceless stand
To meet, on Lybia's desert sand,
Or under India's torrid sky,
The tawny Lion's glaring eye !”

Love, before who utter'd still
On the left-hand omens ill,
As he ceas'd his faith to plight,
Laugh'd propitious on the right.

Then Acme gently bent her head,
Kiss'd with those lips of cherry red
The eyes of the delighted boy
That swam with glistening floods of joy ;
And whisper'd as she closely prest—
“ Septimius, soul of Acme's breast,
Let all our lives and feelings own
One lord, one sovereign, Love alone !
I yield to Love, and yield to thee,
For thou and Love art one to me.
Though fond thy fervent heart may beat,
My feelings glow with greater heat,
And madder flames my bosom melt,
Than all that thou hast ever felt.”

Love, before who uttered still
On the left hand omens ill,
As she ceas'd her faith to plight
Laugh'd propitious on the right.

Since favouring omens thus approved,
 They mutual love, and are beloved;
 Septimius prizes Acme more
 Than Syria's realm and Britain's shore;
 And from Septimius only flows
 The bliss that faithful Acme knows.

Then search the world, and search in
 vain,
 For fonder maid, or happier swain—
 Ask men below, and gods above,
 Ask Venus kind, and potent Love,
 If e'er they with propitious care
 Heap'd equal bliss on any pair.

There is more poetry in the translation of the beautiful lines, entitled "the Rites at his Brother's Grave," than in any other of Mr. Lamb's attempts.

THE RITES AT HIS BROTHER'S GRAVE.

Brother, I come o'er many seas and lands,
 To the sad rite which pious love ordains,
 To pay thee the last gift that death demands,
 And oft, though vain, invoke thy mute remains;
 Since death has ravish'd half myself in thee,
 O, wretched brother—sadly torn from me!

And now ere fate our souls shall re-unite,
 To give me back all it hath snatch'd away,
 Receive the gifts, our father's ancient rite,
 To shades departed still was wont to pay;
 Gifts wet with tears of heartfelt grief that tell,
 And ever, brother, bless thee, and farewell!

It is certainly creditable to a man in Mr. Lamb's situation in life, to employ his leisure hours in pursuits like these; and although he may be far from successful, his volumes are calculated to afford pleasure and amusement. He is occasionally too fond of amplification, though, on the whole, we find little reason to quarrel with his fidelity as a translator.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
 SIR,

YOUR useful and comprehensive work for June last, furnishes an account of the sale, per Christie, of the Marchioness of Thomon's pictures, the principal of which are, it appears, original designs for the copartment of the window of the New College, Oxford. This work having been achieved by one great master, and for the same express

object, it may be presumed, that, in point of merit in the execution, these pieces do not vary materially.

It is therefore highly worthy of remark, that the just discrimination which the purchasers have made, may be considered to refer to the choice of the subjects alone, and seems to afford a striking indication, worthy of our age, as to the just precedency which is now so generally given to the most exalted virtues.

1. Charity sold for	£1500
2. Justice . . .	1100
3. Fortitude . . .	700
4. Hope . . .	650
5. Temperance . . .	600
6. Faith . . .	400
7. Prudence . . .	350

If we venerate the authority of the sacred writings, no one will dispute the first place belongs to Charity, "which covers a multitude of sins." The second to Justice, the severe administrator, but the companion of truth. These, from their peculiar sacredness of character, though her offspring, stand, perhaps, higher even than fortitude herself, the parent of all the virtues. Hope now is present to our view, who charms wherever she appears, animating every power of the mind, and engaging the fertile imagination, to embrace with becoming ardour, objects of honourable ambition; all that constitute beauty, excellence, or grandeur; thus gaily conducting us through the arcadian fields, harbingers of innocence and peace, to prospects of immortality. She enjoys a second place, too, in that exhilarating climax, which meets the soul in all its wanderings. "Faith, Hope, and Charity—these three, the greatest of all is Charity." Temperance may fairly claim the next place in the pantheon of manly virtues. While she gives effect to every attribute of the mind, without which our reason would be as a dead letter, and virtue but a name. We now turn to Faith, besmeared with blood, spilt in ignorance, acknowledging that reason and her have often been at variance, but holding out fair promises of a happy issue, and peace and comfort to the aged. As to Prudence, she trains her homely mantle in the rear, and offers it as a covering, even to ordinary men.

Paris, June 30, 1821.

Jos.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE
DEMISE OF BONAPARTE.

IT seemeth like a dream—but it is true,
The Giant of this earth's wide course is
gone;
France, thou who best his eagle-greatness
knew,

In bitterness of heart thou long shalt moan
Thy base apostacy, to him thy Chief,
Who, in the hour when War's fell genius
frowned,
Saw thee in listlessness,—yield no relief.

O thou vile land, while legions pressed him
round.

At length thy foemen bore him from thy
ground,

And close immured him in Oppression's cell,
Where, by restrictive horrors firmly bound,

A victim to their power, Napoleon fell!!
O lest this deed should wake e'en Virtue's
rage,

Blot it, *O* History, blot it from thy page!

ENORT.

TO MR. GRAY,

On his ODES—written by DAVID GARRICK.

REPINE not, Gray, that our weak dazzled
eyes

Thy daring heights and brightness shun;
How few can track the eagle to the skies,
Or like him, gaze upon the sun!

The gentle reader loves the gentle muse,
That little dares, and little means,
Who humbly sips her learning from Reviews,
Or flutters in the Magazines.

No longer now from Learning's sacred store
Our minds their health and vigour draw;
Homer and Pindar are rever'd no more,
No more the Stagyrte is law.

Though nurs'd by these, in vain thy muse ap-
pears,

To breathe her ardours in our souls;
In vain to sightless eyes and deaden'd ears
The lightning gleams and thunder rolls!

Yet droop not, Gray, nor quit thy Heav'n-born
art,

Again thy wond'rous powers reveal,
Wake slumb'ring Virtue in the Briton's
heart,
And rouse us to reflect, and feel!

With ancient deeds our long chill'd bosoms
fire,

Those deeds which mark'd Eliza's reign!
Make Britons Greeks again—then strike the
lyre,
And Pindar shall not sing in vain.

THE NARCISSUS.

Soon as thy yellow bell has blown,
And round thy green-pipe leaves are grown,
And gemm'd with rain drops pearly;
Thou leanest towards thy natal bed,
Like thought to youthful visions led,
Which pleasure scattered early.

The sun discerns thee with his ray,
The shade and moonlight o'er thee stray,
Like lovers fondly meeting;
The air and tempest in their change,
Like friend and foe caress and range,—
Destroying thee, or greeting.

A few brief days and thou wilt shrink
To die!—like tender frames that think
Beyond their years,—and leave us!
A few brief days!—another race
Will rise from earth and shed their grace,
As hopes to bless, or grieve, us.

Yet, as thy root to Nature true
Again will give thee life and hue,
T' increase thy Maker's beauty;
So Spirits,—if their course be wise,
From the grave's confines will arise
And praise him in their duty.

Islington, April 6th, 1821. J. R. PRIOR.

MELANCHOLY.

AURORA's fingers spread their tinsell'd gleams,
The dawn relieves me from tumultuous
dreams.

Ponder I must, if sinking into earth:
Lost to myself, the world, and nothing worth.
Contemplate pleasures, stimulating pain,
Though mournful, pleasing—can faithful
men'ry refrain? Jos.

LINES

BY MRS. SHERIDAN, formerly MISS LINLEY.

SLEEP, lovely Babe! sleep on, from danger
free,

Thy gentle mother wakes to watch o'er thee,
She wakes, thy rosy innocence to guard,
Thy soft unconscious smile her dear reward:
Sleep, happy Child! nor wish thy peaceful
heart

To know the transports which those smiles
impart;

For couldst thou know them, thou must also
share

The anxious feelings of thy Mother's care.
Soon shall her watching eyes, that dread to
seek

A fainter tinge upon thy downy cheek,
Through tears of silent rapture brighter
shine,

To meet the pure and gentle beams of thine.
What

What tender hand that rears the humblest
flow'r,
And shields its sweetness from the threat'ning
show'r,
But loves the infant blossom it protects,
And many a brighter tree with scorn rejects?
No wonder, then, that thou, sweet Child,
should'st prove
The fond attentions of maternal love,
Whose early charms, to features not confin'd,
Already speak the graces of the mind.

But when from scenes which purest souls ad-
mire,
Beauty, and taste, and innocence retire,
At once from every gay amusement part,
Yet bear to solitude a sprightly heart;
There only rich in innocence and truth,
Learn matron duties in the bloom of youth.
Virtue, like this, must real wonder raise,
And by avoiding, will create its praise:
Nor thou, my sister, slight an humble muse,
That loves, from worth like thine, her theme
to choose.

The parent rose, that bends with blushing
pride,
O'er the soft bud that clusters to its side,
More lovely seems, than where the stalk has
grown,
A single sweet attractive, but alone;
For pleasing 'tis to view the ripened flow'r
Expose its beauties to the sun-beam's
power,
As if content its silken leaves should feed
For the fresh opening bud to form a shade.
Thus, Mary, when with youth and beauty
blest.
You clasp your smiling infant to your breast,
Like the sweet rose a softer grace you gain,
Which past the bloom of youth shall still re-
main.

THE MAGPIE AND HER BROOD.

A FABLE,

*From the Tales of Bonaventure des Seriers,
Valet de Chambre to the Queen of Na-
varre.*

How anxious is the pensive Parent's thought!
How blest the fav'rite fondling's early lot!
Joy strings her hours on Pleasure's golden
twine,
And Fancy forms it to an endless line.
But ah! the charm must cease, or soon or
late,
When chicks and misses rise to woman's
state.
The little tyrant grows in turn a slave,
And feels the soft anxiety she gave.
This truth, my pretty friend, an ancient wit,
Who many a jocund tale and legend writ,
Couch'd in that age's unaffected guise,
When fables were the wisdom of the wise.
To careless notes I've tun'd his gothic style;
Content if you approve, and Suffolk smile.

Once on a time a magpie led
Her little family from home,
To teach them how to earn their bread,
When she in quest of a new mate should
roam.
She pointed to each worm and fly,
That crept on earth or winged the sky,
Or where the beetle buzz'd she call'd.
But all her documents were vain;
They would not budge, the urchin train
But caw'd, and cried, and squall'd.

They wanted to be back at nest,
Close muzzled to mamma's warm breast,
And thought that she, poor soul! must sweat,
Day after day, to find them meat;
But madge knew better things.
My loves, said she, behold the plains,
Where stores of food and plenty reigns!
I was not half so big as you,
When me my honour'd mother drew
Forth to the groves and springs.

She flew away—God rest her sprite!
Tho' I could neither read nor write,
I made a shift to live—
So must you, too; come, hop away;
Get what you can; steal what you may:
The industrious always thrive.

Lord bless us! cried the peevish chits,
Can babes like us live by their wits?
With perils compass'd round, can we
Preserve our lives or liberty?
How shall we 'scape the fowler's snare,
Or gardener's tube erect in air?
If we but pilfer plums or nuts,
The leaden ball will pierce our guts:
And then, mamma, your tender heart will
bleed
To see your little Pies lie dead.

My dears, said she, and buss'd their callow
bills,
The wise, by foresight, intercept their ills;
And you of no dull lineage came.
To fire a gun it takes some time;
The man must load, the man must prime,
And after that take aim.

He lifts his piece, he winks his eye;
'Twill then be time enough to fly:
You, out of reach, may laugh and chatter;
To bilk a man is no great matter.
Aye! but— But what?— why, if the clown
Should reach a stone to knock us down?
Why, if he does, ye brats,
Must not he stoop to reach the stone?
His posture warns you to be gone;
Birds are not killed like cats.

Still, good mamma, our case is hard;
The rogue, you know, may come prepar'd,
A huge stone in his fist!
Indeed! my youngsters, madge replies,
If you already are so wise,
Go, cater where you list.

H. W.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

OUTLINE of the LIFE and CHARACTER of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, *Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. &c.*

AT length that prodigy of humanity has ceased to exist, which, during this generation, has absorbed the attention of mankind—at length that meteor has disappeared, which, while it enlightened the world, terrified many nations—at length those vital energies have ceased, whose powers were once extended over Europe, and drew forth the re-action of the civilized world—at length that Conqueror is himself overcome, whose presence always ensured victory over the bravest hosts, and who never suffered defeat, though sometimes baffled by treachery, or overpowered by numbers—at length that ambition is laid asleep for ever, which sought to conquer prejudices; to anticipate centuries of time; to unite Philosophy with Ignorance, and reconcile rights with usurpation—at length Europe is relieved from the shame of continuing a sentence of Ostracism against a man whose character created an idolatry among millions, and enabled him to regulate kingdoms as his own household—at length, in fine, that great man is no more, whose genius and exalted character placed him as a champion between ancient establishments and the rights of man, and between the pretensions of legitimacy, which assert that people were made for the benefit of rulers, and the just claims of reason, which assert that rulers were made for the benefit of people.

The tactics of established power, aided by the prejudices of the multitude, have thus for a season prevailed over the self-elected representative of those principles which have taken too deep a root in the understandings of men ever to be eradicated. The victory has not been gained over the principles, but over one who, with great admitted qualities, had nevertheless too many errors of humanity to be considered as the personification of the cause of truth. In being opposed by the worthless, his cause, however, became allied to the cause of virtue, and he had the glory of resisting the machinations of a common enemy, with such rare success, as to extort the admiration of all his con-

temporaries. In this respect his cause was allied, therefore, to that of virtue and philosophy—but in this respect only;—for his character was too much adulterated, and his personal ambition was too much at variance with the rights of his fellow men, to allow of his being considered by them as the champion of that great cause, the ultimate triumph of which must, in a remote age, be secured by the pen and the press, and not by the desolating arts of war.

This great man was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 15th of Aug. 1769, a period just long enough in advance of the French revolution, to cause both to arrive at maturity in the same year. He was therefore personally identified with that revolution—was brought up amid the conflict of opinions which produced it; and found himself qualified to seek his fortunes in its vicissitudes, by arriving at manhood in the very year in which the Bastille was taken.

He was the second son of eight children, named Joseph, Napoleon, Lucien, Lewis, Jerome, Elizabeth, Paulina, and Caroline. Charles Bonaparte, the father, was assessor to the tribunal of Ajaccio. The patronage afforded to him by the Count de Marbœuf, who governed the island of Corsica after its conquest by the French, led to the protection of the family of Bonaparte, on the death of the father. It was through his means that young Napoleon was sent to the military school of Brienne, and afterwards to that of Paris, in quality of a king's scholar. He there exhibited very early a desire to acquire a superior knowledge of mathematics, and a taste for military exercises; but naturally of a retired disposition, he seldom mixed with his comrades. He was invariably fond of imitating the manners and language of the ancients, particularly of the Spartans, whose phrases and pithy manners he adopted.

His propensity to mathematical studies was injurious to his progress in the more ornamental branches of literature; so that he is said never to have acquired a perfect knowledge of the grammar even of his own language, though his public compositions and bulletins are so much distinguished by their eloquence.

In the year 1785, he underwent an examination

examination preparatory to being admitted into the artillery; there were 36 vacant places, of which he obtained one, and was appointed second-lieutenant in the regiment of La Fere. One of the professors of the military, charged with the examination, is said to have written by the side of the name of Bonaparte this testimony:—*A Corsican by character and by birth, and if favoured by circumstances, this young man will rise high.*

In 1789, he obtained the rank of captain. At the siege of Toulon, in 1793, he commanded the artillery, and distinguished himself by his skill. In the years 1794 and 1795, it was to his plans that the republicans were indebted for the successes which they obtained on the Italian frontier; successes which he himself soon after eclipsed by others far superior. In May, 1795, he was appointed to a command in the army of La Vendée, which he refused to accept.

While he was at Paris, Kellerman being beaten in the Genoese territory, Bonaparte was called on to draw up instructions for the army of Italy.—Shortly afterwards he commanded the army of the metropolis, which defended the convention, and defeated the troops of the sections, on the 13th of Vendémiaire. At the desire of the officers and soldiers of the army of Italy, he was then appointed to the command of that army, and this event may be considered as laying the ground-work of that distinguished name which he afterwards erected for himself, not only in his own armies, but on other soils than France. On the recommendation of Barras, who was much attached to him, he married the widow of the Viscount de Beauharnois. Bonaparte, at that time, was not more than 26 years old; he had never commanded an army, been in a regular battle, nor even assisted at one; but he had youth, knowledge, ardour, science, judgment, and activity; added to which, a high opinion of his own talents, a confidence in which experience proved he was not mistaken.

The army opposed to him was composed of Austrians, Sardinians, and Neapolitans; it consisted of 60,000 men, commanded by General Beaulieu. After having defeated the enemy, at Millesimo, Dego, Montenotte, and other places, he contrived, in a masterly manner, to separate the Sardinian from the Austrian army; and the King of Sardinia, finding himself without support

after he had lost the battle of Mondovi, signed a treaty in his own capital. The Austrian army having no other ally than the King of Naples, was not in a situation to defend the Po nor the Adda. The battle of Lodi was the first sanguinary battle which called forth into action the superior skill and determined courage of this great warrior; the bravery with which he forced the passage of the bridge of Lodi, will never be forgotten. It was successful, and put him in possession of Lombardy, though with a great loss of men.

During this time the Austrians obtained reinforcements, and they made many attempts from the side of the Tyrol and the Venetian states, to compel the republicans to raise the siege of Mantua. Bonaparte did not fail to take advantage of the want of skill and the numerous errors of his enemy, and to profit by them; his central position afforded him an opportunity of engaging and beating one after the other the different corps of the opposing army under Generals Wurmser and Alvinzi. The battles of Castiglione and Rivoli, among others, gave abundant proofs of the tact of Bonaparte, and Mantua at length capitulated. In the meantime, the Pope, the King of Naples, and the minor Italian princes, had been compelled to make peace at the expence of great sacrifices. The Austrians being still determined to try the fortune of war, Bonaparte penetrated through Friuli into Germany, and advanced within thirty leagues of Vienna. He was, however, not seconded in time by the French armies on the Rhine; and the Archduke Charles, his opponent, having collected a large force, which rendered victory doubtful to the republicans, and defeat highly dangerous, Bonaparte deemed it politic to resort to negotiation. The Austrian cabinet readily consented, and the result was the signing of the preliminaries of Leoben, on the 16th of April, 1797, which left the French in possession of the Netherlands and other conquests, and established a republic in Italy.

The treaty had hardly been concluded before he declared war against, and overthrew the republic of Venice, and took possession of its fleet, arsenals, treasures, and dominions. He found means, in the midst of these achievements, to bestow some attention on the Cisalpine republic, which he had established at Milan. He afterwards signed the definitive treaty with the Austrians,

at Campo Formio. Having concluded his labours in Italy, he returned to Paris, and was received with the utmost rejoicings and respect by the constituted authorities and the people.

The directory now nominated him general-in-chief of the expedition which they had meditated to land on the shores of England. He set out to the coast, and issued a variety of proclamations against 'the tyrants of the sea,' but the impossibility of carrying the resolve of the directory into effect, induced him to return to the capital.

His views had, indeed, long been directed to another quarter. The taking possession of Egypt, it is roundly asserted, was planned by himself; and the directory, who had already experienced the value of his military skill, prepared an expedition. On the 19th of May, 1798, Bonaparte sailed from Toulon, with a fleet of thirteen ships of the line, nearly as many frigates and corvettes, and an immense number of transports, with 40,000 men, being the flower of the French army, and the most precious part of the French marine. Malta was taken by the advanced guard of this expedition, and the ancient government was superseded by a revolutionary one. The expedition then proceeded for Egypt, where they landed on the 2d of July, after having narrowly escaped the British squadron. Bonaparte had established himself nearly a month at Cairo, when he was apprised of the destruction of his fleet. Admiral Brueys, who had represented to him the danger of remaining on the coast, had received positive orders to remove, but the fatal result of his neglect shewed that the General was right. After this disaster, Bonaparte found himself separated from France, and for the moment, the army lost all hope of returning. He, nevertheless, occupied himself in organizing the republican system of government. He created municipalities, national divans, and introduced to their notice the doctrines of the rights of man. But the mussulmans were not ripe for these doctrines, and his labours were lost on them. While he was preparing for fresh encounters, he received information of the disasters which were sustained by the republican armies in Italy and Germany. Being authorised, by his instructions, to return to France, he, without much preparation, took measures for embarking secretly, and in the night of the 23d of

August, 1799, set sail homeward, with a few officers who were devoted to him.

On the 9th of October, 1799, he landed at Frejus, and hastened to Paris, where his presence, so unexpected, produced on the one hand much satisfaction, and on the other some disquietude. He addressed a letter to the directory, justifying the measures which he had pursued, and explaining those parts of his conduct which were the objects of censure by the party who did not approve of the war in Egypt. This period was the commencement of the most remarkable era of his life. All parties equally sought General Bonaparte. He was well aware of the firm hold which he had on the public opinion, and on which he had already grounded his hopes of support, and of obtaining the ascendancy. The directory, indeed, recognised his consequence, for in conjunction with the two councils, they gave a fête in honour of him, in the Temple of Victory. Sieyes and Barras were at that time the leading men in the government; the latter of whom had, for two years, conceived the project of restoring monarchy, not doubting that Bonaparte would coincide with him. The plan was confided to Bonaparte, but the latter had other objects in view.

After many conferences with Sieyes, and many of the leading members of the legislative bodies, he, by private letters, convoked a meeting of the then members of the council of ancients, on whom he could rely, in which was disclosed the project in view. The consequence was, that the sittings of the legislature were transferred to St. Cloud, and General Bonaparte was charged to take all the necessary measures for the safety of the national representation: the troops of the line, and the national guards, were placed under his orders. Called to the bar of the assembly to hear the decree, he made a speech to the following effect:—"The national representation was perishing," said he, "you knew it, and you are resolved to save it. It shall not perish. Lefebvre, Berthier, and the rest of my brave comrades, are devoted to maintain and defend the republic. In such circumstances all its friends rally together; they swear, as I do, fidelity and devotedness to the republic: its tranquillity will be the result of our oath."

On the 19th of November, the directory, generals, and an immense crowd,

repaired to St. Cloud, where the soldiers occupied all the avenues. The council of ancients assembled in the galleries; that of five hundred, of which Lucien Bonaparte was the president, met in the Orangery. Bonaparte entered the hall of the ancients, and addressed them in a spirited speech, vindicating his own character, and calling on them to exert themselves in behalf of liberty and equality. In the council of five hundred, meanwhile, a violent scene took place. Several members demanded an enquiry into the reason, why the meeting had been transferred to St. Cloud. Lucien Bonaparte endeavoured to calm the storm which was evidently rising, but the proposition had created a great deal of heat, and the cry was—“*Down with the Dictator! No Dictator!*” At that moment Bonaparte entered the hall with four grenadiers. Several of the members exclaimed—“*What does this mean? No sabres here! No armed men!*” while others descended into the hall and surrounded him, collaring him, and crying out—“*Outlaw him! Down with the Dictator!*” At this moment General Lefebvre came to his assistance, and they retired together. Bonaparte mounted his horse, and leaving Murat to observe what was going on, he sent a piquet of grenadiers into the hall. These grenadiers, conducted by Murat, entered at the charge-step to the sound of the drum, with bayonets fixed, when Lucien declared that the representatives who wished to assassinate his brother were audacious robbers in the pay of England. He then proposed a decree, which was immediately adopted, to this effect:—“That his brother, and all those who had seconded him, deserved well of their country; that the directory was at an end; and that the executive power should be placed in the hands of three provisory consuls, namely, Bonaparte, Sieyes, and Roger Ducos.”

A legislative committee, chosen from the two councils, then, in conjunction with the consuls, framed a constitution, which was known as the constitution of the year 8. By this fourth constitution Bonaparte was declared first consul, and Cambaceres and Le Brun second and third, or assistant consuls. The same commission created a senate, a council of state, a tribunate, and a legislative body.

He now published a proclamation to

the French people, in which he declared that he desired peace, that he had sought it with England, but that the English government had refused to listen to any terms. Under these circumstances, France had nothing left but to shew to the disturbers of the public peace, that she could maintain tranquillity. The result of these measures was preparations for carrying on a vigorous war, and he looked to Italy, the theatre of his first glory, for the stage to commence operations. He assembled the army, and addressed the soldiers in a proclamation, in which he said, he did not want them “to assist in defending their own frontiers, but to invade the states of their enemies.” He left Paris towards the end of April, 1800, with a well-appointed army, for Italy. He passed the Great St. Bernard by a wonderful march, burst into Italy, and, after several minor successes, he utterly defeated the Austrians, under General Melas, at Marengo, on the 14th of June, 1800. The vanquished general purchased the safety of his army by the surrender of Italy into the power of the conqueror.

This battle, and that of Hohenlinden, enabled Bonaparte to dictate the conditions of peace to the House of Austria. The result was the re-establishment of the Cisalpine republic. In the interior of France, the efforts of the royalists were frustrated, and La Vendée was compelled to submit to the republic.

Just at this moment, also, the object next Bonaparte's heart was on the eve of being accomplished—a peace with England! Peace had been concluded with Russia and Portugal, he had mediated for Switzerland, and he had given to the Italian republic a new constitution, placing himself at the head of that government; and, shortly after, England recognised in him the chief magistrate of France. Peace was concluded at Amiens on the 27th of March, 1802, the preliminaries having been signed some months before. The accomplishment of this object secured to him the consulate for life.

This elevation produced him enemies among the envious and wicked; all parties in England united their prejudices against the revolution and Bonaparte, and under various pretexts, recommenced the war. On the 24th of December, as he was passing in his carriage through the Rue St. Nicaise,

caise, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a machine was exploded, and Bonaparte saved his life only by the merest chance. This cowardly and wicked attempt had the effect of killing and wounding several persons, and of damaging most of the houses in the quarter where it was made. An enquiry took place, when it appeared that the conspirators had filled a barrel with combustible matter, placed it on a small carriage in the street before-named, and with it a rifle-gun; it was so placed as to obstruct the carriage of Bonaparte. The consequence of the enquiry was, that not less than 130 of the most troublesome of the enemies of his government were transported to Cayenne, and several suffered on the scaffold.

Another circumstance occurred about this time, which was the topic of universal conversation, and a pretext for affixing odium on the character of the first consul, namely, the death of the Duke D'Enghien, son of the Duke de Bourbon, who was shot by his order at the castle of Vincennes. Bonaparte justified the measure on the law of retaliation, alleging that it was one of prudent self-preservation; for, that the Duke D'Enghien was endeavouring to excite the French people to rise in favour of the Bourbons, and to destroy him. This, however, is certain, that he was at that time beset with conspiracies on all hands; for the Generals Pichegru, Moreau, Georges, the two Counts De Polignac, with 43 other individuals, were arrested at the same time. Pichegru died in prison, Georges suffered on the scaffold, with eleven of his companions; Moreau was exiled to America, and the Counts de Polignac were detained prisoners in a fortress.

Addresses followed these proceedings from all parts of France, and if it be fair to calculate on the expressions of mankind, Bonaparte was as much entitled to the sentiments of attachment which they breathed forth as any of the crowned heads of Europe; for he, like them, was but the organ of the nation. The language of these addresses was of the most flattering kind. "France would have been lost," said they, "but you saved it. To give the nation its proper splendour, it has need of a prince whose head, like that of other sovereigns, is adorned with a crown—accept that of Charlemagne!" To these expressions of attachment Bonaparte replied by accepting the proffered crown,

and the senate confirmed the wishes of the people by a decree, which was dated the 18th of May, 1804. On the 2d of Dec. following he was crowned EMPEROR OF FRANCE, in the church of Notre Dame, in Paris, with the title of NAPOLEON THE FIRST, for which purpose the Pope, Pius VII., came in person from Rome to give the ceremony greater éclat. This was the period at which might be said to commence the third epoch of Napoleon's life, assuredly the most remarkable.

The new Emperor was recognized by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and by the Kings of Prussia, Spain, and Denmark. The King of Sweden alone refused to accede to the proposition of acknowledgment.

On the 18th of March, 1805, Napoleon was proclaimed King of Italy, promising to the people that he would not hold sovereign rule longer than was compatible with the interest of his subjects. Having returned to Paris, he called together the legislative body, and in his opening speech he told the assembly, "I have no wish to augment the French territory, but to preserve its integrity: I have no ambition to exercise a great influence in Europe, but I desire not to lose what I have acquired for France; no new state will be incorporated with the empire."

England seemed to be the only power competent, by her vast resources, plausible forms of government, and maritime strength, to keep the flame of war alive, and Napoleon looked at the British government with an anxious eye. He knew that to their councils, and the influence of British gold, was to be attributed the duration of the continental war. He, however, on the 7th of Aug. 1805, published a manifesto, in which he held out to the invading army the hopes of sacking London, concluding each sentence with the well-known Roman phrase, "*Delenda est Carthago.*" He assembled a numerous flotilla, and formed, at Boulogne, a camp of 200,000 men. The difficulty was to make good a landing, or even to put to sea with any chance of being able to quit the French ports. The French people were amused with the idea, and some were sanguine enough to believe it already accomplished. But the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, destroyed these fond hopes, and, with them, the greatest part of the French navy, the only safe conduct for the invading army.

The expedition against England was, therefore

therefore, abandoned, and France declared war against Germany, which had been excited to commence hostilities. In less than six weeks, the immense "army of England," as it was triumphantly called, was transported from the coast of France to the banks of the Danube. The rapidity of the march came with surprise on the celebrated General Mack, who retired to Ulm, and quietly laid down his arms; his force consisting of 30,000 foot, 3000 cavalry, and 80 pieces of cannon. This capitulation, so unforeseen, was the astonishment of Europe.

The Russians were at the time advancing rapidly to support Austria; and, apprised of their march, Napoleon addressed his army in an order of the day to the following effect: "Soldiers of the great army, we have accomplished a campaign in fifteen days; you must not stop here: that Russian army, which the gold of England has transported from the extremities of the world, let us go and exterminate it!" On the 11th of November, 1805, the French army entered the capital of Austria, which Francis II. had quitted a few days before, to retire with the remnant of his broken army into Moravia, where the Emperor Alexander joined him with the Russian army, which he commanded in person.

Napoleon encountered the two Emperors on the plain of AUSTERLITZ on the 2d of December following, and gave them battle with his usual ardour. The battle was decisive in his favour. The allies endeavoured to hem in the French by their wings; but this manœuvre weakened their centre, which the French put to the rout. Francis II. was paralysed by the blow, and himself sued for peace. An interview took place in a bivouac, on the 26th of December; the consequence was, that, within three weeks, it led to the treaty of Presburg, a treaty which recognized Napoleon King of Italy, master of Venice, of Tuscany, of Parma, of Placentia, and of Genoa. Prussia ceded to him the Grand Duchy of Berg, which he presented to Murat, and also, in exchange for Hanover, the Margraviate of Anspach, which Napoleon assigned to Bavaria.

Having thus attained all that he desired, Napoleon repaired to Munich, where he celebrated the marriage of Eugene Beauharnois, his adopted son, with the Princess Augusta Amelia, of Bavaria. This was the first of those

alliances which afterwards aggrandized his reign, and strengthened his power, embarrassing all the cabinets of Europe. In the night of the 26th of January, 1806, he arrived at Paris. The next day all the authorities hastened to pay their acknowledgments to him for the services which he had rendered to France.—M. Arnault, organ of the Institute, said, "Your victories have hunted down the barbarians of Europe; your treaties have shut out their malevolence, never to return; you have exceeded the bounds of possibility, and, our historians, to be sublime, need only adhere to truth."

By these repeated victories, NAPOLEON had not only raised the character of the French nation in a military point of view, but he had also secured his own power, both in the interior of his country and without. It was in consequence of this, that he conceived the project of revising the European dynasties, and of appointing new sovereigns. In his first promotion of kings, he comprised the electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg; the electors of Saxony and Hanover he created kings, and he gave the crown of Naples to his brother Joseph, that of Holland to his brother Louis, and that of Westphalia to Jerome.

On the 12th of July, 1806, he signed at Paris the famous treaty of the confederation of the Rhine, which gave to him in Germany that preponderance of power which had belonged to the house of Austria. In the month of September following, he demanded from his new allies levies of men which alarmed Prussia, and gave Frederick reason to think, though too late, that he menaced his existence. Already the French army of Hanover, combining its movements with that of Franconia, enveloped the Prussian monarchy. A very animated correspondence was kept up on the subject, between the courts of Berlin and the Tuilleries, which, at the time, was supposed to relate to the occupation of Hanover. After the treaty of Presburg, that country was to be occupied by Prussia, for the Margraviate of Anspach; but Napoleon, who had consented to the exchange, now wished to restore it to England, as one of the conditions of peace. The court of Berlin complained greatly of this arrangement, and demanded that the French troops should evacuate Germany, and a powerful Prussian army took the field. Napoleon declared that the

the demand was an insult. On the 1st of October, 1806, the French and Prussian plenipotentiaries were still negotiating at Paris, and in three days after, viz. on the 4th, Napoleon, at the head of 150,000 men, had reached Wurtzburg. In a proclamation addressed to his soldiers, he announced the approaching defeat of the Prussians, and declared that the enmity of the great people was more terrible than the tempests of the ocean. "The cries of war," he added, "resound from Berlin; for these two months past they have provoked us to war: the queen has quitted the cares of her toilet to meddle in state affairs, and she every where stirs up that fire by which she is herself animated." The battle of Jena, fought on the 14th of October, decided the fate of that monarchy. The consequences of that day were more disastrous than the day itself; whole corps laid down their arms without a blow; the strong places opened their gates, though occupied by numerous armies, at the first summons to surrender; in short, all the Prussian states were, in less than a month, occupied by the French.

Napoleon, at that time, might be considered as the master of civilized Europe, with the exception of England, and he declared that power to be in a state of blockade, in the famous Berlin decree of the 21st of November, 1806, by which he sought to humble the pride of England, and to ruin her trade with the continent, as the only means of overcoming the implacable enmity of her government. Deputies from Poland came to his head-quarters, to implore his assistance in recovering their rights; and he promised to re-establish their independence. He remained, during the winter, on the Vistula. The Russians had collected their forces, and attacked him at Pultusk, in a situation not the most favourable, where he experienced great losses. Attacked a second time in advancing on Thorn, his army escaped only through the activity of Marshal Ney. At Eylau he encountered the Russians again, when a desperate conflict ensued, in which the loss on both sides was very great, each returning to their positions. The rest of the winter passed in skirmishes and parleys equally useless.

On the 1st of March, 1807, Napoleon obtained some success in an affair at Elbing, but the most decisive success was reserved for the battle of Fried-

land. The French attacked vigorously, and the Russians sustained their efforts for sixteen hours. The battle was sanguinary, and the Russians were at length totally defeated, with the loss, in killed alone, of nearly 20,000 men, with eighty pieces of cannon. They retreated on Koningsberg, whither they were pursued by the victorious army, and thence to the Pregel. Koningsberg surrendered to Soult, who found in that city 20,000 wounded, together with all the arms and ammunition which had been sent from England for the use of the allies. The Russians still continued their retreat to the Niemen, and were followed by Napoleon, who arrived at Tilsit on the 19th of June. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had just escaped from thence by burning the bridge, and thus the immediate pursuit of the royal fugitives was impeded. In the mean time an armistice was desired by the allies, which was granted by Napoleon. It was at this place that he obtained a personal interview with the Emperor Alexander, on a raft in the river Niemen, in the presence of the opposing armies. Two tents were prepared on the raft, and the two sovereigns having met, embraced; which salutation was imitated by the officers and men of each army. To this fraternal embrace succeeded the treaty of Tilsit, which was concluded on the 7th of July. By this treaty, Russia and Prussia engaged to keep their ports closed against the English, and they adhered to the continental blockade.

Napoleon now turned his attention to the state of Spain. He consented to meet the king and Ferdinand his son at Bayonne, to adjust their family dissensions, but Charles IV. resigned his crown to him, and Ferdinand was obliged to do the same. He then sent an army of 80,000 men into Spain, who very soon possessed themselves of the strong places and the arsenals. On the 25th of October, 1808, he announced to the legislative body, that, with the assistance of God, he intended to crown his brother Joseph in Madrid, and plant the eagles of France on the towers of Lisbon. It was represented to him that the Spaniards would not consent to receive Joseph as king:—"What does it matter," said he, "so long as he reigns over the two Spains?" Being in possession of Madrid, he suppressed the convents and all the religious orders throughout Spain. The Spaniards, nevertheless

vertheless, opposed his decrees with vigour. After a short pursuit of the English, under Sir John Moore, he left to Marshal Soult the care of pursuing them to Corunna, and he privately quitted Spain to return to Paris. He was received there as on his former days of glory. The senate complimented him in a body, observing, "You have quitted Spain, after having conferred on the people of that kingdom the greatest benefits, and given them a country; it is one peculiar circumstance of your triumphs, that you always make reason victorious."

On the 2d of April (having turned his attention to the holy see) he published a decree, by which, considering that the Pope had constantly refused to make war against the English, he united the provinces of Ancona, Urbino, and Macerata, irrevocably and perpetually, to the kingdom of Italy. On the 16th of January, 1809, he said to the deputies from the holy father, whom the latter had sent to him to soften the rigour of the decree, "Your bishop is the spiritual chief of the church; as for me, I am the emperor of it!" At length, on the 17th of May, he finished his decrees by another, uniting the Papal States to his empire, and ordering that the city of Rome should be a free imperial city.

In fact, France, at this epoch, had swallowed up all the powers on the continent. The turn of Austria next arrived: she had made hostile preparations during these engagements in Spain. Napoleon quitted Paris on the 13th of April, 1809, and arrived, on the 18th, at Ingolstadt; he fought six battles, and routed the Austrians. On the 10th of May he was at the gates of Vienna. The occupation of Vienna did not terminate the campaign: on the 21st of May a battle was fought at Essling, which lasted for two days without interruption; it was terrible, and the slaughter was immense. Napoleon had passed the river with his usual rapidity; he found the Austrians occupying an excellent position on the left bank, and after vainly attacking them for several hours, during which he lost several of his generals, he was obliged to retire to the island of Lobau. The Archduke Charles did not profit by this success, and the French being reinforced, the battle of Wagram took place on the 5th and 6th of July. Napoleon attacked the Archduke, and obtained a decisive victory. On the 12th

of July, the belligerent powers signed a suspension of arms, and on the 14th of October a definitive treaty of peace.

On the opening of the legislative body on the 3d of December, 1809, he said,— "When I again appear beyond the Pyrennees, the terrified Leopard will seek the ocean to avoid disgrace, defeat, or death." About this time Napoleon made preparations for dissolving his marriage with the Empress Josephine, in order to become the son-in-law of his old enemy, the Emperor of Austria. The marriage was accordingly, for reasons stated to the senate, annulled by that august body. Josephine retired to the estate of Navarre, thirty leagues from Paris. On the 2d of April, 1810, he espoused Maria Louisa, Princess of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Francis. The issue of this marriage, Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, was born on the 20th of March, 1811, and named King of Rome.

Three months after his marriage, he united to France the provinces situated on the left bank of the Rhine; and by a decree of the senate of the 13th of Dec. Holland and the three Hanseatic cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, and a part of the kingdom of Westphalia, were also annexed to France: by another decree, the Valais was also united to the empire. On this occasion Napoleon made his new subjects an especial visit; he was accompanied by a numerous suite on his journey in the Low Countries, where he was received with much joy.

In the midst of all this apparent triumph, he never forgot his views of extending the power of France; for this purpose he issued a decree towards the end of the year 1811, for raising 80,000 conscripts for the land-service, and 40,000 seamen. These levies were the first indications of a war with Russia. Having a clear view of the proceedings and secret machinations going forward, he never lost sight of the offensive posture. He had often said— "In five years, or less, I shall be master of the world, notwithstanding these intrigues; Russia will not allow me to rest, but I will crush that power!"

In 1812, he imagined that the time had arrived when he could crush Russia, which had fomented for half a century all the troubles of Europe, and had twice headed confederacies against him; and he intimated in the *Moniteur* of the 10th of May, that he was about to inspect the grand army united on the

the Vistula. The Empress accompanied him to Dresden, to visit her own family. Arrived in that capital, he spent fifteen days with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and nearly the whole of the princes of the continent; holding a court, as it were, composed of kings.

It was not till the 3d of July that he published his causes for complaint against Russia, the campaign having been opened on the 22d of June. In a proclamation bearing the date of the latter day, he said, "Russia is borne away by a fatality, her destinies are about to be accomplished."

Bonaparte entered Wilna on the 28th of June, where he established a provisional government, while he assembled at Warsaw a general diet, for the object of restoring, under his auspices, the ancient state of Poland. During this time the French army continued its march, and passed the Niemen on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, and arrived at Witepsk in the early part of July, to direct its route to Smolensko. In their march the invaders obtained several victories. The Russians, finding that the French were too powerful, adopted a plan which, aided by the inclemencies of the season of winter, in a country like Russia, would produce a victory much more certain than the chance of the sword. The constitutions of the French were little capable of enduring a Russian winter; their privations, too, were great, and the means to procure provisions scanty. These continued, led to the dethrow of the Russian expedition. The French, however, nothing daunted, pushed on, and arrived near Moscow; the battle of Borodino took place on the 10th of September, so fatal to both armies, in which at least 60,000 men perished.

Napoleon pushed on to Moscow, while the Russians retreated. It was in this city that the secret plan which they had organized was put into effect. All the inhabitants had previously evacuated the city by the orders of Count Rostopschin; and when Napoleon entered it, four days after the battle, he found it not only deserted, but in flames! Their palaces, their houses, and their churches, were consigned to that devouring element, to impede the march of the French; and by removing the means of shelter and subsistence at the same time, destroy their means of annoyance. This stratagem, unique in modern warfare, was, nevertheless, the

practice of the Russian government, and they adopted it as, perhaps, the only mode of saving the Russian empire.

The burning of that vast city, while it sacrificed so much, preserved the empire, and destroyed the resources of Napoleon. His winter-quarters were the worst that ever invading army took possession of. The army remained for thirty-five days in the ruins, exposed to every privation; and when, at length, it was determined to remove, they demolished the remaining monuments of the once flourishing city, the palace of the Czars. Thus, by these manœuvres of the Russians, the war in Russia was put an end to, and the French were compelled to return into Poland. The Russians had assembled innumerable regiments of militia, who harassed the French night and day, pursued them from post to post, and, seconded by frost and famine, produced the destruction of numbers of the enemy. Accompanied by Caulincourt, Napoleon arrived, on the 10th of December, at Warsaw. On the 18th of December, he entered Paris in the night. The following day a bulletin disclosed his immense losses.

On the 10th of January, 1813, he presented to the senate a decree for levying an army of 350,000 men, to which the senate, without hesitation, assented. Having prepared for the campaign, which was about to commence early in April, and having now to oppose the combined force of Prussia and Russia, he set out to take the command of his army. On the 2d of May, having advanced as far as Lutzen, he encountered the Russians and Prussians, whom, after a long and obstinate resistance, he compelled to retire upon Pegau in Misnia. Austria undertook, at this moment, to become a mediator, and expressed very strongly a wish to procure for Europe a long and durable peace. The overture and mediation did not succeed, and the battle of Bautzen followed: the result was a defeat to the enemy, whom the French followed to Reichenbach, where a very sanguinary contest took place with the rear-guard. Duroc, Napoleon's personal favourite, was killed. On the 26th an armistice took place for some days, and negotiations were opened, which, however, were put an end to on the 4th of June. During the suspension of hostilities, every means were employed by the allies to induce Austria to join the league,

league, and having long wavered, she declared in favour of the allies.

Napoleon, after the rupture of the armistice, endeavoured to reach the Prussian capital, but he experienced considerable checks. The allies, on their side, moved forward to attack Dresden, but in this movement they were repulsed, Napoleon having had time to return and defend the city with his best troops. The Austrians suffered considerably on that occasion, and Moreau, who had come from America to fight under the banners of the confederates, was mortally wounded. Napoleon was advised to retire on the Rhine, but he neglected to profit by that advice, and was obliged subsequently to retreat upon Leipzig, where a most sanguinary contest ensued, which lasted for three days. He reached that city on the 14th of October, and the battle was fought on the 16th, 18th, and 19th of that month. It was considered as decisive of the contest, so far as it regarded Germany. The Austrians, in their enthusiasm, named it "The Battle of Nations," and they annually celebrate it. The loss was immense. Among the killed was Prince Poniatowski of Poland; twenty-three generals fell into the power of the allies; the Dukes of Ragusa, Reggio, and thirteen other general officers were wounded. Of 184,000 men, opposed to 312,000, not more than 60,000 remained; the Saxons, Bavarians, Westphalians, and the remainder of the contingents, declared for the allies.

Napoleon arrived at Frankfort on the 31st of October, and with rapid haste reached the Tuilleries, where the authorities, in the usual terms, approached to compliment him; but Bonaparte, with his usual frankness, to their—"Your majesty has surmounted every difficulty," replied, "Within the last year all Europe marched with us; now all Europe is leagued against us." It must be confessed the answer was worthy of him: though admitting that fortune opposed him, he did not shrink from an avowal of the truth. He demanded of the senate another levy of 300,000 men, which, as before, was granted to him; but the legislative body, in a respectful manner, hinted at the necessity for concluding peace.

On the 26th of January following, he said to his council, "I go to put myself at the head of my armies. In three months you shall have a glorious peace, or I will perish." The Prussians

had seized on Brienne, where they occupied a fine position, but which they neglected sufficiently to guard: Bonaparte attacked them vigorously, and soon dislodged them. Seconded by the Austrians, they returned to the charge, and in their turn forced the French to retreat. General Blucher advanced upon the Marne towards the middle of February, with the army of Silesia, and occupied Chateau-Thierry, while the grand army, commanded by the sovereigns in person, marched upon the Seine. Bonaparte seemed to retire, as if afraid to encounter the enemy, though merely with a view to cover the capital; but on a sudden, with the left wing of his army, he attacked, with irresistible impetuosity, the allied corps, posted at Champ-Aubert, and which formed the grand link of the two allied armies; this corps was overthrown in two successive affairs at Montmirail and Chateau-Thierry, and the French took 10,000 prisoners.

On the 13th of February, the day of the battle of Champ-Aubert, the advanced-guard of the Russian army entered Soissons, and General Bulow seized upon Laon, on the one side, and the corps of Count De Wittgenstein moved on the Seine, and obliged Bonaparte to direct his steps to that point. The conflicts which ensued in consequence were most sanguinary both at Montereau and Nogent; and after having experienced great losses, the principal part of the allied army was obliged to retire upon Troyes, and then to evacuate that city. The early part of March was rendered remarkable by a treaty of alliance, concluded between the King of England and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, by which they bound themselves not to make a peace, nor to agree to a truce except under certain conditions. This was signed at Chatillon, and was made known to Bonaparte on the 15th of March, with an alternative either to accept the conditions, or, in case of a refusal, to abide by the consequences. He refused the terms, attacked Blucher on the heights of Craone, and obtained some advantage, which, however, was rendered useless immediately after by a reverse. In his bulletins, in detailing these affairs, he did not despair, but talked of making *a point* upon the Meuse to draw out the garrisons of Alsace and Lorraine, and having thus obtained an accession of troops,

troops, to fall on the rear of the combined armies. On making this movement, he wrote to the Empress Maria Louisa, then Regent of France, that he had lost all hopes of covering the capital, and that the only chance that remained was for him to endeavour to draw the enemy after him. This dispatch was among the intercepted letters seized by General Blücher. The allies, in consequence, made a rapid movement on Paris.

On the 30th of March, the allies attacked the heights of Chaumont, but they were repulsed with loss. To that attack succeeded one on Romainville, which was terribly contested. Inferior as they were in numbers, the French defended themselves bravely for several hours, and made a terrible havoc among the assailants. At length, however, their extensive position was forced on several points, and they were driven back to the barriers of Paris.

It was at this moment that Marmont sent a flag of truce to demand an armistice, and to propose to deliver up the city. The allied sovereigns acceded to the proposition, and granted an honourable capitulation. During the time these transactions were taking place at the northern barriers, Joseph Bonaparte, to whom his brother had confided the command of the capital, saved himself by quitting it on the west. Bonaparte, however, hastened to Fontainebleau, but was apprised, four leagues from Paris, that the city was no longer his. He accordingly returned to Fontainebleau, where he remained with 50,000 men and 200 pieces of cannon. The result was, that he was allowed to retain the title of emperor, with the sovereignty of the Isle of Elba, to which he was to retire with a revenue of two millions of livres. He appeared resigned to this disposition of his person and fortunes; but, on the 20th of April, at ten o'clock in the morning, when all the carriages were ready, he said to General Koller, commissioner from the Emperor of Austria, appointed to accompany him, "that he had reflected on what he had done, and he had decided to remain; that, since the allies were not faithful to their engagements, he conceived that he also could revoke his abdication." At eleven o'clock his grand-marshal, Bertrand, announced to him that every thing was ready for setting out; to him he replied, "The grand-marshal does not know me then, since he thinks I

am bound to regulate my movements by his watch. I shall set out when I like, and, perhaps, not at all." Notwithstanding these difficulties, he descended, at noon, into the court of the chateau, where the grenadiers of his guard were in waiting. He was immediately surrounded by the officers and soldiers; he embraced the chief, and made him bring the eagles, which he equally embraced.

During the time which he remained in the Isle of Elba, he appeared resigned to the change of scene and to the reverses of his fortune. But the Bourbons and the allies fulfilled none of the conditions of their treaty; and the English papers announcing a design to remove him by force to St. Helena, he determined once more to try his fortune in France. That he might be prepared to embark at the proper moment for his return, he purchased feluccas at Genoa, procured ammunition from Naples, and arms from Algiers. When every thing was ready, he gave a brilliant fête at his little court, and whilst Madame Bonaparte, his mother, and the Princess Paulina, his sister, were employed in doing the honours of the assembly, he embarked with 1200 men in the night of the 25th of February, 1815, and on the 1st of March he landed, without any impediment, in the gulf of Juan, in Provence, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He immediately issued a proclamation, announcing that he had returned to resume his sceptre, which the people had confided to him, and of which treason had robbed him. He then proceeded by forced marches to Grenoble, where he was welcomed by Colonel Labedoyere, and, in two days after, he entered the city of Lyons, where he experienced a similar reception. Become, by these easy means, master of the second city in the kingdom, he proceeded to exercise all the powers of sovereignty; he chose his state-councillors, his generals, his prefects, and published various decrees, among which was one for abolishing the noblesse, another proscribing the Bourbon family, and a third for convoking a national assembly, with the name of *Champ de Mai*. Satisfied with his reception at Lyons, he replied to their adieus by exclaiming, "Lyonese, I love you!" By the affection of the people and the authorities he was enabled to arrive, by rapid marches, at Paris. He penetrated through the heart of France without drawing a sword;

on the contrary, at the mention of his name and his presence, he was received every where with acclamations and cries of *Vive L'Empereur*.

Marshal Ney and his small corps went over to him; Generals Drouet, Lallemand, and Lefebvre, finding resistance useless, gave him their support. On the 20th of March, at eight o'clock in the evening, he entered the capital. The following day he reviewed the army, thanked them for their zeal and fidelity, and then received the congratulations of his generals, of his ministers, his councillors of state, the magistracy, &c. &c. and announced the approaching return of the Empress.

On the opening of the assembly of representatives, on the 7th of June, he said, he was about to begin in Europe a constitutional monarchy. But the allies were very rapid in their movements; already they menaced the northern frontiers of France, and Bonaparte having collected an immense *materiel*, quitted Paris on the 12th of June, to meet and oppose their progress: he arrived, on the 13th, at Avesnes, on the 15th he forced the enemies' lines on the Sombre, and on the 16th he repulsed the Prussian army. On the 18th, the decisive battle of Waterloo was fought. He attacked the superior army of the Duke of Wellington on the heights; and it must be confessed that never was a contest conducted with more skill or determined bravery, and which, in its consequences, was of such moment. The issue decided the fate of Europe. The dispositions which he made for the onset were masterly, and a complete victory over Wellington was snatched from his hands by the arrival of two bodies of 60,000 Prussians, and by the treachery of Grouchy, who was connected with the party of his enemies. The struggle was long, obstinate, and bloody, but terminated by moonlight in the total rout of the French.

The bravest men of the French army fell in this action, the remainder were dispersed; so that of 95,000 men, not more than 45,000 afterwards reached Paris. Betrayed during the battle, and fearing domestic treasons, he instantly returned to the capital. The French people, soured by the result of this action, were disposed to withdraw their confidence, for they feared the introduction of the allied troops into the capital. Those who had been opposed to his return, stirred up his friends to urge him to abdicate

the throne. He consented at last, not without some difficulty, to this second abdication, taking care to provide for his interest in the empire, by proposing to abdicate in favour of the young Napoleon, under the title of *Napoleon the Second*.

Relying on the supposed liberal character of the British government, he proposed to deliver himself into their hands, conceiving that in England he should find an asylum worthy of him to receive, and of a liberal nation and powerful enemy to grant. It seems, however, that he was not quite determined afterwards upon the asylum he should seek, for he embarked at Rochefort with a view to emigrate to America; but learning that the English cruizers were on the alert, he hesitated, and, at length, made up his mind to put himself into the hands of the commander of one of the English ships. "I come," said he, on appearing before him, "to deliver myself up to the most implacable, but, at the same time, the most generous, of my enemies." He was then conducted on board the *Bellerophon* man-of-war, where he was received with respect. He was very anxious to be permitted to land in England, and wrote a letter to the Prince Regent on the subject. The English ministers determined not to accede to his desire; and it was settled that he should be sent, for safe custody, to the island of St. Helena (which for a year before had been publicly named as his destination), there to be kept for the remainder of his life. To this arrangement the allied sovereigns consented. England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, each sent a commissioner, and the governor specially appointed to guard him in that island was Sir Hudson Lowe; an officer who, during the previous campaign, had been employed as a sort of military secretary, following the Prussian army, to report, from time to time, to the British government.

On the *generosity* of this conduct to the fallen hero, it is not necessary to make any comment. Since his confinement in St. Helena, Napoleon has often remonstrated, but without effect, against the petty vexations, insults, and privations to which he has been exposed. He engaged himself in writing a history of his life, the ninth book of which has already been published, containing his own views of the events of the year 1815, with full details of the

the battle of Waterloo, which delivered Europe into the hands of the combined legitimates.

Thus fell Napoleon *le Grand*—a man to whom history presents no resemblance; and who was the object either of the hopes and fears, the love and hatred, the admiration and envy, of all his contemporaries. Many of his friends wished, for the sake of his glory, that he had died on the day he entered Moscow; or, for the sake of his happiness, that he had been killed at Mont St. Jean; but in the inglorious triumph of his enemies he had an opportunity of perfecting the portrait of his character by his resignation in adversity, and by exhibiting the passive virtues just as in his former days he had displayed the heroic ones. He lived, too, in hope; for he well knew the feelings of the people of Europe relative to himself and his enemies, and he never ceased to believe that changes would take place in his favour. The scene is now closed—but we think he would not have been disappointed, had he lived a few years longer. The tears that have been shed by the brave and virtuous, in France, and other countries, on the occasion of his death, have indicated feelings which, in due time, would have been likely to restore him to society.

How short his career! It is but as yesterday since he first was heard of as the hopes of the republican cause in Italy—then in a sort of Egyptian and Syrian romance—afterwards as First Consul and Peace Maker—then as Emepror and King, resister of unjust aggressions, and master of Europe from Cadiz to Moscow, and from Hamburgh to Otranto—the episode of Elba followed, the glorious return to Paris, and its unfortunate issue! Yet, short as was the period in the eyes of contemporaries, he governed France 16 years, or four years longer than the reign of Alexander, and nine years longer than the dictatorship of Cæsar, periods which, though so short, make so conspicuous a figure in the history of the world.

The *low* insults and privations to which this illustrious man was subjected under the *magnanimous* regimen prescribed or permitted at St. Helena, are subjects on which, with all our liberty of the press, we forbear, from motives of prudence or delicacy, to enlarge. Attempts may be made to justify them, and it would be unfair to anticipate the defence. We do not hesitate to state,

for the honour of the age, however, that mankind in general have sympathized with the sufferer, and that the people of England have, at least, been greatly divided in their opinions. It is difficult, in thinking on this subject, not to recur to Æsop's admirable Fable of the Sick Lion kicked by the Ass—and this, we have little doubt, will be the mental association of all posterity.

The security of the peace of Europe is cantingly adduced in justification of these violations of hospitality—but, we ask, whose passions endangered that peace?—and we re-affirm, for the hundredth time, that if the treaty of Amiens had been respected, and if confederacy after confederacy had not been formed against him, Napoleon would have steadfastly employed himself through life in cultivating the arts of peace, and in rendering France the happiest country on earth. Such is the opinion of those who knew him best, confirmed by facts connected with the origin and termination of the wars in which he was engaged. To the bad faith, jealousy, prejudices, and odious passions of those who originated the wars against the French revolution, and every thing which sprung from it, are, in truth, to be ascribed all the horrors of the late wars; and against *their* errors, and not those of Napoleon, was security requisite.

At the same time we admit that Napoleon was dazzled by success and flattery, and in yielding to their seductions, he furnished another proof that unlimited power ought not to be trusted to fallible man, however good or wise. If a genuine representative system had existed in France, or if he could have suffered his government to be physicked even by over doses, of the liberty of the press, he would have been checked in his career of power, and would have been warned and instructed by the observations of bye-standers. The circumstances of the moment, perhaps, rendered a truly popular government dangerous, and the unceasing conspiracies of the continental despots, rendered the press an available instrument of treason: besides, Napoleon was a man—a military man—habituated to undivided authority, and obliged during every hour of his reign to act on the defensive. Yet, under these circumstances, he formed and promulgated the FIVE CODES, which still continue the equitable and *intelligible* laws of France, and will in all ages serve as a monument

monument of his industry and wisdom. He likewise abolished, in all its ramifications, the feudal system—he established trial by jury—he abolished the slave trade—he created public works, which will perish only with the globe itself—he promoted manufactures, agriculture, and every species of useful industry—he cultivated the arts and sciences, and ennobled and dignified their professors—he patronised the fine arts with such unbounded liberality, as to render Paris the museum of the world—and, in fine, he restored religion, without its monkish austerities, and without debasing the people by gloomy superstitions, incompatible with personal happiness.

We have already stated more, perhaps, than the prejudices of the age in which we write may tolerate, particularly in a country which is suffering all the miseries of the damned, and writhing under a too-late repentance, as consequences of the wars so long waged against his success. But as we are speaking historically, and with some regard to our own fame, we are unwilling to succumb to prejudices, and compromise the truth. Against Napoleon's personal character we never heard any credible objection. The devotion, even to death, of all those who ever lived in contact with him, proves the unexceptionableness of his manners, the sincerity of his friendship, and the liberality of his heart. Not a week before the intelligence of his death reached Europe, the writer of this article, in a conversation with M. Talma, who possesses a mind which places him at the head of an intellectual profession, was assured by him that Napoleon exceeded most beings, as much in the good qualities of his heart as in his understanding, while he was the kindest and gentlest of men; "and," added M. Talma, "though in England he is considered as a hater of the English, yet I know the contrary, for I have often heard him speak in terms of the highest eulogy of the English people and character, and lament the public circumstances which placed him in a state of unceasing hostility with such a nation."

On the circumstances of his death we have not room to enlarge. It took place on the 5th of May last, after a severe illness of a few weeks. That he could not live in the climate of St. Helena, with certain tendencies to a

disease of the liver, has long been promulgated, and since reiterated by his generous and intelligent surgeon, Mr. O'MEARA, and had been announced in various ways to the world. His premature death in the prime of life is, therefore, (if those opinions were correct) a result which creates no surprise. His disease is reported to have been a cancer in the stomach, against which his habitual temperance might have been a security; but this affection is often a consequence of diseases in the adjoining viscera, and of such profound affliction of mind, as must have attended his years of rigorous captivity. In describing the causes of his death, an attempt has been made to prove too much, by stating that the disease was *hereditary*—but science has exposed this vulgar error, of which its propagators seem not to have been aware; and at present, doubts are raised by the unexplained circumstance, that his own physician did not sign the report of the military surgeons called in by the keeper. His last words were—" *Mon fils,*" (my son), and he afterwards articulated, " *Tete d' Armees*" —and " *France.*" His death-bed was cheered by the faithful solicitude of MARSHAL BERTRAND and his Lady, and by that of GENERAL MONTHOLON, and others, who were permitted to attend him in the Ostracism to which he had been subjected by the *magnanimous* powers of Europe.

In the career of his life, his actions were not less resplendent than those of Alexander or Caesar—but in raising the military above the civil power, and himself over the state, he more nearly resembled the latter. He was, besides, a great statesman, and, as a conqueror, far more magnanimous than either of them—for he conquered many Dariuses only to restore their crowns, on the simple condition of keeping peace—and he never indulged in triumphs in which vanquished Kings were chained to his chariot wheels. In his death, his fate more nearly resembled that of Regulus than that of any great name on the historic page. Distracted by treasons and factions, and unwilling to involve his country in civil war, or to have blood shed on his personal account, he sought a peaceable exile in America—but this being denied him, he threw himself, like Regulus, or, as he then said, like Themistocles, on the magnanimity of his deadliest foes. The
sequel

sequel we leave to be applied by the reader, or by writers more remote from the errors and passions of the day.

No man ever lived whose story is in every way so well calculated "to adorn a moral and to point a tale." It will become a fruitful theme, not only for history and biography, as involving the revolutions and wars of every country in Europe, but as connected with the foundation of the kingships of Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and Wirtemberg. It will also afford themes for the epic and the tragic muse; and interesting episodes

for every species of literary composition. We hope, however, that the poet's license will not abuse the truth, and will not play the pander to successful and abused power; but will, by accurate discriminations, render genius subservient to the heroic virtues, and to the eternal sympathies of mankind in their cause.

[It is so utterly impossible to do justice to this subject in a single article, that we propose to give place to a variety of detached anecdotes, facts, letters, &c. in an early Number.]

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS upon the *Petition complaining of the distressed state of the Agriculture.*

IT is with deep regret that the Committee have to commence their report by stating that, in their judgment, the complaints of the petitioners are founded in fact, so far as they represent that at the present price of corn the returns to the occupier of an arable farm, after allowing for the interest of his investment, are by no means adequate to the charges and outgoings, of which a considerable proportion can be paid only out of the capitals, and not from the profits of the tenantry. This pressure upon the farmer is stated by some of the witnesses to have materially affected the retail business of shopkeepers in country towns connected with the agricultural districts. But notwithstanding this diminution of demand in particular parts of the country, it appears, by official returns, that the total consumption of the principal articles subject to duties of excise and customs have increased in the last year, compared with the average of the three preceding years; and also, that the quantity of cotton wool used for home consumption, and of cloth manufactured in Yorkshire, was greater last year than in the year preceding, although the exports of woollens in 1820 appears to have diminished. Your Committee have not the same authentic means of ascertaining the consumption of iron, but there appears every reason to believe that has also increased.

This revulsion is of the same nature as many which have occurred in different periods of our history, and the pressure has in many instances led to a diminution of rents. The Committee then offer some observations on the

effect of the derangement of the currency in deranging the markets, and express an opinion, that whatever may be the ultimate operation of the restoration of the currency upon the nominal rental of the kingdom, there is no reason to apprehend that the diminution can ultimately exceed that proportion of the increase which, during the war, grew out of the depreciated value of the currency. The Committee are also satisfied by the result of their inquiries, that, in the present year, the price of corn has been further depressed by the general abundance and good quality of the last harvest, in all articles of grain and pulse; more particularly in Ireland, in which part of the United Kingdom the preceding harvest of 1819, was also uncommonly productive. Several of the witnesses examined have stated their belief that the prices of grain have further been depressed, in the present year, by the very large importations of foreign corn which took place before the ports were closed in the month of February, 1819; but looking to the very high prices, and to the constant and brisk demand which prevailed in our markets so long as the ports continued open in 1817 and 1818, it may be inferred that the greatest part of those importations were necessary, and were disposed of during those years, to supply the daily wants of our consumption, and that it is therefore only in a remote degree that the present prices can be influenced by the occurrences of that period.

It can scarcely be necessary to remark, that the growth of wheat has been greatly extended and improved of late years, in the United Kingdom, but principally in Ireland, since 1807.

The Committee then proceed to state, that it is their opinion, the annual produce

duce of corn, the growth of the United Kingdom, is, upon an average crop, equal to our present annual consumption, and that with such an average crop the present import prices, below which foreign corn is by law altogether excluded, are fully sufficient, more especially since the change in the value of our money, to secure to the British grower the complete monopoly of the home market. Protection cannot be carried further than monopoly, and this the British grower has enjoyed for the produce of the two last harvests. They suggest to Parliament, as a matter highly deserving of their future consideration, whether a trade in corn, constantly open to all nations of the world, and subject only to such a fixed duty as might compensate to the grower the loss of that encouragement which he received during the late war from the obstacles thrown in the way of free importation, and thereby protect the capitals now vested in agriculture from an unequal competition in the home market—is not, as a permanent system, preferable to that state of law by which the corn trade is now regulated; but in suggesting this change of system for further consideration as a possible improvement of the Corn Laws at some future time, the Committee are fully aware of the unfitness of the present moment for attempting such a change, when a great accumulation has taken place in the shipping ports on the Continent, and in the warehouses of foreign corn in this country. But though Parliament would not now deem it expedient to abandon entirely the principle of the existing law, the Committee conceive that they might modify its operation, by imposing a fixed duty upon corn, whenever, upon the opening of the ports, it should become admissible for home consumption, in which case, however, if adopted, it would be necessary that the present import price should be fixed at a lower rate, because it is obvious, that the duty would otherwise not only check the sudden and overwhelming amount of import, but also enhance the price beyond what it might reach under the present law; an effect which the Committee are so far from desirous of producing, that they think it would be probably expedient to guard additionally against it, by providing, that after the corn should have reached a certain high price, the duty should cease altogether.

In some of the petitions, the agricul-

tural depression and distress are mainly ascribed to the extent of our public burdens, coupled with the diminished means of bearing them; but the Committee discountenance that idea, not thinking that farming profits can be more affected than those of any other branch of industry.

The manner and extent in which other classes of the community, and other sources of income, may be affected by taxation, do not come directly within the scope of the present inquiry; but your Committee think it necessary to notice a doctrine which has prevailed in some quarters—that the price of corn in this country, in order to remunerate the grower, must increase in the same ratio as the amount of our public revenue, so that, if the latter be doubled, the price of corn must be doubled also. If this assumption were well founded, it would follow, that, exclusively of any change in the value of money, the remunerating price in 1821 would be nearly one-third lower than it was in 1814, taxes not much short of that proportion to the whole of our revenue having been taken off in Great Britain since that year. But without denying that the price of corn may be in some degree affected by adding to our general taxation; and that any charges particularly paid by the farmer, such as tithes and poor rates, must tend more directly to raise that price, it is obvious, from what has been already stated, that the cost of growing corn in any country is regulated by the amount of capital necessary to produce it upon lands paying no rent, and that it is the price of the portion of corn which is so raised that determines the price of all other corn; and that an increase of general taxes, affecting alike the profits of capital in all the different branches of industry, would not necessarily raise the price of the particular produce of any one.

In fact, no rise in the price of corn appears to have taken place during three of the wars in which this country was engaged during the last century, compared with the prices of the years preceding and succeeding those wars; and during the last of them, the American war, prices were lower than during the peace. This circumstance is the more to be remarked, as there never was, perhaps, a period at which the burden of taxation appeared to press more heavily upon the resources of the country.

If the weight of the public burdens of a country be considered in reference to its population only, then (with the exception of Holland, perhaps) England is the most taxed portion of Europe: but if it be measured by the aggregate of national capital, or income arising from capital, divided by the total number of people among whom that capital or income is distributed, it may then be doubted whether, upon such an average, the proportion of tax to the income or capital of each individual, be not less in England than in several states of the Continent, or even in Ireland; but whilst they are desirous of correcting the mistaken opinion, that the depression under which our agriculture now labours is either exclusively or principally to be attributed to taxation, they cannot disguise from themselves, that the weight of the public burdens of the country, their nominal amount remaining the same, must be more severely felt, in proportion as the money incomes derived from trading, farming, and manufacturing capital and industry are diminished. No exertion, therefore, should be omitted, to endeavour to reduce those burdens, as nearly as circumstances will permit, in the degree in which such incomes may have been reduced; for, in considering this subject, it is important to have in mind, that the general amount and real pressure of taxation have been positively increased, in the proportion of the improved value of our currency.

Your Committee cannot conclude the observations which they have found it their duty to submit to the House, without observing, that most of the petitions referred to them, complain of the inadequate and injurious operation of the present Corn Law, and pray generally for protection, not for grain only, but for all the productions of our agriculture, equal to the protection given to the manufactures of this country.

Within this principle, the petitioners appear to be friendly to an open trade; but, in the application of it, as expounded in some of the petitions, and illustrated in the examinations of some of the witnesses, your Committee cannot but apprehend that the duties which they contemplate, would be altogether prohibitory.

It cannot be necessary to enter into any statements, to shew, that, practically, this would be the result, in all but seasons of scarcity, of a fixed duty

of 40s. a quarter upon wheat. When the trade in corn with the Continent was open, subject to the scale of duties imposed by the Acts of 1773, 1791, and 1804, and in force till 1815, there never was an importation of foreign corn to any amount during the short intervals when the high duties were demandable; and yet those duties at no part of the time exceeded 24s. 3d. per quarter. To this fact they will only add, that what is proposed, in addition to the amount of the duty, namely, that it should be permanent, "whatever may be the price," is a proposition which your Committee are confident the Legislature could never entertain, nor any considerable portion of the community ever countenance.

The suggestions with respect to duties equally prohibitory on every other article the production of the soil of this country, all come under the same principle, and are open to the same objection. The principle would, in fact, go far to annihilate commercial intercourse altogether; and is, moreover, founded, as it appears to your Committee, upon a mistaken statement, as well as an erroneous view of what is deemed protection to our manufactures.

But the main grounds upon which your Committee are disposed to think that the House will look with some mistrust to the soundness of this principle, is — first, that it may be well doubted, whether (with the exception of silk) any of our considerable manufactures derive benefit from this assumed protection in the markets of this country. Secondly, that there exists this most essential difference between the effect of protection given to the manufacturer (even if he did not enjoy from natural causes a preference in the home market), and the attempt at a similar protection and monopoly to the produce of the soil—that in all employment of capital, either in trade or manufactures, profits are limited by competition.

Another wish expressed is for the repeal of that clause in the last Act, which allows the warehousing in the United Kingdom of foreign corn when it cannot be taken out for home consumption.

The grounds upon which this alteration of the law is suggested, for the relief of the British grower, are twofold. First, That the foreign corn absorbs the capitals of the dealers which would

would otherwise be employed in speculating in corn of British growth; and, secondly, That it enables them to hold, in the warehouses of this country, a large stock of foreign wheat, the notoriety of which depresses the markets, from the dread of its being poured in so soon as it is set free by the prices rising above eighty shillings.

The first objection proceeds upon two assumptions, both of which appear to your Committee doubtful: 1st, that the capitals of the dealers are absorbed in this foreign speculation; and secondly, that, if not so employed, they would speculate with them in British corn. Your Committee conceive, that there is no fixed amount of capital assigned to this trade, and that it is governed by the same principles which stimulate the application of capital in all other branches of foreign or domestic commerce. The value of all the foreign corn now in this country, which cannot be sold for home consumption till the price shall, for some weeks, have exceeded 80s. a quarter, is probably less than one million sterling. British corn, by the last return, was about 53s. per quarter. Can there be a doubt, if an impression prevailed generally, that it would rise to 79s. before next harvest, that abundant capital would be found for speculation? and is not the want of it, at this moment, rather to be received as evidence of an apprehension that, in the event of another productive harvest, the present low prices would not be improved?

Upon the second objection, your Committee have only to remark, that it is unquestionably true, that the present accumulation of a great quantity of foreign corn, the surplus of the two or three last harvests on the Continent, would have a considerable influence upon the prices here, in the event of the ports being opened in consequence of a deficient harvest. But the question is, whether that influence would not be nearly, if not altogether the same, under that contingency, if that accumulation were altogether at the shipping ports of Holland, or other parts of the Continent, instead of being divided between them and the warehouses of this country? the ports of Flanders and Holland being as convenient for the Thames, as most of our own ports from which corn is shipped for London.

Having stated the grounds upon which your Committee are of opinion

that the expectations which have been entertained of advantage from the repeal of this clause, are not likely to be realized, they conceive that the views in which it was introduced, of making this country a deposit of foreign grain, from which either our own occasional wants, or those of other nations, might be supplied, are, independent of other considerations, too much in unison with our general warehousing system, from which this country derives such important commercial advantages, to be abandoned, without further proof of their prejudicial effects to our agriculture, than any which your Committee have been able to collect from the evidence.

It is material to observe, also, that the warehousing of foreign corn in this country has this great advantage, that it places the supply of our wants, to the extent of the quantity warehoused, out of the reach of foreign States, putting it out of their power, in a season of scarcity, to aggravate the pressure of those wants, either by prohibiting the export of corn, or by imposing a heavy duty upon that export. The fact of upwards of 100,000 quarters of wheat having been recently sent from the warehouses of this country to the Mediterranean, further shews that this facility of deposit is not a matter of indifference to the commerce and navigation of this country.

An impression prevails in many quarters, that large quantities of corn, imported since February, 1819, have recently been introduced into home consumption. This could only have occurred by a fraudulent evasion of the law. Of the existence of this practice to a great extent, your Committee have received many intimations. They appear, however, to rest upon vague rumours, which the parties, when called upon, have not come forward, or not been able to substantiate, except in one instance, the particulars of which your Committee forbear to state, as it is understood that the persons concerned in the attempt are now under prosecution. They will only observe, that the quantity stated to have been withdrawn was inconsiderable, and that it appears to them, if further security be requisite against the recurrence of this fraud, that regulations for that purpose may easily be devised and introduced into the Bill, now before the House, for better ascertaining the averages.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

Reported by CHARLES BLUNT, Draughtsman of Machinery, and London Agent to Patentees and the Authors of Inventions who desire to secure them by Patent.



AN exhibition, called *walking on water*, has been exhibited by Mr. Kent, at Glasgow. The apparatus is represented in the engraving; where *a b c* are three hollow tin cases of the form of an oblong hemispheroid, connected together by three iron bars, at the meeting of which is a seat for the exhibitor. These cases, filled with air, are of such magnitude that they can easily support his weight, and as *a b* and *a c* are about ten feet, and *b c* about eight feet, he floats very steadily upon the water. The feet of the exhibitor rest on stirrups, and he attaches to his shoes, by leather belts, two paddles, *d e*, which turn on a joint when he brings his foot forward to take the stroke, and keep a vertical position when he draws it back against the resisting water: by the alternate action of his feet, he is thus enabled to advance at the rate of five miles an hour.

To GEORGE VIZARD, of Dursley, for a new Process or Method of Dressing and Polishing goods of Woollen manufacture.

The Patentee proposes to introduce the substance called pumice-stone, as a substitute for teasals or wire-cards, in the dressing, smoothing and polishing operations of the woollen manufacture. His organization of the improvement consists in a box or case of wood, about sixteen inches in length, four in width, and two deep, on which pieces of pumice-stone are fastened by glue or water proof cement. He renders this arrangement of the material used, level on its upper surface or working face, by rasping, and allows the piece to project above the sides of the tray about half an inch.

These sets of stones thus prepared, are attached to the cylinder, gigmill

and other arrangements used for dressing woollen cloths; and the patentee reserves by his specification, the usual right of choice of materials for his cases or boxes, and the mode of fastening or securing the pieces of pumice-stone.

To ROGER ARNOLD, of Chigwell, Essex, for an Improved Expansion Balance for Chronometers.

This balance is composed of a bar compounded of steel and brass, a bar of steel which has a smaller bar or strip of brass attached in its whole length to the steel bar by melting. At the extremities of the compound bar are weights, which are adjustable as to their distance from the centre or point on which the balance oscillates in the plane of oscillation. Near the extremities of the compound bar, but a small distance within the extreme length, are also other weights adjustable on arms projecting downwards at right angles to the plane of oscillation. The weights adjustable in the plane of oscillation, regulate the mean rate of the balance, those adjustable at right angles to that plane, afford the regulation for temperature. The action of the balance is conceived by supposing the two sets of weights described, to be so adjusted that the balance shall beat mean time, at a given temperature. Now under any increase of that temperature, the brass portion of the compound bar being of quicker expansion than the steel bar on which it is attached, is elongated and bends itself and the steel bar with it in a curve, which is convex on the upper side of the balance, and which therefore will bring the arms and weights which project from the under side of the balance inwards and nearer to the centre or oscillation, and the tendency to a slower vibration from the expansion of the balance by the increased temperature will be compensated by the radius of the arc of vibration being thus shortened. If on the other hand the temperature decreases, the brass portion of the bar will contract, causing the whole to bend in a curve, concave on its upper side, and so producing the divergence of the same projecting arms and weights, in which case although the compound bar is contracted, the radius of the arc of oscillation is increased, the oscillation becomes

slower by the proper compensating quantity.

To WILLIAM KENDRICK, of Birmingham, for a Combination of Apparatus for Extracting tanning matter from Bark.

The patentee exposes the fresh or waste oak bark, or other material from which he is to obtain the tanning matter, to the action of steam, or of water heated considerably above the boiling point. His apparatus consists of a boiler capable of generating them at an elasticity, that its pressure shall be not less than from eight to twelve pounds upon the square inch: and from this boiler or steam vessel the steam is conveyed into a vessel containing the bark or substance from which the tanning matter is to be extracted. The steam

from the steam-conducting-pipe is equally diffused in the vessel of bark, by a pipe which reaches nearly to the bottom of the vessel, and pierced with small holes in every part of its length.

Observations. In this patent, (which we have no doubt is effectual as to its general object) there are gross and striking incongruities, which it is the responsible duty of a reporter to notice in the way of caution to others. The title of the patent is for *an apparatus*, for extracting, &c, the specification explains no apparatus, but gives a general account of a *method* or *process*, and in the description, of which there is not precision enough to enable an inexperienced person to effect it without a course of experiments of his own.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IT is a fact interesting to science and important to the progress of aërostation, that the Balloon which ascended from the Green Park, on the day of the Coronation, was filled with ordinary coal-gas, or carburetted hydrogen, instead of gas prepared from sulphuric acid and zinc, or iron filings, by the usual tedious and expensive process. A pipe was laid on to the main which supplies the street lamps, and the balloon was filled without solicitude in a shorter time than the same operation was ever performed before, and at the expence of £5. Taking the gas at .555 and the diameter at 32 feet, the power of ascension exceeded 7 cwt. Of course the machine acted well, and the ascent was one of the most beautiful ever beheld since the first ascent of Lunardi, in 1785. The varied currents of air in the atmosphere were strikingly exemplified. The wind was nearly east; but, at a certain height, the balloon was wafted northward, then eastward; and it fell at the distance of only thirteen miles, after making traverses of nearly fifty miles in forty-five minutes.

Another novel, under the title of *THE PIRATE*, is preparing by the prolific Author of "Waverley."

Mr. BELLCHAMBERS will soon publish a corrected edition of the Life of COLLEY CIBBER, the dramatist.

Mr. CHARLES MARSH, late M.P. for Worksoy, is preparing Memoirs of the late Mr. Windham, drawn up from his own Papers.

A History of Rome, from the Accession of Augustus to the Death of Antoninus the Younger, will soon appear, from the pen of Mr. W. HAYGARTH. It fills up the chasm between Hooke and Gibbon, and, if well executed, will prove a desirable work.

A History of Brazil, with numerous engravings, is in preparation, by Mr. JAMES HENDERSON.

Some of the best poets of the day have been engaged to versify the Psalms of David, with a view to their being introduced into the Church Service. United to the Sacred Music of Mr. Gardiner, they will effect a desirable reform.

Mr. HANSARD, the Printer, is employed on a History of his Art, with an account of the various improvements lately made in Great Britain, for the use of printers and others, with numerous engravings in wood.

Mr. BOSWELL is preparing a new edition of Malone's Shakespeare, with improvements.

Mrs. TAYLOR, of Ongar, is engaged on a tale in verse, called *Temper*.

In the notice of Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS'S Essays, in our last, the word *Phenomena* was, by mistake, omitted after the word *material*, an error which may be corrected with the pen. The title of the proposed volume is "*The Proximate Causes of Material Phenomena, and the true principles of universal Causation considered and illustrated.*"

A Dictionary of the Chinese Language is now publishing at Macao, to consist of three parts; first, Chinese and English, arranged according to the Radicals; next, English and Chinese; and lastly, Chinese and English, arranged Alphabetically. Dr. R. MORRISON, the author of the above Work, has directed his attention to the collection of materials for it during the last thirteen years. The Honourable East India Company has generously undertaken the whole expence of printing and paper for an edition of seven hundred and fifty copies. The Chinese language, whether viewed in itself, its peculiar structure, or with respect to its antiquity, it having been for nearly 4000 years the language of so large a portion of the human species, and it still being the written medium, in private and in public life, in literature, in arts, and in government, of the most extensive empire on earth, seems to deserve the attention of every inquisitive and curious mind.

The Speeches of the Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, are about to be printed, in four volumes, octavo, with Memoirs by his Son.

Mr. BEWICK, the celebrated engraver on wood, has been for some time past engaged in preparing for the press, a Supplement to his work on British Birds. The edition printed in 1805 comprises descriptions of sixty-four species wanting figures, and in the subsequent editions but few additions have been made. The third volume of Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary, published in 1813, contains thirty birds which were not known either as permanent inhabitants or temporary visitors of this kingdom, eight years previous to that period, making in all ninety-four species, or strongly marked varieties, of which no very accurate representations are to be met with, except a few scattered through the Linnean Transactions and Sowerby's Miscellany, or included in the first number of Mr. Selby's splendid publication. Of these, Mr. Bewick has already delineated thirty-two with that accuracy of outline, truth to natural habit, and delicacy of execution, which render all his works so highly interesting to the naturalist.

The Miscellaneous Tracts of the late Dr. Withering, F.R.S., with Memoirs of the Author by WM. WITHERING, Esq. &c. &c. embellished with a portrait, are nearly ready for publication.

In a few days will be published A Poetical Essay on the Character of Pope, by CHARLES LLOYD.

Mr. HAIGH, of the Classical School, Kitt's End, near Barnet, has a new work in the press, entitled, the Theory and Practice of Latin Inflection, being examples in the form of copy-books for declining and conjugating Nouns and Verbs: the words being arranged systematically, and changed at each case of a Noun and each person of a Verb.

The Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, Kingsland, London, is about to publish a second volume of Travels, containing an Account of his Second Visit to South Africa. He was occupied two years and a half in the journey, during which he travelled upwards of three thousand miles, through a country a great part of which had never been explored. He has been particularly careful to describe the manners and customs of the natives—their agriculture—arts and manufactures—food, clothing, and occupations, &c.—their rites and ceremonies—form of government—the power of their kings—the influence which the chiefs or captains possess in the administration of affairs, and the manner in which they exercise it in their meetings for public business—their mode of carrying on war, &c. An account is also given of the cities of Mashow, and Marootzee; the former consisting of twelve, and the latter of sixteen thousand inhabitants. The work will also contain a map of the country through which he travelled—engravings of some of the towns, and drawings illustrative of the dress, manners, &c. of the natives.

An institution having been formed in GLASGOW, for the purpose of promoting the Arts of Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, &c., an Exhibition will be opened on Monday, the 6th of August, in which Artists resident in the United Kingdom may be Exhibitors, and works of deceased British Artists will also be received for Exhibition and Sale.

The first volume of Mr. A. T. THOMSON'S Lectures on Botany is almost ready for publication. It will contain the descriptive anatomy and physiology of those organs which are necessary for the growth and preservation of the plant as an individual; and will be illustrated by more than one hundred wood-cuts and ten copper-plates. It is intended to form the first part of a complete System of Elementary Botany.

Dr.

Dr. CONQUEST will publish, in a few weeks, a second and enlarged edition of his *Outlines of Midwifery, &c.*, with copper-plate instead of lithographic engravings.

Dr. CAREY has in the press, the *Greek Terminations*, including the *Dialects and Poetic Licences*, in alphabetical order, with explanatory References to the Grammar, on the same plan as his "*Clue for Young Latinists*," lately published.

The *History of Little Johnny*, the Foundling of the late Doctor Syntax, a poem, in eight monthly numbers, will be commenced on the 1st of Aug. and continued monthly. Each part will contain three coloured engravings by T. ROWLANDSON, Esq., and thirty-two pages of letter-press by the Author of the *Three Tours of Doctor Syntax*,—in *Search of the Picturesque*—of *Consolation*—and of a *Wife*.

A *History of Madeira*, with a series of 27 coloured engravings illustrative of the Manners, Customs, and Occupations of the Inhabitants of that Island, is preparing for early publication.

In the course of the ensuing month, a second series of *Sermons in Manuscript Character*, for the use of Young Divines and Candidates for Holy Orders, will be published by the Rev. R. WARNER, Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts, and author of "*Sermons on the Epistles, Gospels*," &c.; and of "*Old Church of England Principles*," &c. The second series treats of *Christian Virtues*; and will consist (like the former series on *Christian Doctrines*) of Ten Sermons.

The misguided Society, of whose pernicious and anti-social designs we have duly apprized our readers, has, at length, become the proper object of a criminal prosecution, by the indictment of a Grand Jury. In the mean time, we observe, with deep concern, that it is pursuing its inquisitorial practices against the press in various parts of the country where less caution and less public spirit prevail than in London. We trust, however, that true-born Englishmen will every where be found to do their duty in defeating its base practices.

The Rev. EDW. CHICHESTER will soon publish a professional work, in three octavo volumes, entitled, *Deism compared with Christianity*.

The Society of Arts, &c. has bestowed on C. F. Palmer, Esq. M. P. two large gold medals, and a large silver medal,

for planting 280 acres with 893,420 forest trees, and 30,700 oaks for timber; and for sowing 216 bushels of acorns on 240 acres.—A large gold medal to T. Wilkinson, Esq. of Fitzroy-square, for sowing 240 bushels of acorns on 260 acres.—The Ceres gold medal, to Sir W. T. Pole, Bart. Shute-house, near Axminster, for raising 896,000 oaks from acorns.—To H. Potts, Esq. the large silver medal, for planting 194 acres with 528,240 forest trees;—and to E. Dawson, Esq. the large gold medal, for embanking 166 acres of marsh land from the sea.—The gold medal was also given to Mr. J. Perkins, for an invention of instruments to ascertain the trim of a ship, whether loaded or unloaded, at sea or in harbour; and the same gentleman received the large silver medal, for the discovery of a method of ventilating the holds of ships, and warming and ventilating apartments.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE announces a *Treatise on the Game of Chess*, in an octavo volume, illustrated by numerous diagrams.

The Royal Society of Literature offer premiums of one hundred, fifty, and twenty-five guineas respectively, for the best View of the Age of Homer, the best Poem on Dartmoor, and the best Essay on the Greek Language. To us these appear to be very common-place and exhausted subjects, for the further discussion of which a *Royal Society* was not wanted.

Mr. LOWE is preparing a volume, on the Situation and Prospects of this Country, in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance.

Mr. T. LYNN will publish in September, and continue annually, a work called *Star Tables and Ephemeris for 1822*, for the more easily determining the Latitude and Longitude at Sea, during the Night. It will exhibit at sight the apparent times of the passage over the meridian of 61 of the principal Fixed Stars for every day of the year, with their particular meridional altitudes in the parallel of certain harbours and dangers.

Mr. NICHOLSON'S popular *Elements of Pure and Mixed Mathematics* have been delayed by unavoidable circumstances, but will appear in the course of the autumn. The want of such a supplement to the study of Arithmetic is proved by the anxious demands which have followed its first announcements.

Mr.

Mr. JOHN FRANK NEWTON has in the press a classical work on the Banishment of Ovid, by the Emperor Augustus, under the title of "the Three Enigmas."

Various lives of Napoleon are announced, but as their object is either to profit by public sympathy, or to pander to the prejudices of power, it is to be hoped that the public will reserve themselves for *his own Memoirs*, against the transmission of which, and the free publication, no objection can now be decently opposed.

A Member of the late Salter's Hall Congregation has in the press, a work addressed to the Old Members of that Society, in which some of the Errors of the Rev. Dr. Collyer are stated and corrected.

SIR GEORGE NAYLOR, by command of the King, is preparing an extensive work, with engravings, descriptive of the late gorgeous ceremony of the coronation.

A society for investigating the natural and civil history, geography, &c. of CEYLON, was established under the patronage of the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor, at a meeting held at the King's House in Columbo, on the 11th of last December. The objects to which the attention of the society seem principally to be directed are:—"The geography, geology, and mineralogy of Ceylon. The society at its first meeting had fifty-one members, all emulous for the success of the institution. The Hon. Major-General Sir E. Barnes, the patron, was elected President. The Honourable Sir Hardinge Gifford; the Hon. Sir Richard Ottley; the Hon. R. Boyd, Esq.; the Hon. J. W. Carrington, Esq.; the Hon. and venerable Dr. Twisleton and Dr. Farrell were elected vice-presidents. The general committee divides itself into three sub-committees of five members each; viz. 1st, of natural history and agriculture; 2dly, of geology, mineralogy, and geography; 3dly, of civil history, languages, and antiquities.

The number of admissions to the British Museum, from 27th March, 1820 to 25th March, 1821, was 62,543.

The celebrated library of Count Melzi has lately been bought at Milan by Payne and Foss, by whom it has been re-sold to Frank Hall Standish, Esq. in an entire state, and is coming to this country. This magnificent collection contains, among many other rarities of the 15th century, the *Livii*

Historia Spiraë, 1470, printed upon vellum, with capitals most tastefully illuminated; the only perfect copy known; the *Lucretius, Brescia Ferrandi*.

A writer on the subject of vaccinating dogs, for the prevention of the distemper, states, that James Dearden, Esq. of the Orchard, Rochdale, was unable for several years to rear a single dog; whether he kept them at home, or sent them out to quarters, they all died of the distemper; but about four or five years ago he began to have them vaccinated, and since that time not one dog has suffered from it. The operation has been performed when the dogs were from six weeks to two months old, and the matter has always been inserted on the inner surface of the ear, in a part as free from hair as possible.

Little more than half a century ago, there were but three shops in London for the sale of music and musical instruments, viz. two in the Strand, and one in St. Paul's Church-yard, and at the present time the number exceeds two hundred.

The quarries of marble whence the blocks are taken for the construction of the Plymouth break-water are situated at Oreston, on the eastern shore of Catwater. They consist of one vast mass of compact close-grained marble; seams of clay, however, are interposed through the rock, in which there are also large cavities, some empty, and others partially filled with clay. In one of these caverns in the solid rock, fifteen feet wide, forty-five feet long, and twelve feet deep, nearly filled with compact clay, were found imbedded fossil bones belonging to the RHINOCEROS, and portions of the skeletons of three different animals, all of them in the most perfect state of preservation. The part of the cavity in which these bones were found was seventy feet below the surface of the solid rock, sixty feet horizontally from the edge of the cliff, and one hundred and sixty feet from the original edge by the side of the Catwater. Every side of the cave was solid rock: the inside had no incrustation of stalactite, nor was there any external communication through the rock in which it was imbedded, nor any appearance of an opening from above, being inclosed by infiltration.

A short time since, as David Virtue, mason, at Auchtertool, a village four miles from Kirkaldy, in Scotland, was dressing a barley mill-stone from a large block, after cutting away a part, he

he found a lizard imbedded in the stone. It was about an inch and a quarter long, of a brownish yellow colour, and had a round head, with bright sparkling projecting eyes. It was apparently dead, but after being about five minutes exposed to the air it showed signs of life. It soon ran about with much celerity; and after half an hour was brushed off the stone and killed. When found, it was coiled up in a round cavity of its own form, being an exact impression of the animal. There were about fourteen feet of earth above the rock, and the block in which the lizard was found was seven or eight feet deep in the rock; so that the whole depth of the animal from the surface was twenty-one or twenty-two feet. The stone had no fissure, was quite hard, and one of the best to be got from the quarry of Cullaloe—reckoned perhaps the best in Scotland.

COUNT DE BOURNON'S Mineralogy states, that during the years 1786, 7, and 8, they were occupied near Aix in Provence, in France, in quarrying stone for rebuilding, upon a vast scale, the Palace of Justice. The stone was a limestone of a deep grey, and of that kind which is tender when it comes out of the quarry, but hardens by exposure to the air. The strata were separated from one another by a bed of sand mixed with clay, more or less calcareous. The first which were wrought presented no appearance of any foreign bodies; but, after the workmen had removed the first ten beds, they were astonished, on taking away the eleventh, to find its inferior surface, at the depth of forty or fifty feet, covered with shells. The stone of this bed having been removed, as they were taking away a stratum of argillaceous sand, which separated the eleventh bed from the twelfth, they found stumps of columns and fragments of stones half wrought, the stone being exactly similar to that of the quarry. They found moreover coins, handles of hammers, and other tools, or fragments of tools, in wood. But what principally commanded their attention, was a board about one inch thick and seven or eight feet long; it was broken into many pieces, of which none were missing, and it was possible to join them again one to another, and to restore to the board or plate its original form, which was that of the boards of the same kind used by the masons and quarry men: it was worn in the same manner,

rounded and waving upon the edges. The stones which were completely or partly wrought, had not at all changed in their nature, but the fragments of the board, and the instruments, and the pieces of instruments of wood, had been changed into *agates*, which were very fine and agreeably coloured. Here then (observes Count B.) we have traces of a work executed by the hand of man, placed at the depth of fifty feet, and covered with eleven beds of compact limestone—every thing tending to prove that this work had been executed upon the spot where the traces existed. The presence of man had then preceded the formation of this stone, and that very considerably, since he had already arrived at such a degree of civilization that the arts were known to him, and that he wrought stone and formed columns out of it.

FRANCE.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Cuvier presented to the Society the head of Des Cartes, which M. Berzelius had forwarded from Sweden. He read the history of the head, and the details which proved its authenticity. M. Cuvier also produced a picture of Des Cartes, and remarked that the bony parts seemed of the same character as those in the head sent by M. Berzelius, which gave strength to the idea that it was the genuine head of that great philosopher. The academy deferred its decision on the means of preserving it as a precious relic.

Intelligence has arrived relative to M. Dreux, architect of Paris, now in the Levant. In September last he was at Athens, returned from his excursions in the different parts of Greece and on the coast of Asia Minor. He has discovered and measured a great number of monuments hitherto unknown, or but slightly examined; among others, several ancient theatres in better preservation than any edifice of the kind in Italy. He has constructed plans and panoramic views that will give a just idea of their situation and the surrounding districts.

The Lancasterian system makes a rapid progress in France; in the department of the Moselle there are, of an age to go to school, 27,507 boys, and 24,593 girls; of these 23,916 boys, and 21,040 girls, attend the schools.

The printing presses of Paris are at this time in great activity: many great and expensive series are in course of publication,

publication, and many original works are announced. The sale of books is favourable to these extensive speculations. Among the number of works thus in progress are:—

A pocket edition of the English Poets, in sixty volumes, to be edited by Sir JOHN BYERLEY.

A pocket edition of the Latin Classics, in sixty-two volumes.

An edition of Oriental Works, in Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, &c. engraved in the lithographic manner.

The Natural History of Mammiferous Animals, by MM. St. HILAIRE and CUVIER.

The Anatomy of Man, by MM. BEELARD and CLOQUET, with 240 engravings in lithography, by COUNT LASTEYRIE, whose lithographic performances are the wonder of all Europe.

Reports of the Speeches and Opinions delivered in the Public Assemblies of France between 1789 and 1815, in 21 volumes; forming a body of political opinions and senatorial eloquence without parallel.

The CHEVALIER DUPIN's great work on the Public Establishments of Great Britain, is in progress, the *naval* part being now in the press. This work is a compliment to our nation which has never been exceeded, and merits the attention and respect of every British patriot.

Most of the books of education, on the English interrogative system, have been printed or are translating with all expedition in France for the use of the public and other schools.

GENERAL JOUBERT is printing an account of his travels and sufferings in Persia, which have a general interest, for the variety of their information; and a special interest in England, owing to the disgraceful policy of which he was the victim.

ITALY.

Canova has just finished a masterpiece on the subject of Theseus slaying a Centaur.

GERMANY.

M. Gau, the architect, a native of Cologne, has just entered into an engagement with Cotta, the bookseller, at Stutgard, for the publication of his Travels in Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine. The drawings represent ancient monuments altogether unknown till now. This is the first tour of the kind undertaken by a German, and the result will add greatly to the honour of

the country, and of those concerned in this publication.

From the great influx of manufactured stuffs, and the considerable stock on hand, the prices of Manchester, Glasgow, and other goods, at the LAST EASTER LEIPSIC FAIR, taken in the aggregate, have fallen from 10 to 20 per cent. and the introduction of the recent improvements in machinery throughout Germany, &c. affords proof that the British manufactories will soon meet with powerful rivals, particularly with regard to calicoes; as the Mulhausen goods, both in body and colour, have a decided preference.

In literature much business has been done, and notwithstanding the restrictions laid by the Congress on the liberty of the press, the general complaint of there being little demand for books, owing to the general depression on the minds of the people, from the circumstances which always succeed a long war, we learn by the Leipsic half-yearly Universal Catalogue, that 393 German booksellers have delivered no less than 3,322 new articles. This far exceeds the publication of former years, a sign that human learning, in spite of various hindrances, stands higher and higher in the scale of perfection, and reflects great honour on the author, publisher, printer, and engraver, whose industry must produce the happiest effects on the public mind in the civilized parts of the world.—

Among these publications are:—

704 Pedagogical Books of Instruction; 172 Childs', Juvenile, and School Books; 11 Introductions to Writing, and Specimen of Penmanship; 204 Philological and Universal Grammar; 21 Antiquities; 35 on Perfection in the German Language; 350 on Learning Modern Languages; 42 on Arithmetic; 32 on Mathematics; 7 On Astronomy; 136 on Geography and Statistics; 73 Charts; 10 Atlases; 8 on Universal History of Nature; 235 on Medicine and Surgery for Men and Animals.—From the Muses, 74 Poems; single and collections; with 58 Plays to cheer the mind and heart; 252 Miscellaneous Works, to employ and misemploy the times, among which are 157 Romances and Novels; 18 of Play and Gaming Treatises, for small and great children; 255 on Theology, Religious Instruction, Dogmatic, Catholic, and Israelitish, for the cultivation of the mind and heart, and to give us a more perfect idea of the invisible power and wisdom of God; with 45 on the Art and Science of destructive War. The number of Works of Pulpit Eloquence appear to be on the decline.

Translations of Gifford's Abridgement

ment of Blackstone, Ivanhoe, Kenilworth, the Cavalier, and Fotheringay Castle, are publishing at Leipzig, &c.

The Brothers Wilmans, of Frankfort on the Main, are publishing prospects of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, in addition to their views of Frankfort, with topographical descriptions, by learned residents of the respective places, which do them great honour; and in regard to the painter and engravers, they need not blush to have their works placed in comparison with the landscapes of Hearne, Byrne, Middiman, and Heath.

Messrs. Perthes and Besser, of Hamburg, have published an excellent translation of Thomson's *Liberty*, by a Clergyman, with elaborate illustrative notes.

Professor ZIMMERMAN, of the Gymnasium of Hamburg, has finished the first three months' delivery of the *Dramatic Criticisms*, which he commenced in January in quarto numbers.

The pocket editions of SIR WALTER SCOTT and LORD BYRON published at Zwicken, in Upper Saxony, meet with many admirers on the continent.

AMERICA.

Vessels from the lands situated to the south of Cape Horn have arrived in different ports, with cargoes of seal skins. The regions visited by the New York navigators lie in about 62 degs. lat. where vegetable life is so rare, that a little grass, in a few favoured places, and some moss on the rocks, are all the forms of it that exist. The dreary climate exhibits, during the entire summer, perpetual snow and ice; not a tree, nor even a shrub appears. The minerals brought home by Mr. B. Astor, are partly primitive and partly volcanic. The samples produced to Dr. Mitchell are—1. Quartz, in compact and crystallized forms. 2. Amethyst, in crystals. 3. Porphyry, in small masses. 4. Rough onyx, in pebbles. 5. Lumps of coarse flint. 6. Elegant zeolite, like that of the Ferro Groupe in the North Atlantic Ocean. 7. Pumice stone. 8. Pyrites surcharged with sulphur. The manuscript chart made by Mr. Hampton Stewart, is an instructive addition to geography, and ought to be incorporated in the charts of the globe. Geologists will learn with surprise that the high grounds and summits of the rocks, in several of the spots that have been visited, are strewn with skeletons of whales, and relics of other marine animals, leading

to a belief that the whole of the materials have been hove up by the operation of volcanic fire from the depths of the ocean.

INDIA.

A satisfactory report has been received at Rome, from the Dominican missionaries in Tonquin. The letters are dated Feb. 22, 1819. This vicariat is considered as the best supplied in all Asia with ministers of the Christian religion. The missionaries live in perfect security, and their forms of worship are treated with respect. They have two colleges, in which a number of young persons are prosecuting useful studies in theology, the Latin tongue, ethics, &c. These are a nursery for future catechists and priests connected with the missions. There were six Spanish and thirty Chinese Dominicans, also twenty-four secular priests. At the above date, baptisms of children, 5,585, of adults, 338, communicants, 146,430, and marriages, 955.

EGYPT.

In the journey to Dongolah, in company with the expedition under the direction of Ismael Bey, M. Fréderick Caillaud halted some time at Thebes, where he made an interesting discovery. On the 17th of August last, he found in one of the subterraneans of Thebes, a mummy coeval with the time of the Greeks. On the head of the embalmed personage, is a gilt crown, in the form of a lotus. The body is wrapped up in bandelets, after the Egyptian manner. On the case or sarcophagus, which envelops the mummy, inscriptions are visible, some in Greek and others in hieroglyphics. On the right side, there appears tied with fillets, a manuscript on papyrus, in the Greek language. The linen that covers the mummy is overspread with Egyptian subjects and hieroglyphic signs. In the interior of the case, the signs of the zodiack are represented.

This valuable monument is in excellent preservation, though the design, the ornaments, and the colours are not so perfect as in some more ancient works. It appears from hence that the Egyptians attained, under the Greeks, an acquaintance with hieroglyphics. The famous stone of Rosetta had already proved this, as it regards the epoch of Ptolemy Epiphanes; and certain inscriptions recently found at the feet of the Sphinx, in the excavations of Capt. Caviglia warrant the opinion that the art of their writing had been

been preserved to a certain time under the Romans.

In some recent excavations, by the Arabs, at Thebes, a tomb was opened, wherein were ten or twelve cases of mummies, *three of which had Greek inscriptions by the side of hieroglyphics!*

The annexed is a translation of one of them:—*Tomb of Typhon, son of Heraclius Soter and of Serapis. He was born on the second day of Athur, in the 5th year of our Lord Adrian. He died on the 20th of the month Mechêir, in the 11th year of the same Lord, at the age of six years, two months, and twenty days. He was buried on the 12th of Athur, in the 12th year of Adrian.*

This inscription must have lasted 1631 years, Adrian having commenced his reign in the year 117 of the Christian Æra.

M. Caillaud has moreover found in the catacombs of Thebes, a number of different objects that shed a new light on the manners and customs of the Egyptians, such as furniture, apparel for the legs and feet, ornaments for the

toilet, and even ancient bread in good preservation.

In concert with M. Letorzee, M. Caillaud has been engaged in geographical investigations. All the points which they visited have been determined in longitude and latitude, by a number of celestial observations which do not differ above a second from each other. They have taken the longitudes by the distances, and not with the chronometer; an instrument not so well adapted to an elevated and variable temperature.

On the 25th of September, M. Caillaud obtained from the Pasha of Egypt, new firmans, assuring him of escorts and such labourers as he might have occasion for, in visiting the countries situated between the upper Nile and the Red Sea; authorising him also to explore the mines which, according to the testimony of ancient authors, existed formerly in the Isle of Meroe.

A detailed account of these travels is preparing for the *Journal of Voyages and Travels*.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

A DISCOVERY has been recently made of a new application of the *air-pump* by Mr. JOHN OLDHAM, of the Bank of Ireland, that promises to lead to some useful advantages. The sizing of paper in large quantities, as now usually practised by the manufacturer, is a process tedious, uncertain in its effects, and destructive to its original texture. By the improved method the difficulties and mischiefs proceeding from the causes stated, are effectually obviated: thus, let paper of equal dimensions, to any amount from the coarsest to the finest substance, be piled as evenly as possible, and placed within an air-tight vessel, in such a manner as to be prevented from floating upon any of the fluids to be used, that is then to be poured in, until the pile is covered to the depth the paper occupies, but which should not entirely fill this vessel, when the lid is closely fitted and fastened thereon, proceed to exhaust the space over the fluid with a suitable air-pump, the air within, on becoming rarified, will cause what is contained within the paper to rush out on all sides to the top, which will consequently escape with the rest through the vallies of the pump by its continued action. On re-admitting the atmosphere, the fluid prevents the ingress of the air again into the paper or substance to be saturated, and can only serve by the pressure natural to it to force the denser element into the possession of every minute receptacle it previously so tenaciously

held. By this means every sheet becomes equally impregnated, without loss or injury to the fabric paper; when made, can be uniformly dyed any colour by the same process. Also silk, flax, cotton, and woollen staples, either raw, spun, or when woven, and in the most superior manner. All kinds of animal and vegetable substances can be much better preserved, than by the usual tedious and uncertain method commonly resorted to of boiling, soaking, and pickling, air being the great enemy to all such preparations. The air being discharged in the first instance, as mentioned, the briny fluid will immediately strike into the most intricate interstitial joints of every kind of meat, and by pricking the outsides of the larger vegetables with any sharp instrument, the acids, in the same way, will instantaneously enter into every pore. The outside of meat intended to be preserved fresh by pyrolignous acid, can be much better impregnated to the depth of the meat's surface that is required, than by the method proposed, of dipping, soaking, or painting the joints with this acid and a brush. In short, every thing that requires to be partially or wholly impregnated with the fluids to be appropriated to their respective uses, must always be effected infinitely better by this plan than any other at present known. A complete apparatus of this kind is now erected in the printing-office of the Bank of Ireland, for wetting bank-note paper preparatory to

its being printed on, that fully answers in practice the end proposed. Ten thousand sheets of the thinnest description of bank-note paper, perhaps ever made, is wet at once with scarcely any delay, and no loss or injury whatever is now sustained, as formerly.

M. HEMPTINNE, of Brussels, has shewn, that ice for summer use should be taken from the river on a very cold day, and be exposed on the following night to the open air, till its temperature is in equilibrio with the cold of the atmosphere. It should be then placed in the ice-house, about six o'clock in the morning, when the air becomes warmer. In order to prove the advantages of that method he supposes that two ice-houses have been filled with ice, one with ice at 32°, and the other with ice at 14°. When a sixth part of the ice at 32° is melted, the ice at 14° will be untouched, but its temperature will have risen to 32°. One-sixth part of the whole, therefore, has been saved by laying it up at a low temperature.

It is pretended that Capt. Kater, Dr. Olbers, and others, lately saw a Volcano in the Moon. But we doubt the fact, as it would indicate more activity in the component parts of that satellite than has yet been suspected to exist. It would, however, indicate an atmosphere, or that the medium of space were a supporter of combustion,—a notion which the phenomena of comets confirm.

The value of the vinegar of wood, lately successfully used for the purpose of preserving meat for a great length of time, even in warm climates, has been proved by M. J. STANLEY, M.D. as follows :

“ Having previously made several experiments with the acid, which were favourable, on the 6th of October, 1819, I prepared two pieces of fresh meat (beef) with the purified acid, applying it lightly over their surfaces by means of a small brush. After hanging up in my kitchen till the 12th of November following, I gave one of the specimens to the captain of a vessel bound for the West Indies, with directions to observe and note any change that might take place

during his voyage. In the month of Oct. 1820, he restored me the specimen. On comparing it with that left at home I could perceive no sensible difference. On the 21st of December following, I caused both to be thoroughly boiled, and when served up, they were declared by several gentlemen who tasted them with me, to be perfectly fresh and sweet, and, with the addition of salt and vegetables, a palatable and wholesome dish.”

Results of experiments on the stiffness and strengths of various specimens of Wood, by JOHN WHITE, Esq. The trials were made upon pieces carefully selected as to quality and grain, and were, in substance, two feet long, one inch square ; they were all from split portions of timber. The order of stiffness was, *avoirdupois*.

No. 1. Long Sound timber, bent half an inch in the middle by	261 lb
2. Christiana white spruce fir	261
3. English oak, young wood, suppose 60 years ; from King's Langley, Herts	237
4. American pine, yellow or soft ; from Quebec	237
5. Riga oak (commonly called wainscot)	233
6. White spruce, from Quebec	180
7. English oak, from Godalmin, suppose 200 years ; old timber	103

The order of strength, as ascertained by their being broken by the application of weight, was, *lb avoird.*

1. English oak, King's Langley	482
2. Long Sound yellow fir	396
3. Riga oak (wainscot)	357
4. Christiana white spruce	343
5. American pine, from Quebec	329
6. White spruce fir, from Quebec	285
7. English oak, from Godalmin	218

Other trials of strength were as follows :

1. Alice Holt forest, full grown timber, No. 1	455
2. Dantzic fir, yellow	435
3. Alice Holt forest, full grown timber, No. 2	405
4. Christiana yellow fir	370
5. Archangel, ditto	330

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXVI. *For making further Provision for the gradual Resumption of Payments in Cash by the Bank of England.*—May 7th, 1821.

I. and II. Bank of England may pay Notes in Coin, and Persons offered to be paid in Coin, not allowed to demand Payment in Ingots.

V. Bank may pay in One Pound Notes or in Gold.

CAP. XXVII. *For making further Provision for the gradual Resumption of Payments in Cash by the Bank of Ireland.*—May 7th, 1821.

CAP. XXVIII. *For abolishing the African Company, and transferring to, and vesting in, his Majesty all the Forts, Possessions, and Property now belonging to or held by them.*—May 7th, 1821.

1. The

I. The African Company shall be abolished, and the Possessions shall vest in his Majesty.

II. His Majesty may grant Allowance to Officers of the Company who may not be continued in Employment, and charge the same upon the Consolidated Fund.

III. The Possessions held by the African Company, and also the Territories belonging to his Majesty on the West Coast of Africa, between the 20th Degrees of North and South Latitude, shall be annexed to Sierra Leone.

CAP. XXIX. *To remove Doubts on the Allowances of the Duty paid on Irish Starch imported into Great Britain, payable on such Starch consumed in preparing Manufactures of Flax or Cotton in Great Britain, and for regulating the Importation thereof.*—May 7th, 1821.

I. Starch made in Great Britain used in the Manufacture of Flax or Cotton, or in finishing Linen, shall be allowed for Starch made in Ireland, and imported into Great Britain.

II. Notice to be given of Intention to export Starch from Ireland, specifying Number of Packages and Weight, &c.—Package not to be less than 224^{lbs}. and the Starch to be in Parcels, tied up in the manner herein mentioned. Officers to take an Account of such Starch.

CAP. XXX. *For further improving the Roads between London and Holyhead, by Coventry, Birmingham, and Shrewsbury.*—May 28th, 1821.

II. Exchequer Bill Commissioners to issue to the Commissioners under 55 G. 3. c. 152. the Sum of 31,000^l.

Description of Improvements or Alterations.

For making an Improvement at Little Brickhill, and for lowering the Hills and improving the Road between Hockliffe and Little Brickhill 47,000

For lowering Meriden Hill, and for improving the Road from Meriden to Pickford Brook 5,500

For making a new Road from the Coventry Road near Small Leath, passing over the River Rea, and by Bordsley Street and Carr's Lane in the Town of Birmingham, to Bull Street in the same Town 4,000

For making about Three Miles of new Road opposite Wednesbury, according to the Plan described in Plate 4. No. 12. annexed to the Report of Mr. Telford, which was presented to the House of Commons on the 5th of June, 1820 8,000

For cutting and embanking at Gosford Brook, and for cutting the Top of the Hill on the present

Road, and making a short Variation adjacent to the Summer House Inn, according to the Plan described in Plate 3. Nos. 9 and 10. annexed to the aforesaid Report of Mr. Telford 2,500

Towards making a Variation between Knowles Bank and Mumporn Hill, from Knowles Bank to the Toll Bar, according to the Plan in Plate 3. No. 8. annexed to the said Report of Mr. Telford; and from the Toll Bar to Mumporn Hill, according to a Plan made by Mr. Henry Williams, and approved by the Trustees of this district, at a Meeting held at Shiffnal, on the 23^d of Oct. 1820. 2,000

Towards making a Variation at Overley Hill, and an Improvement adjacent to Ketley Works, according to the Plan in Plate 2. Nos. 6 and 7. annexed to the Report of Mr. Telford, which was presented to the House of Commons on the 5th of June, 1820 2,000

£31,000

CAP. XXXI. *For removing Doubts as to the Continuance of the Hereditary Revenue in Scotland.*—May 28th, 1821.

CAP. XXXII. *For declaring valid certain Indentures of Apprenticeship, and Certificates of Settlements of poor Persons, in England.*—May 28th, 1821.

CAP. XXXIII. *To make more effectual Provision for the Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor, and for the Custody of Insane Persons charged with Offences in Ireland.*—May 28th, 1821.

CAP. XXXIV. *To repeal so much of Two Acts, made in the Parliament of Ireland, in the Ninth Year of Queen Anne, and in the Seventeenth Year of King George the Second, as inflicts Capital Punishment on Persons guilty of Stealing to the Amount of Five Shillings out of or from Shops, Warehouses, and other Outbuildings and Places, and to provide more suitable and effectual Punishment for such Offences.*—May 28th, 1821.

I. 9 Anne, c. 6. (1.) taking away Benefit of Clergy from stealing Goods value 5s. out of any Shop, Stable, Coach-house, or Booth. 17 G. 2. c. 6. (1.) taking away Benefit of Clergy from privately stealing Goods value 5s. from any Shop, Tan-yard, Drying-house, Warehouse, Cellar, Coach-house, Stable, or Outhouse, not adjoining to Dwelling Houses, &c. or off any Quay, &c.—Recited Provisions repealed as to privately stealing under a certain Value from the Places herein mentioned.

II. Persons

II. Persons privately stealing Goods from Shops, Tan-yards, Booths, Outhouses, &c. value 5s. and under 15l. or from Quays under 40s. may be transported, &c.

CAP. XXXV. *For applying a certain Sum of Money out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Purpose of Building a Bridge over the River Con-*

way, in the County of Carnarvon, and for imposing additional Rates of Postage on Letters and Packets conveyed over the said Bridge.—May 28th, 1821.

I. Treasury empowered to advance 40,000l. towards building a Bridge over the River Conway.

III. A Waterway of 300 Feet to be left.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JULY,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

* * *Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

AMONG the excellent books which have lately appeared, we may place in the foreground Dr. DAVY's *Travels in the Interior of Ceylon*—a very interesting subject treated by a very able and respectable writer. The narrow policy of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch, led them to conceal the knowledge of their colonies from the world; but the more liberal character of the British Government, the spirit of inquiry among our public officers, and the unrestricted liberty of publication, develop all affected mysteries on those subjects. Through Dr. Davy, therefore, in his connection with the medical staff of the army, we are presented with a luminous account of Ceylon, and we regret that our limits are unequal to do it justice. He treats in order of the physical state and natural history of the island; next of its political condition and ancient government; then of the religion, literature, and manners of the people; and finally, of their past history;—under each head developing facts interesting to the politician, philosopher, and cosmopolite. His qualifications for these tasks are of the highest order, and his style is clear and polished. A very fine map, several elegant engravings, and a good index, render the work as complete, as, in its general features, it is interesting. As we propose, in our next Supplement, to introduce some extracts from this important work, we shall forbear to say more of it at present, than to recommend it to general perusal, and to a place in the libraries of the opulent.

Lady MORGAN's *Italy*, published in two volumes, though in truth but one, and printed in a tasteless manner, is, nevertheless, one of the most elegantly written and spirited performances of the season. She treats of old subjects in a new manner, and proves that the commonest things may be rendered interesting by the eye and pen of genius. We need not state that Lady M. is a consistent friend of liberal

opinions, and she consequently has plenty of occasions to weep over the misfortunes of Italy, and the insolent spirit of legitimacy which riots in that country, and affords an example to the world of the effects of its accursed influence. The extensive perusal of her work cannot fail to serve as a useful re-action to the anti-British opinions which of late years have been so sedulously circulated, and we hope to hear of its translation and republication in all countries where the people are allowed to receive light through the liberty of the press. But it is not merely a work of opinions expressed in the ornamental style of the writer—it is a substantial account of Italy, and may be consulted for its facts by the historian, the traveller, and topographer. We lament that it is not recommended by some maps and engravings, that it might supply all that could be desired in regard to this ever-interesting peninsula. We hope to enrich our next Supplement with specimens of its anecdotes, descriptions, and opinions.

Mr. MACKENZIE's *Thousand Experiments in Chemistry and the Useful Arts*, bring all the discoveries of the English, French, and Germans, before the artist and manufacturer in a practical shape. It is classed under 1000 heads; but its notes and observations contain at least ten times that number of useful hints and suggestions, and render it a species of chemical and experimental library, such as has not previously existed in any language. Most of the experiments, also, are illustrated by engravings in wood, and many of them by line-engravings in the best style of modern art.—Such a work is, of course, not a book of the day, but, by being improved as science advances, will live as long as the arts of life and the pursuits of experimental philosophy are cultivated. As the labour of many years, and as a textbook on its subjects, it has been executed with care; and there are few of the experiments and processes which, the ingenious and

and laborious author says, he has not verified by his own observation.

The Annals of the Parish; or the Chronicle of Dalmailing during the Ministry of the Rev. Micah Balwhidder, is an amusing and well-supported quiz on the errors, follies, and delusions of the last half century, and on the manners, practices, and opinions of the starch Pastors of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. It will be read with amusement by the public, and with edification by those whom it happily satirizes.

The third part of Mr. BELLAMY's new *Translation of the Bible* has just appeared, and concludes the translation of the Pentateuch. We have already noticed the preceding parts; and the whole must, otherwise, be well known to many of our readers. The work has not been allowed to steal, in silence, into the world. It has been accompanied with the thundering anathemas of the ultra-religionists of our Church. Those passages in our Translation which Mr. Bellamy agrees with the Deist in denouncing as absurd, blasphemous, and obscene, have, according to him, no existence in the Hebrew text, (which, he says, has been transmitted to the present age without the slightest error,) but are owing either to the corruptions introduced into the Latin Vulgate, or to the ignorance of the translators, who have, uniformly, followed, or added to, the mistakes of St. Jerome. Those of our readers who have seen the two preceding parts of Mr. Bellamy's work, will have marked the astonishing difference between his and the common translation. The part before us presents discrepancies equally numerous and equally extraordinary. The sedition of Korah, Dathan and Abiram [Num. c. 16.] is recorded differently from the account in the received version. "Their wives, sons, and little children," Mr. B. says, "were not guilty, and, therefore, were not destroyed." In the same manner, "the massacre and butchery of the women and innocent children of the conquered Canaanitish nations,"—"the order to butcher the boys, massacre the mothers, and ruin the daughters,"—"the command of God *utterly* to destroy them—to shew no mercy unto them—to save nothing alive that breathed—to slay both man and woman, infant and suckling," &c.—All these, (as they appear in Numb. c. 21; Deut. chaps. 3, 7, and 20, and 1 Sam. c. 15,) are reprobated by our benevolent author with pious indignation. Having vindicated the Hebrew legislator from the charge of cruelty, Mr. Bellamy (in his Notes on Num. c. 24, and Deut. c. 18,) is equally anxious to clear him from the charge of superstition. "How long," says he, "the vestiges of the profound ignorance of those days, when the Bible was revised, are to remain in the

versions, to insult the understandings of enlightened Europe, is an important subject of inquiry. One thing, however, is certain, viz., that the absurd notion of *witches, wizards, conjurers, sorcerers, necromancers*, and dealers with *familiar spirits*, never had any existence but in the weak imaginations of ignorant fanatics and bigots; and as such notions are properly and universally exploded in all Christian nations, the time is come to give the true translation of the original Hebrew, in which there is nothing of that nature recorded." It would be unpardonable in us to pass lightly over the story of Balaam and his Ass; for we suspect that it will raise an outcry, almost as loud and discordant as that of the animal to which it relates. With regard to the *speech* of the Ass, the following are the verses in the new translation:—

"Num. XXII. v. 28. Then JEHOVAH explained the sound of the Ass, as if she said to Balaam, What have I done to thee, that thou hast smitten me these three times?"

29. (For Balaam said to the Ass, Surely thou hast exalted thyself against me: O that a sword were in my hand, for now I would slay thee.)

30. As if the Ass said to Balaam, Am I not thine Ass, for thou hast ridden upon me ever since I was thine to this day; towards support have I been profitable for labor to thee? then he said nothing."

We would refer those who are curious on this subject, to the translator's notes:—one more remark from us, and we have done. Mr. Bellamy complains of the violent opposition which bigots have raised against his work; but, with the slightest reflection, he might have foreseen that his translation would not be palatable, either to the scoffers among the Deists, or to the proud among the Christians. If his emendations be true, they put to silence the objections of the former; but they, also, demonstrate of the latter, that they have been, hitherto, as ignorant of the Hebrew language as their hearers, and that they and their predecessors have preached for ages upon texts which they did not understand.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S *Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution*, is an admirable manual, which cannot be too extensively read, the spirit of which ought to be introduced in all our national histories. It is one of those efforts which tend to check that career of despotism to which every form of government tends. To render it effectual, the volume ought to be printed in a cheaper form, and given gratis to village and popular libraries. The author has done his duty, in writing a work which cannot be too highly praised, and it remains for the friends of civil liberty to do theirs, by giving active circulation to his book. We cannot omit quoting the noble author's just opinion on the subject of trying libels by *special juries*:—"I cannot leave this subject of Libel, without mentioning

tioning the hardship to which accused persons are still subjected by being tried by Special Juries. These juries are, in the country, the nominees of the Crown. Surely, in a case where the powers of the Government are brought to bear against an individual in so delicate a matter as seditious libel, the subject ought to have a protection somewhat similar to that which he is allowed in cases of high treason, of challenging peremptorily thirty-five of the jury."

Dr. SOUTHEY has printed in a separate volume a very piquant fragment of South American history, which he had previously written for an Annual Register. It contains the full details of the extraordinary *Expedition of Orsua and the Crimes of Aguirre*. By that obliquity of reason which for many years has disgraced this writer, he likens the crimes committed from motives of avarice to the violences committed during the French Revolution in defence of eternal principles against the conspiracies of foreign despots. But on this topic his mind is deranged, and we have only to lament that so much industry and talent as the author notoriously possesses, should, from this cause, be so unhappily perverted.

A very intelligent lady has submitted to the public a series of *Letters written in America, describing its present state of Society and Manners*. Her style is good, her information apparently faithful, and her opinions are enlightened and liberal. It is not one of those mechanical works, of which too many have appeared on the United States, but it is a volume adapted to the perusal of the educated and superior ranks of society, to whom it will convey a better acquaintance with the real state of that country than any recent work which we have seen.

The fifth volume, forming two parts, has appeared, of HUMBOLDT's lengthened, but valuable work on South America. It has the advantage of being written by a philosopher, and of appearing in our language from the elegant pen of Miss WILLIAMS. The former volumes have been so extensively read, and are so deservedly respected, that we have merely to remark on these, that they exhibit the same interesting details of countries hitherto undescribed, and in every paragraph the same enlightened views, which have characterized all the former volumes. The extent of the work verifies the adage, that "Life is short, and Art is long;" for, although there is nothing superfluous in this series of volumes, and M. de Humboldt is too able ever to become dull, yet the work is a study upon which thousands, even among the inquisitive, will not adventure. Nevertheless, it contains an inexhaustible fund of information, and no good library

can be considered as complete without it. In this performance, M. Humboldt and his colleague have raised a monument to their fame, which will last as long as the rivers and mountains which they have celebrated.

The lovers of Meteorology will find instruction and much gratification in Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE's *System of the Weather in the British Islands*. He professes to have discovered the cycles of the winds; and, as we do not think such discovery impracticable, his work merits the attention of the public. It is, however, a work of details upon which we have not room to enter, though there is a method in his reasoning, which entitles it to respect.

The first of the two parts has appeared of BAYLEY's *History of the Tower of London*, illustrated throughout by a series of exquisite engravings. He conceives the Tower was begun by William I. and finished by William II.; and he then traces its history and uses during every subsequent reign to the restoration, narrating with interest and originality the various events which occurred within its walls. An inscription still existing in the Beauchamp Tower, written by Charles Bailey, a partizan of Mary Stuart, is given in facsimile:—

"ANNO D. 1571; 10TH SEPT. *The most unhappy man in the world is he that is not patient in adversity. For men are not killed with the adversities they have: but with the impatience with which they suffer.*" CHARLES BAILEY. Words which ought to be written in letters of gold in every church and seminary.

Mr. H. HUGHES, a very ingenious artist of Denbigh, has applied the art of engraving on wood to Landscapes, in a work called *The Beauties of Cambria*. We understand he is draughtsman, engraver, and compiler of the accompanying histories. Such varied powers would entitle him to liberal patronage, even if his work were less ably executed than it is. But, in truth, it has considerable merit in every respect, and it proves that engraving on wood, at present an English art, will, in due time, stand in competition with every other method. By his worthy countrymen, Mr. H. will no doubt be zealously encouraged, and the public at large cannot but participate in their feelings.

Two pamphlets, entitled *Property against Industry*, and *the Principles of an equitable and efficient System of Finance*, by HARRISON WILKINSON, are written upon the idea that productive property, and not labour, is the legitimate object of taxation. The author proposes to abolish all the present taxes, except moderate custom duties, and to impose, in their stead, a tax upon property, real and personal, sufficient to meet the exigencies of the state.

This

This would be to exempt the poor from burthens, and throw them on the rich, who it is with great shew of justice contended, bear a very disproportionate part of the indirect taxation. There is little chance that a Parliament of landed and monied men will ever pass this scheme into a law; but it is, at all events, deserving of their consideration, at a time when every man renders a public service who suggests a plausible means of extricating the nation from its awful and still increasing embarrassments.

Novelty of system seems to be, at present, the primary recommendation to all elementary books. There is now announced a third edition of an *Introduction to Arithmetic*, on a system never before published. It is accompanied by a Key. The new plan, as appears from an explanation, which the author calls his exegesis, is, that all the questions are so contrived that the answers will be multiples of nine.

A general view of the present state of the foreign slave trade, is given to the public by the *Fifteenth Annual Report of the African Institution*, and by an abstract of the information laid before the House of Commons on this subject; from the latter of which we intend, next month, to lay some highly interesting extracts before our readers. It will be seen, with sorrow and indignation, that the Continental powers persist in a vigorous prosecution of this infamous traffic, and that the remonstrances made by our government have been hitherto attended with little success. All prohibitory laws against this trade, in the words of Sir Geo. Collier, will become a mockery, unless our ships, employed on the African coast, shall have the full powers of a belligerent, as to search, against slaving vessels. Looking at the abstract principle alone, we should say that no nation can sanction, or ought to protect, its subjects in carrying on a traffic contrary to the common rights of human nature; and that we should be justified in treating as pirates all vessels detected in the fact.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the Tower of London; with Biographical Anecdotes of Royal and Distinguished Persons, deduced from Records, State Papers and Manuscripts, and other original and authentic sources; by John Bayley, esq. F.S.A. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Part V. of Ancient Wilts; by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. 4l. 4s.—large paper 6l. 6s.

AGRICULTURE.

Baxter's British Agricultural School Account Book, which will, when worked out, exactly correspond with the Key to his Farmer's Account Book. folio, 14s. 6d.

A Key to Baxter's Farmer's Account Book. folio, 14s. 6d.

ASTRONOMY.

The Elements of Astronomy; with Methods

of determining the Longitudes, Aspects, &c. of the Planets, for any future Time; and an extensive set of Geographical and Astronomical Problems on the Globes: by S. Treeby. 18mo. 3s. 6d. bd.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I. and G. Todd's Supplement to a Catalogue of Books for 1820, containing a miscellaneous Collection, Ancient and Modern.

A new descriptive Catalogue of Minerals; by J. Mawe. 12mo. 7s. bds.

BOTANY.

Elements of the Philosophy of Plants; containing the Scientific Principles of Botany, &c. with practical Illustrations; by A. P. Decandolle and K. Sprengell. 8vo. 15s.

CHEMISTRY.

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The picture, whence this mezzotinto print is engraved, was one of the leading historical pictures in the exhibition at Somerset House, which is just closed. The principal actors in the piece, as is well known, are both children, and the infantine gaiety and affected grandeur at the finery of their habiliments, and the imposed gravity by the desire of the officiating priests, are well conceived.

The Charge of the Life Guards at the Battle of Waterloo; painted by LUKE CLENNELL, and engraved by WILLIAM BROMLEY.

The unfortunate situation of the able painter of this clever picture, and his family, has excited the commiseration of all who have been acquainted with it, and the excellent print now before us has been published under the direction of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, for the benefit of the afflicted artist and his family. The composition, grouping, and arrangement of the picture, gives one of the best ideas of such a dreadful conflict that has ever been painted, and Mr. Bromley has done ample justice to his original

original in one of the best and most powerful line engravings of the day.

INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. MATTHEW WYATT has finished and set up in his gallery the principal figures of his monumental group, for the inspection of the subscribers and their friends, and we recommend the lovers of art to pay them a visit.

The ROYAL ACADEMY's exhibition has closed since our last Number, with

the receipt of a thousand pounds more, it is said, than any former year.

Mr. CROME, an eminent landscape painter of Norwich, has recently paid the debt of nature. He was a respectable artist, a worthy man, and the master of the following well-known painters: His son, Mr. J. B. Crome; Messrs. M. W. Sharpe, J. Starke, Vincent, and others who are called by the name of the Norwich School.

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tas; and are of opinion that they will prove highly useful to novitiates on the instrument for which they are designed. The accompaniments are applied with tolerable skill, and the combined effect is reputable to the science of the composer.

A First Set of Three Sonatinas for the Piano Forte, by W. Sherrington. 4s.

Of this little work (judging by the present specimen) we are disposed to augur favourably. Without meaning to imply, that any extraordinary praise is due to Mr. Sherrington, we see merit enough in this his opening Number, to entitle him to the thanks of piano-forte beginners; and think that his undertaking will probably prove considerably useful. It is no trivial advantage, to initiative publications, when their passages not only lie convenient for the juvenile hand, but are so constructed as to connect improvement with pleasure, and to lead with certainty to that excellence which all practice ought to have for its object.

"La Rosa," a Waltz, with an introduction for the Piano Forte, by J. L. Neilson. 1s. 6d.

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"O came you o'er the barren moor," composed by Mr. John Whitaker. 2s.

The melody of "O came you o'er

the barren moor," is smooth, natural, and expressive. While the words (by Mr. C. Dibdin) are creditable to the genius of their author; the music is characterised by a pleasing chain of well-conceived passages; and we have no doubt of this song's favourable reception with the lovers of good vocal composition.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.—At this theatre, the representation of *Henry the Fourth* has attracted and deserved many crowded audiences. The exhibition of the *Coronation*, introduced into this play, is of a most splendid description, and has afforded the highest satisfaction to the public; but especially to those acquainted with the parade and costume proper to so grand and distinguished a ceremony. Nothing that could contribute to the characteristic magnificence of such a spectacle, has been omitted by the taste and liberality of the manager.

DRURY LANE.—Since our last, a general meeting of the subscribers to this theatre, has taken place, for the purpose of receiving the annual statement of accounts, &c. &c., when it appeared that the debts of the establishment had been reduced from 92,400l. to 39,800l. On the subject of the performances at this house, we have the satisfaction to say, that they have proceeded with all their usual eclat, and realized that favourable change for the manager which his indefatigable endeavours so fully merit. The new farce of *the Spectre Bridegroom*, from the pen of Mr. Moncrief, has proved amusing by the eccentricity of its humour; and the return of Mr. Kean from America has gratified every admirer of tragic representation. A comedy is under preparation, the object of which is, to introduce a *fac simile* of the late inauguration.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

CROTON-oil, Colchicum seeds, Prussic acid, Tincture of Lytta, Spirits of Turpentine, and Galvanism, are the present—"tubs for the whale," says the captious sceptic, who is reluctant to recognize any solidity or absolute good in medical

science and practice. "While nothing, however, (the writer has said in another place) is more easy than to be sceptical, nothing, in many cases, is more reprehensible:" and, during the course of the past month, he has actually ascertained, by his

his own opportunities of observation, that the medical professor who shall indolently or ignorantly reject the proffered benefits of the above-named agencies, will deprive himself of valuable auxiliaries in the warfare he is waging against disease and death.

The reporter is too old, he thinks, to be deceived by empirical, or taken captive by enthusiastic representations respecting the virtues of drugs; and when he hears the laudatory accounts which some pour out, of the hydrocyanic acid, he thinks of the consumption curers, and *Digitalis* administrators, of some twenty years since; a *granum salis* admission, however, of alleged powers, is very different from an unreserved acquiescence in all the dicta of ardent experimentalists; and fox-glove, though destitute of the antiphthisical properties formerly ascribed to it, is nevertheless a potent and valuable medicinal.

But to the present subject. Four instances have occurred within the last fortnight, in which the Croton-oil has proved of essential service. The first was the case of a boy who had taken poison, in whom it became necessary speedily to act upon the bowels, and *half a drop* of this singular medicine almost immediately effected the purpose, after other cathartics had been administered in vain. The second case was one of spasm of the kidneys, which soon yielded to the same dose of the drug in question. An old lady was, thirdly, cheated by a drop of this oil put into some bread, who obstinately refused every thing in the shape of medicine; and, lastly, a little subject, almost suffocated under the deadly grasp of croup, has been restored to life by merely rubbing the tongue with the cork of a Croton-oil vial.

With respect to Prussic acid, the very few trials which he has instituted, do not authorise quite so favourable a report: from the accounts of others upon which he ought to rely, the reporter, however, is still inclined to think, that it is possessed of considerable efficacy; and in one very

recent case of menacing phthisis, he found its soothing and quieting properties conspicuously evident. Two instances of violent, and before invincible tooth-ache, have immediately yielded to the topical application, or rather *touch*, of this acid.

Of the *Colchicum* seeds, it were sufficient to say, that so respectable an authority as that of Dr. Williams, of Ipswich, continues to report highly in their favour; and the present writer, although sometimes unsuccessful with them, has, at other times, found their efficacy in old rheumatic cases, proved in a most convincing and complete manner.

Tincture of *Lytta* was lately administered under the reporter's direction, to a child, apparently dying of hydrocephalus; the kidneys were violently excited, the symptoms indicating effusion upon the brain soon gave way, and the child has, unexpectedly to all, recovered.

It must be scepticism indeed, that would refuse to subscribe to the vermifuge virtues of Turpentine-oil; it is not, however, to the expulsion of worms, that the virtues of this drug are limited. The writer is accustomed to prescribe it in many nervous affections, which, either in their commencement or course, implicate especially the first passages; and he has very recently seen its efficacy manifested in a case of child-bed fever.

As the virtues of *Colchicum* seeds might be safely received upon the testimony alone of Dr. Williams, so might it be sufficient to say of Galvanism, that, in habitual asthma, it is recommended by Dr. Wilson Philip. The reporter has lately had an opportunity of witnessing those important experiments which shew the restoration of suspended nervous power by the galvanic influence, and from which Dr. Philip first inferred the utility of that influence in some disordered conditions of the respiratory organs—an inference which has been fully verified by the result of practical investigation.

D. UWINS. M.D.

Bedford Row, July 20, 1821.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THERE is little of novelty to present to the public, at this time, as an agricultural report. The different crops upon the ground have improved since our last, from a favourable change in the weather, whilst yet there has been a considerable want of solar heat. Late high winds also, may have had some degree of ill effect on the wheats under the flowering process. Nevertheless, all the crops appear in a prosperous and thriving state, and very probable at harvest, to afford a considera-

ble augmentation of the national stock of corn, pulse, and roots collectively. The stock of roots was great, and the late rains will draw up a large aftermark. The hops are much mended, and will probably be a far greater crop than was expected. The growth of seeds this year has not been so successful. Tares will be a good crop. Fruit is in far greater abundance than the early season promised, apples being the chief exception. The late rains have drawn up the turnip plants to a size and substance

substance to defy the fly. Live stock, both fat and lean, has declined in price still farther since our last, with a chance to encounter the usual autumnal fall. Wool has experienced a trifling amendment in price. The crops generally, in Ireland and upon the Continent, are reported to be of good promise.

Smithfield : — Beef 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton 3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.—Lamb 3s. 6d. to

5s. 0d.—Veal 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.—Pork 2s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.—Raw Fat 2s. 19d.—Wheat 36s. to 64s.—Barley 22s. to 20s.—Oats 18s. to 30s.—The quartern loaf in London 9½d.—Hay 70s. to 90s. 0d.—Clover do. 70s. to 105s.—Straw 28s. to 42s.—Coals in the Pool 30s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.

Middlesex, July 25, 1821.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDISE.			June 27.			July 28.		
Cocoa, W. I. common	£3 15 0	to 4 10 0	3 15 0	to 4 0 0	per cwt			
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5 10 0	.. 5 12 0	5 10 0	.. 5 15 0	ditto.			
—, fine	5 17 0	.. 6 2 0	6 14 0	.. 7 6 0	ditto.			
—, Mocha	9 0 0	.. 9 10 0 p	13 0 0	.. 17 0 0	per cwt			
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 9	.. 0 0 9½	0 0 9	.. 0 0 10	per lb.			
—, Demerara	0 0 11	.. 0 1 1¼	0 0 10½	.. 0 1 1½	ditto.			
Currants	5 8 0	.. 5 12 0	5 10 0	.. 5 12 0	per cw.			
Figs, Turkey	2 0 0	.. 2 16 0	2 4 0	.. 3 0 0	ditto.			
Flax, Riga	50 0 0	.. 52 0 0	50 0 0	.. 51 0 0	per ton.			
Hemp, Riga Rhine	40 0 0	.. 0 0 0	41 0 0	.. 0 0 0	ditto.			
Hops, new, Pockets	3 0 0	.. 3 10 0	2 8 0	.. 3 15 0	per cwt.			
—, Sussex, do.	2 10 0	.. 3 8 0	2 16 0	.. 4 10 0	ditto.			
Iron, British, Bars	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	per ton.			
—, Pigs	6 10 0	.. 7 10 0	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	ditto.			
Oil, Lucca	10 0 0	.. 0 0 0	9 0 0	.. 10 0 0	per jar			
—, Galipoli	66 0 0	.. 0 0 0	66 0 0	.. 68 0 0	per ton.			
Rags	1 18 6	.. 0 0 0	1 18 0	.. 1 18 6	per cwt.			
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 0 0	.. 4 0 0	4 0 0	.. 0 0 0	ditto.			
Rice, Patna kind	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	ditto.			
—, East India	0 10 0	.. 0 12 0	0 9 0	.. 0 12 0	ditto.			
Silk, China, raw	0 19 10	.. 1 1 6	0 18 4	.. 1 0 4	per lb			
—, Bengal, skein	0 14 3	.. 0 16 6	0 14 7	.. 0 15 1	ditto.			
Spices, Cinnamon	0 7 6	.. 0 8 0	0 8 6	.. 0 11 0	per lb.			
—, Cloves	0 3 9	.. 0 3 10	0 5 10	.. 0 0 0	ditto.			
—, Nutmegs	0 4 4	.. 0 0 0	0 6 9	.. 0 0 0	ditto.			
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7¼	.. 0 0 7½	0 0 7¼	.. 0 0 7½	ditto.			
—, —, white	0 1 0	.. 0 1 1	0 1 0½	.. 0 1 1	ditto.			
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 0	.. 0 3 6	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	per gal.			
—, Geneva Hollands	0 1 8	.. 0 0 0	0 1 8	.. 0 1 9	ditto.			
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 2 2	.. 0 3 6	0 1 8	.. 0 3 3	ditto.			
Sugar, brown	2 18 0	.. 3 2 0	2 14 0	.. 2 16 0	per cwt.			
—, Jamaica, fine	3 17 0	.. 4 1 0	3 15 0	.. 3 18 0	per cwt.			
—, East India, brown	0 18 0	.. 1 5 0	0 17 0	.. 1 3 0	ditto.			
—, lump, fine	4 14 0	.. 5 5 0	4 14 0	.. 5 0 0	per cwt.			
Tallow, town-melted	2 10 0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	per cwt.			
—, Russia, yellow	2 9 0	.. 0 0 0	2 6 0	.. 2 6 6	ditto.			
Tea, Bohea	0 2 3	.. 0 2 4	0 2 4½	.. 0 2 4½	per lb.			
—, Hyson, best	0 3 8	.. 0 4 8	0 3 9	.. 0 4 6	ditto.			
Wine, Madeira, old	30 0 0	.. 35 0 0	25 0 0	.. 35 0 0	per pipe			
—, Port, old	30 0 0	.. 48 0 0	45 0 0	.. 52 0 0	ditto.			
—, Sherry	25 0 0	.. 65 0 0	30 0 0	.. 60 0 0	per but.			

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 10s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. 6d.—Belfast, 10s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 0d.—Madeira, 15s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 6s. to 10s.

Course of Exchange, July 25.—Amsterdam, 12 18.—Hamburgh, 38 8.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 66l.—Grand Surrey 60l.—Grand Union, 23l. 0s.—Grand Junction, 215l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 315l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 640l.—Trent and Mersey, 1810l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 168l.—London, 102l.—West India, 176l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 17l.—Strand, 5l. 5s.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 230l.—Albion, 42l. 0s.—Globe, 122l. 0s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 58l. 10s.—City Ditto, 104l.—At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 76 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 per cent. consols, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5 per cent. Navy 109 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 14s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 90.]
Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- A** CASTER, T. Beale, Yorkshire, publican. (Edmunds, L.)
Adeane, H. Hertford, shoemaker. (Allport, L.)
Ainsworth, T. H. Halliwell, Lancaster, calico-printer, (Cross and Co.)
Astley, G. Wem, Salop, farmer. (Griffiths, L.)
Banks, W. and Co. Birmingham, dealers. (Clark and Co. L.)
Bardsley J. jun. Manchester, cotton spinner. (Wood.)
Barnet, T. Birmingham, merchant. (Egerton, L. and Spurrier, Birmingham.)
Barnwell, J. Leamington Priors, carpenter. (Platt, L.)
Barton, H. Paul's Cray, Kent. (Bayley, L.)
Bennett, J. Marsham, Norfolk, miller. (Ewbank, L.)
Betts, J. T. Aldgate, teadealer. (Lang, L.)
Cann, W. Oakhampton, ironmonger. (Poole and Co. L.)
Cardwell, C. H. and Smith, J. Wath upon Dearne, York, flax spinners. (Alexander, L. and Pigot, Bolton upon Dearne.)
Cazzer, J. Maker, Cornwall, innkeeper. (Leach, Plymouth Dock, and Makinson L.)
Cleugh, J. and R. late of Leadenhall-street, linen-draper. (Dawes and Co. L.)
Coates, H. Bradfield, Essex, farmer. (Cocker, L.)
Consitt, R. and Co. Hull, merchants. (England Hull, and Roper, L.)
Coombes, J. Lower Shadwell, cooper. (Gatty and Co. L.)
Cooper, W. Beeston, Leeds, victualler. (Battye, L. and Hargreaves, Leeds.)
Cotterell, J. Worcester, timber-merchant. (Cardale and Co. L.)
Cox, R. A. jun. and Co. Little Britain, bankers. (Swayne and Co. L.)
Dalton, J. Bury, Suffolk, surgeon. (Leech and Co. L.)
Draper, W. Maldon, Essex, watchmaker. (Lawrence.)
Dyson, E. Well-street, Jermyn-street, dealer. (Russen, L.)
Edwards, J. Gough Square, (Macduff, L.)
Essex, W. Paddington, wharfinger. (Hartley, L.)
Farley, T. Ratcliffe Highway, linendraper. (Hutchinson, L.)
Fea, J. Hull, broker. (Shaw, L.)
Figes, T. and Co. Romsey, Hants, brewers. (Slade, L.)
Forsdick, J. Euston Square, Pancras, builder. (Stratton and Co. L.)
Goodluck, W. R. Burton Crescent, Middlesex, broker. (Taylor, L.)
Golding, H. Lower Thames-street, wine merchant. (Lewis, L.)
Gray, J. Bishopgate-street-within, silversmith. (Loddington and Co. L.)
Griffiths, G. Grantham, timber merchant. (Stocker, L.)
Hardwick, S. Birmingham, builder. (Male.)
Hawley, G. High-street, Shadwell, cheesemonger. (Templer, L.)
Hepworth, J. Leeds, cloth dresser. (Hemingway.)
Higgs, W. Strand, hatter. (Brunell, L.)
Hill, J. Dover, saddler. (Loddington, L.)
Hilton, J. St. Martin's Le Grand, sadler. (Mills, L.)
Humphreys, E. Swansea, victualler. (Scott, L.)
Jordan, P. Whitechapel, druggist. (Dickinson and Co. L.)
Knight, W. G. Batcombe, Somerset, money scrivener. (Miller.)
Lammin, T. East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire maltster. (Few and Co. L.)
Lee, W. Old City Chambers, wine merchant. (Bolton, L.)
Longbottom, T. Keighley, York, machine maker. (Milne and Co. L.)
Macmullen, W. G. and Co. Hertford, grocers. (Fitzgerald, L.)
Macneil, W. Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, coachmaker. (Pinero, L.)
Malton and Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden. (Swayne, L.)
Marr, R. C. Rathbone Place, linendraper. (Bourdillon, L.)
Mather, E. Oxford, grocer. (Edis, L.)
Metcalf, C. Bedale, flax-dresser. (Watkins and Co. L.)
Medd, T. Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, draper. (Parton, L.)
Mitchell, F. New Malton, corn merchant. (Allen.)
Mitchel, J. Milk-street, warehouseman. (Ellis, L.)
Moseley, H. New Road, St. George's in the East, glass warehouse keeper. (Hurd and Co. L.)
Nibblett, C. Guildford, money scrivener. (Dyne, L.)
Offer, J. Bathwick, near Bath, slater. (Sherwood, L.)
Peacock, J. Bawtry, York, victualler. (Stocker and Co. L.)
Peake, W. Sloane Square, linendraper. (Jones, L.)
Penvold, W. Leadenhall-street, horsedealer. (Shepherd, L.)
Perfect, G. jun. West Malling, surgeon. (Brace, L.)
Phelps, W. Camomile-street, Bishopsgate-street, carpenter. (Williams, L.)
Pilkington, R. Mile End Road, baker. (Toms, L.)
Playfair, T. New Bond street, trunk maker. (Burt, L.)
Purchas, R. W. and Tredwen, R. Chepstow, ship builders. (Richards and Co.)
Rainey, R. Spilsby, tanner. (Brackenbury and Co.)
Rist, C. Cornhill, auctioneer. (Lang, L.)
Sadler, T. Aston near Birmingham, dealer. (Walker, L.)
Salmon, R. H. Alfred Place, Bedford Square, horse dealer. (Martindale, L.)
Sedlow, W. Manchester, flour dealer. (Milne and Co. L.)
Spence, J. Yarm, grocer. (Bell and Co. L.)
Stray, M. Rotherham, linendraper (King and Co. L.)
Sullivan, P. Stewart-street, Old Artillery Ground, silk manufacturer. (Webster and Co. L.)
Thompson, T. Langbourne Buildings, Fenchurch-street, timber merchant. (Hutchinson, L.)
Tyerman, J. Bristol, haberdasher. (Gates, L.)
Walsh, J. Barbican, victualler. (Evans and Co. L.)
Webb, H. Rochdale, woolstapler. (Taylor, L.)
Webster, R. and W. Bishop Wearmouth, merchants. (Blakiston, L. and Thompson, Bishop Wearmouth.)
Walling, G. B. Basinghall-street, woollen-draper. (Stephen, L.)
Whitehouse, T. West Bromwich, miner. (Hicks.)
Whitesmith, W. Old Fish-street, grocer. (Dimes, L.)
Wilson, H. Crispin-street, Spital Fields, victualler. (Annesley, L.)
Yarnold, P. City Garden Row, St. Luke's, tailor. (Reynolds, L.)
Yarrow, U. Chiswell-street, shopkeeper. (Stephens, L.)
Youden, J. Dover, spirit merchant. (Noakes, Sandwich, and Loddington, L.)
Young, J. Ware, Herts, tailor. (Sheffield, L.)

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

Axley, Stamford, Lincoln.
 Ball, J. Watling-street.
 Balmier, J. City Chambers,
 Bishopgate-street.
 Barfoot, J. Arundel-street, Strand.
 Bayley, C. R. H. Swallowfield,
 Wiltshire.
 Bidwell, J. G. Exeter.
 Bird, T. St. Martin's Court,
 Leicester Fields.
 Bilbrough, J. Batley, York.
 Bowring, S. and Trist. S. Cheap-
 side.
 Boyd, W. and Co. London.
 Bragge, J. Whitehaven.
 Browne, J. R. New Road, St.
 Pancras.
 Brown J. Glamford, Briggs.
 Brown, W. A. College Hill.
 Brown, T. Longdon, Stafford-
 shire.
 Bryan, W. White Lion Court,
 Birchin-lane.
 Canney, J. Bishop Wearmouth.
 Cater, S. Watling-street.
 Collins, R. Maidstone.
 Cope, M. Derby.
 Colyer, R. Cheltenham.
 Crossley, J. King-street.
 Crossley, J. Halifax.
 Cummings, J. Osborne-street,
 Whitechapel.
 Curtis, J. Fordingbridge, Hants.
 Cuthbert and Co. Colchester-st.
 Savage Gardens.
 De Roche and Co. Lime-street.
 Dowley, T. and J. Willow-street,
 Bank-side.
 Downes, S. Cranbourne-street,
 Leicester-square.
 Downs, J. J. Whitechapel Road.
 Dumont, J. L. Austin Friars.
 Ellis and Co. Aldersgate-street.
 Emmott, W. Lawrence Pounte-
 ney-lane.
 Fildes, J. Lamb's Conduit-street.
 Finch, J. East Grinstead.
 Foot, B. Half Moon Tavern,
 Gracechurch-street.
 Foster, J. H. and Co. Norwich.
 Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding,
 Kent.
 Frodsham, S. Frodsham, Che-
 shire.
 Garrad, A. Downham Market.
 Graham, R. and Co. Leicester-
 square.
 Green, J. Stockwith.

Grose, P. Commercial Road, vic-
 tualler.
 Hack, T. Bear Garden, St. Sa-
 viour's.
 Hall, C. B. and Aldridge, T. Bar-
 bican.
 Hamblin, J. C. Wotton-under-
 Edge.
 Hardman, J. Manchester.
 Hendry, M. Hull.
 Henzell, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Herbert, T. Dowgate Hill.
 Hitchcock, H. Deal.
 Holland, S. and Co. Liverpool.
 Homfray, S. T. Kinfare, Stafford.
 Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street,
 Portland Place.
 Hyde, W. Howford Buildings,
 Fenchurch-street.
 Iles, J. New City Chambers,
 Bishopgate-street.
 Jones P. B. Birmingham.
 King, R. Mincing-lane.
 Kirkman, J. High-street, St.
 Giles's.
 Kirkman, J. Liverpool.
 Lambden, H. Bristol.
 Lax and Co. Liverpool.
 Lear, F. Strand.
 Le Mesurier, H. and Co. London.
 Lesley, A. Stow Market.
 Lodge, R. Kirby, Lonsdale.
 Low, J. and W. Mincing-lane.
 Lynch, M. White Friars.
 Lynn, T. Jerusalem Coffee House,
 Cornhill.
 Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street,
 Bedford-square.
 Mann, J. Leeds.
 Mantle, T. Dover.
 Milligand, Wolverhampton.
 Montgomery and Co. Liverpool.
 Morton, A. Lower Thames-st.
 Newington, J. Tunbridge.
 Newton, J. Lamb's Conduit-
 street.
 Paine, T. Banbury.
 Palyart, J. London-street, Fen-
 church-street.
 Peacopp, T. Liverpool and Wil-
 kinson, M. Whalley.
 Pocklington, R. Winthorp, Not-
 tingham, and Dickinson, W-
 Newark-upon-Trent.
 Pritchard, J. Church-lane, White-
 chapel.
 Preece, J. Peterborough-court,
 Fleet-street.

Prentice, W. High-street, South
 work.
 Raistrick, S. Idle, Yorkshire.
 Rodberd, A. Salford.
 Robinson, T. H. Manches'er.
 Robinson, W. and T. Chelsea.
 Rootsey, G. Tooley-street.
 Savedge, J. Earl Stoke, Notting-
 ham.
 Sheath, A. and Co. Poston.
 Shoopbridge, C. Kensington.
 Sidwell, R. Bath.
 Simpson, R. Crown Court,
 Threadneedle-street.
 Skrine, C. Bath.
 Smith, J. London Road, St.
 George's Fields.
 Smith, J. jun. Ramsgate.
 Solomon, G. Leiman-street, Good-
 man's Fields.
 Spangen, N. V. Wells-street,
 Goodman's Fields.
 Spittia, C. L. and Co. Lawrence
 Pountney-lane.
 Stabler and Co. York.
 Steel, J. Fisherton, Lincolnshire.
 Stephenson, J. Broad-street,
 Bloomsbury.
 Strickland, S. Budley Salterton,
 Devon.
 Strickland, T. and Brickwood, T.
 N. Liverpool.
 Suffield, W. Birmingham.
 Taylor, T. Preston.
 Thornton, W. Devonshire-street.
 Tonge, G. W. B. East India
 Chambers, Leadenhall-street.
 Town, F. Yalding, Kent.
 Tupman, J. Great Russel-street,
 Bloomsbury.
 Turner, T. W. Brentford.
 Turner, R. Liverpool.
 Tweed, T. and R. Chingford
 Mills, Essex.
 Wadham, R. Poole.
 Walter, A. and Stokes, J. B.
 Bishops Wood, Gloucester-
 shire.
 Webster, T. Chedgrave, Norfolk.
 White, H. Warminster.
 Williams, W. G. Throgmorton-
 street.
 Willett, G. Owen's Row, Isling-
 ton.
 Wood, W. Butley, Cheshire.
 Woodgate, W. F. Tunbridge.
 Wright, W. and J. Alderman-
 bury.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the southern verge of the Metropolis, from
 June 24, to July 25, 1821.

	Maxi- mum.	Days.	Wind	Mini- mum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.	Range	Greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours	Days.
Barometer	31.16	3 July	NE.	29.60	30 June	SW.	30.06	1.56	0.60	89 June
Thermom.	73°	30 June	SW.	34°	4 July	NE.	Day 60.3° Night 42.7°	39°	33°	13 June

Prevailing Winds.

Number of days occupied by each	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
	5	6	0	2	6	4	3	5

The total quantity of rain 2.67 inch

Character of the Clouds.

Number of days on which each description has occurred.	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus
	12	7	6	12	14	6

The hopes entertained of genial weather quickly dispelled; within a week, rain and
 towards the close of the last month, were cold winds set in with an unusual severity
 of

of effect. On the 1st instant, the Metropolis was suddenly overspread with tremendous darkness, accompanied with the heaviest rain, during an hour, we ever witnessed. Lightning and thunder also occurred during the tempest. After this the wind returned to the N. and NE., and intermitting rains of chilling cold, continued during two days. The ensuing week a degree of cold, unusual and alarming, even

in this unusually low temperature of the season. After this, the wind shifting to the W. and NW. the cold was moderated, but still remained uncomfortably chilly. It is worthy of remark, that to the northward and eastward of the metropolis, at distances from 200 to 300 miles, the temperature of the days has been *unusually* high, although that of the nights has been even more severe than our own.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JULY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fall in the money-value of all property and commodities, and the simultaneous attempt to collect the full interest of the public debt with a reduced circulation, being an impossibility, the utmost distress pervades every branch of industry particularly agriculture; and it has become almost as impracticable to pay the interest of mortgages from reduced rentals, as to meet any old money engagements at its reduced value by present payments at its increased value.

The returns of the taxes for the quarter ending the 5th of July, were £12,872,380, being £407,893 less than the corresponding quarter of last year. In truth the sinking fund is absorbed, the revenue is still diminishing, and no prospect exists now, as heretofore, that the debt can be reduced; on the contrary, the necessity for annual loans to pay the interest, adds every year to its amount, while the public means are diminished by a reduced circulation.

By the finance report before us, we observe that the total net REVENUE of the United Kingdom for 1820, was £57,304,651. and the LOANS £17,292,545. to meet an EXPENDITURE of £70,850,741. of which £30,077,175. is for interest of unredeemed war debts, which now amount to £801,563,311. The EXPORTS of the same year were £48,951,468. being five millions less than 1819, and five millions more than 1820, and the IMPORTS £32,442,443. The unfunded debt is £37,042,434.

The following was his Majesty's speech, delivered by commission, at the close of Parliament.

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,—*We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the state of public business having enabled him to dispense with your attendance in parliament, he has determined to put an end to this session. His Majesty, however, cannot close it without expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and assi-

duity with which you have prosecuted the laborious and important enquiries in which you have been engaged. He has observed, with particular pleasure, the facility with which the restoration of metallic currency has been effected, by the authority given to the Bank of England to commence its payments in cash at an earlier period than had been determined by the last parliament. His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—*We are commanded by his Majesty to return you his thanks for the provision you have made for the public service. Although the public expenditure has already undergone considerable reduction within the present year, his Majesty trusts he shall be enabled, by the continuance of peace and internal tranquillity, to make such further reductions as may satisfy the just expectations expressed by parliament. His Majesty has commanded us to assure you of the gratification which he has derived from the provision which you have made for his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen,—*It is with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty has observed the quiet and good order which continue to prevail in those parts of the country which were not long since in a state of agitation. His Majesty deeply laments the distress to which the agricultural interests, in many parts of the kingdom, are still subject.—It will be his Majesty's most anxious desire, by a strict attention to public economy, to do all that depends upon him for the relief of the country from its present difficulties; but you cannot fail to be sensible that the success of all efforts for this purpose will mainly depend upon the continuance of domestic tranquillity; and his Majesty confidently relies on your utmost exertions in your several counties, in enforcing obedience to the laws, and in promoting harmony and concord amongst all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects."

The Lord Chancellor then prorogued Parliament till Thursday the 20th of September.

The semi-barbarous feudal pageant of a CORONATION took place on the 19th. In these days of illumination, when the law happily triumphs by habit, such a ceremony, in a constitutional sense, is wholly superfluous. It was as weakly as insolently pretended, that the employment afforded by the money taken from the public at large in the preparation of the shining bangles exhibited on this occasion, was a public benefit—as though those from whom the money was taken could not, with greater advantage, have spent their own money; and as though the taking the labour of a few cooks, trinket-makers, and embroiderers, compensated for the waste of two or three days productive labour of the industrious population of this metropolis, and nearly of the whole empire. In truth, such a ceremony, conducted as such ceremonies usually are, with puerile ostentation, and the most profuse expenditure, is not only below the average intelligence of the country, but incompatible with the state of the public finances, and the domestic distress which at this time pervades nearly every class of society.

We were among the spectators, and, though disposed to be gratified by superior works of art, and by all manifestations of public spirit, yet in this pageantry nothing was exhibited but glitter, which might have been exceeded in the 12th century; a too palpable feeling of self-gratification in ministers and other chief actors, beneath the masculine understanding; and a system of cunning management to give effect to the plaudits of dependants and partizans. About 5000 horse and foot soldiery, 500 constables, and 20 or 30 prize-fighters, occupied the chief stations, and excluded the public from the areas which surround the Abbey and the Hall; and a slip of at most 2000 persons obtained wretched standing between the end of Parliament-street and George-street. The other portions of the space were covered with galleries, let at extravagant rates; and the Abbey and the Hall were occupied by those who had *interest enough* to get seats. At the same time, nothing could be more orderly than the people, though it is suspected they added to their past offences, by loudly vociferating “Queen!—Queen!”

We give ministers credit for indulg-

ing the people where their voices were not likely to be troublesome, by causing all the theatres to be opened gratis, by the ascent of a balloon from the Park during the ceremony, and by exhibitions of fire-works and other shows in the evening. When the public finances can afford such concessions, we are glad to see them employed in adding to the hilarity of a virtuous and industrious people.

We have introduced a *fac simile* view of the subsequent Banquet, of which from 320 to 350 persons partook; but we have not room for a list of the costly viands, which consisted of a variety equal to 100lbs. weight, and two or three dozen of wine, per guest.

One feature of this ceremony deserves to be recorded. The Queen had asserted her right to be crowned also; and the question had been formally argued by Mr. Brougham, in a most able speech, before the Court of Claims, but rejected. She then demanded to be present: but this, also, being peremptorily refused, she announced her determination to demand admission; and, accordingly, at six in the morning, she presented herself at the western door of the Abbey, but was refused; she then proceeded to the Hall, but the gates were shut in her face; and afterwards proceeded on foot to the western door of the Abbey, with no better success. She then retired, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the assembled people, multitudes of whom followed her carriage, and wreaked their vengeance on various houses of ministers and courtiers, where they found illuminations prepared.

The determination to exclude this favourite lady from the ceremony having excited great public irritation, ministers were on the alert to counteract it, and hence thousands of soldiers were assembled in arms, the streets were barricadoed, and every precaution adopted against apprehended tumult. The whole passed off, however, without disturbance, or serious accident of any kind; and indeed, to those who consider such a pageant as necessary, nothing could be more imposing and gratifying. We are, perhaps, too Spartan in our views of such subjects, and too great friends of popular rights, to conceive that a constitutional king should undergo such a ceremony, except amid the unanimous plaudits of his freely assembled people. To our feeling, the entire affair savoured too much of those *Fêtes* in honour of the *Grand Monarque* in

in a neighbouring nation, where a *Fête* is too often received as a substitute for the essentials of good government. We disliked the appearance of so many military; and if the state of the public mind rendered them necessary, then the ceremony should have been deferred. The release of crown debtors and the pardon of political offenders, the admission of the Queen, some moderate steps towards reform, and some other concessions, more, perhaps, in name and spirit than in substance, would have rendered the people themselves the best guards of the ceremony.

SPAIN.

The following is the patriotic speech of Ferdinand at the close of the Session of the Cortes on the 30th of June.

“Gentlemen Deputies,—I have already had once the satisfaction of presenting myself to this Congress, which, full of information, of patriotism, and virtues, has given in the present Legislature new proofs of its constant care for the public happiness. Its efforts to conclude and perfect our political regeneration have been, if possible, beyond my hopes, and the nation will be eternally indebted to it for the great and numerous measures which it has taken in the short space of its sittings, of which I proposed the prolongation for the term which our fundamental law admits, considering it, as it has been, conducive to the public good.

“In effect, the new organization of the army, so well adapted to the true end of its institution, is the work of the Congress. The decree respecting public instruction, divided into different classes of instruction, from the first letters to the highest degree of knowledge, will diffuse illumination and useful knowledge throughout all classes of the State; that of the reduction of tythes, by which the necessary endowment of the Clergy is preserved, the labourer is considerably relieved—thus encouraging agriculture, an inexhaustible source of our wealth; and, in fine, the system of Finance, which suppressing burdensome and useless imposts or means of raising money, has fixed public Revenues in contributions less heavy and already known to the Spanish people, and in new contributions conformable to the principles of the political Constitution of the Monarchy, and adopted with success by the most civilized nations; all these objects are alike the work of the Congress.

“I offer to the Cortes the expression of all my gratitude, for the zeal and wisdom that they have displayed in these measures of the highest importance to the State. The Government will not neglect any means for their execution, as its own dignity and the stability of the Constitutional System,

which I will cause scrupulously to be observed, requires.

“I also thank the Congress for the generosity with which it has provided for the wants and the dignity of my Royal Household and my family, as well as for the authorisation granted to the Government to have means for covering the more urgent public expences.

“Our relations of good understanding and friendship with other Powers have experienced no change since the opening of the Session; and I will seek to preserve them by all possible means which shall be worthy of the heroic nation which I am proud of ruling.

“I have made known to the Cortes my sentiments on the subject of the affairs of Naples and Piedmont. Some malevolent persons have wished to give to these events, with respect to Spain, an importance which they could in nowise have.

“The interior of the kingdom enjoys tranquillity; the only band of factious men, which has existed in small numbers, has been dispersed and defeated by means of the energetic dispositions of the Government, and the zeal of our troops. It is to be hoped that this ill success, and the amelioration of the public spirit, will cause enterprises so mad to be henceforward abandoned, impotent as they are to impede the majestic progress of our system.

“Agriculture, industry, arts, and sciences, already feel the ameliorations due to our constitutional system. All these sources of public prosperity will be further improved as soon as they experience the effects of the Decrees passed for their encouragement. But this is not the affair of a moment; the seed which is thrown into the earth does not produce its effect in one day. Commerce will prosper in proportion; and especially when the Cortes shall be able to give it aid, and that the Spanish nation shall have for its protection such a navy as it ought to have.

“I have seen with not less satisfaction, that the Cortes have turned their eyes towards the administration of justice, which they have strengthened by measures taken to this end.

“I will make all efforts to obtain the re-establishment of order in the provinces beyond sea; and my government, urged by the Cortes to take the measures which it may deem suitable for their happiness, taking into consideration the state of those countries, will do it without delay, and with all possible liberality. The Spaniards of both hemispheres must be convinced that I desire nothing so much as their happiness, founded on the integrity of the monarchy and an observance of the Constitution.

“If, as I doubt not, the next Cortes imitate the noble example of the present, in their respect, their attachment to the Throne,

Throne, and their love to the country, I shall promptly have the satisfaction to see consolidated, in all these points, the system which is the object of my wishes."

The President of the Cortes, in his reply, thanked the King for the convocation of the extraordinary Cortes. He observed, that "in the midst of their vast occupations, the Cortes limited by the constitution to a fixed time for the duration of the session, and in spite of the foresight of your Majesty in prolonging it, saw, Sire, that term approach without it being possible for them to terminate all the important affairs submitted to them, and the ship of the State floating between the hope of seeing its future destiny secured, and the fear that its new pilots should make it take an opposite direction."

PORTUGAL.

The King and his court returned from the Brazils on the 4th of July. His first act was to take an oath to preserve the new Constitution; while the Cortes on the occasion acted with a degree of firmness and consistency which has procured them the respect of all Europe. We hope, therefore, that the liberties of Spain and Portugal are beyond the reach of danger.

TURKEY.

The countries under this name continue to exhibit the same frightful picture of desolation and slaughter as were noticed in our two last numbers. It is a civil war of the few Mahomedan masters against the more numerous

Christian Greeks, which desolates not only European Turkey and Greece, but has extended to Asia Minor, where the fine city of Smyrna has been burnt by the Turks to avenge themselves of the Franks, who constituted its industrious and commercial population. In this case the interference of Russia and Austria has become desirable; but their mutual aggrandizement is dreaded, and the Greeks who fight for liberty, will gain nothing by passing from one despotism to another.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is lamentable that human blood should continue to be shed in the Spanish provinces under the enlightened auspices of the Spanish Cortes. These legislators have yet it seems to learn that colonies are of no other use to a state than to extend undue influence and power of corruption, and that even commerce is improved by freedom. The Independents, however, proceed successfully, though subdivided, by the meliorations in Old Spain; and if the last accounts are to be credited, Mexico is likely to be raised into an independent republic: and as such, we predict that it will soon become the most important state on the globe. In the Caraccas success vacillates; and in Peru the Chilian army still keeps the field, apparently in the hope of wearing down the royalists without a battle.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

June 21. **L**AUDABLE exertions have been made by Mr. Sheriff Waithman to correct the abuses that prevail in special juries. At a Court of Common Council held this day, it was ordered that new lists should be made of the persons qualified to serve in London.

July 2d. This day, W. Floyer, esq. a magistrate of Staffordshire, for an alleged libel, was sentenced to be imprisoned 3 months, to pay a fine of 1000l., and to find sureties for 5 years.

— 5. Aldermen Garrett and Venables elected sheriffs for London and Middlesex.

— The Queen's claim to be crowned was heard before the Privy Council. The arguments of Messrs. Brougham and Denman were founded on an immemorial custom; the common law, the law of Parliament, the coronation of Kings, &c. resting only upon usage. On the 7th, the Attorney General replied. On the 10th. an answer in the negative was given.

July 5. Official account of the Revenue for the quarter ended this day:

Customs	£1,898,699
Excise	6,298,810
Stamps	1,518,493
Post Office	318,000
Assessed Taxes	2,328,040
Land Tax	445,366
Miscellaneous	64,972
	<hr/>
	£12,872,380

decrease in the Quarter's-

Revenue 407,893
making a deficiency within the year, of £1,928,730. and leaving the consolidated fund minus £10,446,787.

— A committee of the House of Commons resolved "that it is expedient to permit his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade directly and circuitously, between any ports within the limits of the East India Company's charter, except the dominions of the Emperor of China, and between any ports beyond the limits of the said charter,

charter, belonging to any state or countries in amity with his Majesty."

July 5. The late ex-sheriff, Mr. Parkins, brought a charge of illegal conspiracy against the Bridge-street Association, before the Lord Mayor Thorpe, which was discharged for want of evidence to bring the crime home to the parties.

— 6. The Judges at Westminster decided that the 4th of Geo. II. cap. 7. which speaks of juries *generally*, does not apply to special juries; a decision which unhappily leaves it open to particular men to derive an income by serving *constantly* on special juries, a practice which, if continued, must prove fatal to the purity and independence of juries, and consequently to trial by jury, the best bulwark of our public liberties. The words of the act are, "No person shall be returned or summoned to serve as a juror at *Nisi Prius* in Middlesex, who has been returned or summoned in the two terms or vacations next preceding." How this excludes *special* jurors from its operation, we are at a loss to conceive; but the question is of vital importance, if it ought to be considered as a question.

— 18. An indictment for extorting money, &c., found by the Grand Jury at the Old Bailey, against Sir John Sewell, one Murray, Sharpe, and others, said to have combined, under pretence of preserving our glorious constitution.

— 19. The Coronation of George IV. at Westminster, when, after a grand procession, 320 public characters dined in the Westminster Hall. The same event celebrated in every part of the kingdom.

— 23. The first indictment which had been obtained by the Bridge-street Conspiracy, tried in the case of Miss Carlisle, when, as the jury in nineteen hours had not agreed on their verdict, they were discharged without coming to a decision, by the mutual consent of the counsel. Mr. COOPER, of Norwich, made his debut for the defendant, on this occasion, in a speech which affords the highest promise of a brilliant career in his profession.

The value of merchandize from the free traders of Great Britain to India, which amounted, in 1815, to 870,117l., had increased, in 1819, to 3,052,741l. This appears from an official statement lately laid before the House of Commons.

From the year 1814, the number of acres under hop cultivation in England, has been regularly on the increase. In 1814, 40,571 acres; in 1820, 50,148 acres.

Value of cloth of all sorts, blankets, carpets, hosiery and woollen yarn, exported in the following years:

1815	£10,200,227	1818	£9,047,960
1816	8,400,538	1819	6,899,691
1817	7,958,927	1820	6,279,164

Population of Mary-le-bone parish.—Inhabitants, 96,040; inhabited houses, 10,065. Increase of the former, 20,606, of the latter 1689.

MARRIED.

G. Thornton, esq. of the Grenadier Guards, to Susannah, daughter of the late J. Dixon, esq. of Cecil Lodge.

J. Campbell, esq. to Louisa, daughter of J. Shuttleworth, esq. of Ilford, Essex.

T. Dunbar, esq. second son of the late Sir George D. baronet, to Miss Trickey, of Upper Charlotte Street.

Captain Evelyn, only son of J. E. esq. of Wootton, Surrey, to Miss M. Dawson, of New Forest, Tipperary.

H. Jessop, esq. of Clifford's Inn, to Miss Good, daughter of W.G. esq. of Brompton.

C. Austin, esq. of Luton, Bedfordshire, to Agnes, daughter of the late J. Addington, esq. of Barnet.

W. J. Pocock, esq. second son of the late N. P. esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Anne, only daughter of T. Wilson, esq. of Maidenhead.

At Bow, J. Julin, esq. to Amelia second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lindsay.

The Rev. C. A. L'Oste, to Catherine daughter of the late Rev. C. Atkinson.

J. Jolly, esq. of Upper Belgrave Place, Pimlico, to Miss Braysher, of Dulwich.

R. Limond, esq. surgeon, to Catherine, daughter of R. Simpson, esq. of York Place.

O. Markham, esq. Comptroller of the Barrack Department, to Miss Jewis, daughter of the late Capt. J.

H. Tennant, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of G. R. Roupel, esq. of Great Ormond Street.

Spencer Percival, esq. eldest son of the late Right Hon. S. P. to A. Eliza, youngest daughter of the late General Macleod.

The Rev. E. Williams, of St. George's, Hanover Square, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Charrington, esq.

T. Gordon, esq. of Islington, to Sarah, fourth daughter of the late W. Oakley esq.

Mr. E. Chase, of Luton, to Sarah, daughter of R. Pearce, esq. of Pimlico.

J. Holmes, esq. of Montague-street, to Miss Roberts, of Harrow Weald.

C. Pepys, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to C. Elizabeth, second daughter of W. Wingfield, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

At Greenwich, the Rev. W. Jones, to Sarah, only daughter of T. Lynne, esq.

R. Rickards, esq. of Chiswell-street to Rebecca, second daughter of the late Mr. W. Reid of Bristol.

Col. H. Baillie, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish Square, to Mary, daughter of the late T. S. esq. of Castleton Hall, Lancashire.

Lieut. Col. Lewis, eldest son of C. L. esq. of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire, to Jane, third daughter of the late D. Bucknal, esq.

DIED

DIED.

At Pentonville, *J. Thetford*, esq. a principal clerk in the Bank of England upwards of 36 years.

In Lower Brook-street, 85, *T. Boddington*, esq. an eminent merchant and Bank director.

In his 81st year, *W. Nettleship*, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford Square.

In Blackheath Road, Greenwich, *Sarah*, wife of Major Benwell.

In Duke-street, Westminster, in his 22d year, *Edmund*, eldest son of E. Smith, esq.

In Warwick-street, 77, *T. H. Littler*, esq.

In Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, the lady of Lieut. General Merriek, of Cheltenham.

At Sanderstead, Surrey, the Rev. *A. Wigsell*.

At Croydon, Mrs. *M. Chatfield*, relict of the late W. C. esq.

At Cobham, *T. Nisbitt*, jun. esq.

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Rogers, of Frensham, Surrey.

At Greenwich, in her 35th year, *Caroline*, wife of W. Ellis, esq.

In Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, 74, *D. J. De Castro*, esq. an eminent merchant.

H. Powell, esq. treasurer of St. Bartholemew's Hospital.

Mrs. *C. Briand*, 62, of St. Paul's Chain, Doctors' Commons.

In Highbury Place, 35, *Esther*, wife of T. French, esq. of Skinner-street.

At Brompton, *Rachael*, eldest daughter of the late J. Falconer, esq. of Bombay.

At Lambeth, Mrs. *M. C. Ash*, relict of the late Rev. S. A. and eldest daughter of the late Z. Bailey, esq. of Bath.

At the London Coffee House, in his 85th year, *Sir Watkin Lewes*, Senior Alderman and Father of the city; Sheriff in 1772; Lord Mayor in 1779; and several times elected for the city in the popular interest which he deserted. He passed the last 25 years chiefly in the rules of the King's Bench and Fleet, owing to the law's delay, and the knavery of its agents.

At Walworth, Mr. *G. Dowse*, of Cheap-side.

At Camberwell, in his 79th year, the Rev. *W. Smith*, A.M.

At Pinner Grove, Middlesex, in his 75th year, *Sir F. Milman*, bart. M.D. and F.R.S.

In Chelsea Hospital, 76, *T. Keate*, esq. late Surgeon General to the army, and a man of extraordinary talents in his profession.

G. Burn, esq. of Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields.

By suicide, aged 52, *C. Thompson*, esq. Master in Chancery. He has left a wife and family.

In his 75th year, Lieut. General *Robert Nicholson*, of the East India Company's service.

27, *William*, fourth son of R. Vincent, esq. of South Mimms.

At Bookham Grove, Surrey, in her 53d year, the Hon. *Catherine Dawney*, sister of Lord Viscount Downe.

In Cleveland Row, *Sir J. W. Compton*, late Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Barbadoes.

Of wounds received from some of the Foot Guards in celebrating the anniversary of Waterloo, *William Cogle*, paper hanger, in Orchard-street, Westminster. Coroner's Inquest, wilful murder against James MacCarthy, a drummer, and four others. Several other individuals were wounded. Five of the rioters have since been tried for the murder, when two were convicted of manslaughter, and three acquitted.

At Hoxton, 60, of apoplexy in bed, *Sir Jonathan Miles*, proprietor of a celebrated house for lunatics, and sheriff of London, 1806-7.

At Dr. Williams's Library, Redcross-street, 68, the Rev. *Thomas Morgan*, the much respected librarian of that institution, colleague of Dr. Aikin in the Biographical Dictionary, formerly writer of the literary department of the New Annual Register, and author and editor of many other works of respectability. He was a man of retired habits and character, and much esteemed by an extensive circle.

At Clapham Common, 65, *Richard Rothwell*, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Cheap, and Sheriff in the past year. He was a political partisan without sufficient intelligence; and rendered himself conspicuous by presiding at a meeting which applauded the massacre at Manchester, and by becoming treasurer to the disgraceful association against the liberty of the press, held in Bridge street.

At Leige, 56, *James Tatlock*, esq. brother-in-law to the late Ald. Combe, formerly an eminent silk-broker of London, and often distinguished for his energetic patriotism at the Common Halls of the Livery of London.

[The late Abel Worth, esq. of Devonshire, has left 2,500l. to the London Hospital, Whitechapel; 2000l. to the Hospital for Deaf and Dumb, Kent Road; 2000l. to the Asylum for the Blind, in St. George's Fields; 2000l. to the Society for relief of prisoners confined for small debts; and 1000l. to the Westminster Asylum.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. H. Gwyther, A.B. late curate of St. Mary's Chapel, Birmingham, to the vicarage of Yardley, Worcestershire.

The Rev. J. V. Stewart, to the rectory of Gilstone, Herts.

The Rev. A. H. Kenny, D.D. to the rectory of St. Olave's, Southwark.

The Rev. T. Garbett, to be a minor canon in Peterborough Cathedral.

The Rev. J. Blackburn, to the rectory of Romald Kirk.

The Rev. H. Bishop, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Cretingham, in Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Case, A.M. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Quarrington in Lincolnshire.

The Rev. W. Gee, D.D. fellow and tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Week St. Mary, Cornwall.

The Rev. J. C. White, M.A. fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to the rectory of Rawreth, Essex.

The Hon. H. Townsend, A.M. to the consolidated rectories of Brome and Oakley, Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Dent, to the living of Cockerham, in Lancashire.

The Rev. C. B. Smith, to the perpetual curacy of Wingfield, Suffolk.

The Rev. E. Heawood, A. M. to be master of the grammar school, at Dartford.

The Rev. R. Forest, senior vicar choral, to be sub-chantor of York cathedral.

The Rev. J. Richardson, one of the vicars choral, to be lecturer at York castle.

The Rev. J. Hallewell, fellow of Christ's College, to be lecturer of Great St. Andrew's parish, Cambridge.

The Rev. G. Chard, of Winchester, to the vicarage of Blandford, Dorset.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

POPULATION.—Durham. Males, 4374. Females, 5250. Increase, 2861.—Stockton. Males, 2304. Females, 2702. Increase, 777.—Hexham. Males, 1801. Females, 2314. Houses, 528.—Morpeth. Males, 1576. Females, 1839. Decrease, 14.

St. Andrew's Parish, Newcastle—the returns for which were not completed in our last—Total, 7231.

The iron bar bridge lately erected over the Tweed, near Paxton Ford, six miles above Berwick, proves so advantageous to the country, that the trustees have voted 1000 guineas to the builder, Captain Brown, above his estimate. The Captain is far advanced in the erection of a suspension-pier, on a similar principle, west of Newhaven, near Edinburgh. This is to extend 700 feet into the sea, and will admit of steam-vessels and other craft coming along-side at low water.

Married.] J. Grey, Esq. of Berrington, to Miss E. Ormond, of Berwick.—Mr. C. Spence, solicitor, of Edinburgh, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. Mordue, of Wallsend.—At Alnwick, Mr. A. Hutton, merchant, to Miss E. Duke, of Gateshead.—At Sunderland, Mr. H. Winder, shipwright, to Miss D. Howe.—At Newcastle, Mr. P. Glenton, surgeon, to Miss Metcalf, of French Hall.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 28, Mrs. H. Miller.—Mr. G. Humble, 82.—Mr. W. Wallace, 66, agent for Mr. Nichol, Dowgate Wharf, London.

At Stockton, 76, Mr. R. Ware, shipowner.

At Sunderland, 29, Mrs. Alice Stubbs.—Marianne, daughter of the late Mr. T. Reed, shipowner, 24.

At Berwick, 21, Mr. T. Landles.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. S. Martineau, wife of Capt. J. M.

At North Shields, 32, Mr. R. Scott, master mariner.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Population.—Kendal, including Kirkland, 10,366.—Increase, 1607.

Annan.—In the parish, 4486.—Increase, 1145. Within the Royalty, 3229.—Increase of Males, within the Royalty, 1548; of Females, 1681.

Whitehaven.—Males, 7847.—Females, 8813.—Increase, 3293.

Longtown.—Total, 1663.—Increase, 249.

Arthuret, 2953.—Increase, 260.

Kirk Andrews, 516.—Increase, 108.

Married.] W. Lawson, Esq. of Baayton House to Caroline, third daughter of Sir J. Graham, bart. of Netherby.—At Brampton, N. Burnett, esq. of Black Hedley, Northumberland, to Miss Isabella Bell.—At Carlisle, Mr. G. Brown, to Miss C. Threlkeld.—At Annan, Mr. J. Pool, jun. to Miss Hope.

Died.] At Carlisle, 30, Mr. J. Strong, grocer.—Mrs. M. Hind, 56.—Mrs. Gibson, innkeeper, 53.

At Kendal, Mrs. E. Philipson, 42.

At Whitehaven, 44, Mr. J. Gowan, blockmaker.

At Maryport, advanced in years, Mr. W. Donaldson.—Mrs. M. Bell, widow, 33.—Mrs. M. Bank, 68.

At Workington, in his 96th year, W. Watts, Esq.—Mr. T. Nicholson, innkeeper.

At Underbank, near Alston, 34, B. Hodgson, esq.

At Annan, 29, Mr. A. N. Forest, late of the Asia. R.N.

At Houghton, near Carlisle, 24, Judith, third daughter of Mr. J. Bowes.

YORKSHIRE.

Population.—Town of Hull. Males, 17498. Females, 21358. Increase, 5912.—Northallerton. Males, 1295. Females 1328. Increase, 389.

OUT TOWNSHIPS OF LEEDS.

	INDIVIDUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Increase.
Armley	2134	2139	1332
Beeston	829	841	776
Bramley	2457	2459	1434
Hunslet	4033	4138	1778
Holbeck	3533	3618	2027
Headingley with Burley..	1024	1130	584
Farnley	667	665	268
Potternewton	307	365	101
Chapel-Allerton	819	859	316
Wortley	1567	1559	790
	17370	17773	9406

Population of Leeds in 1811, 35951—of the out-townships, 26583. Present population of the town, 48603—of the out-townships, 35251. Increase, 22059 upon the whole borough.

Sheffield. — Total, 65000. Increase, 12000.

Attercliffe-cum-Darnell, in Sheffield Parish, 3161. Increase, 488.

Coals brought to the Port of Hull, from June 24, 1820, to June 24, 1821, in vessels, 1351, containing chaldrons, 40882; waggon, 24607; coal porters employed, 336.

Plans are agreed upon for the erection of three new churches in Leeds; estimated expence of each, £10,000.

Married.] At Whitby, J. Cooke, Esq. of Hart Hall, Glazedale, to Mrs. Merry, widow.—At York, Capt. J. Leatham, of the Helmsley London trader, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Bromley, coal merchant.—The Rev. W. O. Pym, of Guernsey, to Alice, only daughter of W. Robson, esq. of Skenton House.—At Pickering, Mr. J. Flower, of Malton, to Miss E. Harrison, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. surgeon.—At Hollymin, Holderness, R. Lacy, esq. to Miss E. Barker.—Mr. W. Wilby, merchant, of Oporto, to Miss Wilby, of Dewsbury Moor.—Mr. J. Smith, 4th son of J. S. esq. of Wildon Grange, to the only daughter of R. Dickinson, esq. of Marton-cum-Grafton.—At Sheffield, A. J. Knight, M.D., to the third daughter of the late T. Smith. Esq. of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire.—Mr. Creswick, silver-plater, to Marianne, daughter of the late N. Asley, esq. of Botlington, Cheshire.—At Hull, the Rev. J. Thompson, to Jane, daughter of the late

T. Hall, esq. merchant.—The Rev. Dr. Hartley, of Bingley, to Miss Hudson, daughter of the Rev. R. H. of Hipperholme, near Halifax.

Died.] At York, Mrs. G. Lloyd, wife of G. L. esq. of Clifton, and daughter of Col. Maclean, of the Isle of Col.—Mrs. A. Cattley, wife of Mr. T. C. ruff-merchant.

At Hull, 30, Mr. B. Barnard, silversmith and navy agent.—Mrs. Locking, 69.—Aged about 50, Mr. Is. Webster, comedian.—Mrs. A. Stickney, 71.

At Leeds, in her 38th year, of apoplexy, Mary, wife of Mr. R. Hick, wine-merchant.—At Sheffield, 26, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. H. Froggat.—Mr. W. Longden.—Mr. J. Stacey, cutler, 56.

At Doncaster, 81, Mrs. Gibson, relict of the late Rev. Josh. G. 20 years curate of Epworth, in the isle of Axholme.

At Burlington, 79, Mr. J. Cook, grocer.

At Great Driffeld, 63, Mr. T. Atkinson.

At Wakefield, at his brother's house, E. Hitchon, esq. of London.

At Pontefract, 17, William, youngest son of Mr. Higgins.

At Burlington Quay, in her 51st year, Mrs. R. Spink, widow.

At Easingwold, at an advanced age, W. Lockwood, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor.

At Swanland, Mrs. Westerdale.

At Rotterdam, Adriana, wife of J. C. Jung, esq. and only sister of J. C. Cankrien, esq. of Hull.

Suddenly, in her 42d year, after giving birth to her 11th child, Mrs. Mann, of Spen, second daughter of the late Mr. Longden, of Sheffield.

Aged 65, the Rev. J. Preston, of Flasby Hall.—At Thornton House, near Northallerton, the wife of T. Bramley, esq.

C. Gould, Esq. brother of T. G. esq. of Poppleton, near York.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester.—The population for the Township alone, in our last number—Inhabited Houses, 16653. Uninhabited do. 604. Building, 116.

Salford, 25500.—Chorlton Row, 12000.—Ardwick, 3500.—Hulme, 4324. These, added to the township, make the aggregate population upwards of 153,000.

Spotland, Rochdale. — Males, 6771. Females, 6682.

Wardleworth, Rochdale.—Males, 3173. Females, 3278.

West Derby, 6304. Increase, 2586.

Preston, 24627. Increase since 1811, 7562.—Great and Little Bolton, 31295. Increase, 7175.—Wigan—Males, 8581. Females, 9135. Total, 17716. Increase, 3656.—Warrinton. Males, 9391. Females, 7178. Total, 13570. Increase, 1832. Oldham. Males, 10730. Females, 10932. Total, 21662. Increase, 4972. Blackburn

burn—Males, 10426. Females, 11514. Total, 21940. Increase, 6857.—Leyland, Males, 1559. Females, 1614. Total, 3173. Increase, 527.—Lancaster—Males, 4737. Females, 5407. Total, 10144. Increase, 897.—Houghton, near Preston—Males, 1048. Females, 1063. Total, 2111. Increase, 413.—Walton-le-dale—Males, 2763. Females, 2977. Total, 5740. Increase 779. Clitheroe, 3213. Increase, 15131.—Shevington—Males, 419. Females, 417. Total, 836. Increase, 110.—Adlington, 1043. Increase, 403. Anderton, Males, 216. Females, 216. Total, 432. Increase, 24.—Heath Charnock—Males, 423. Females, 400. Total, 823. Increase, 267. Hesketh-with-Becconsal—Males, 240. Females, 228. Total, 468. Increase, 121.—Heapy—Males, 271. Females, 259. Total, 530. Increase, 102.—Welsh Whittle—Males, 76. Females, 75. Total, 151. Increase, 7.—Tarleton, Males, 1616. Females, 1281. Total, 2897. Increase, 1666. In the last township there are 2 females above 90.

Township of Bury—Males, 5191. Females, 5392. Total Increase, 10583. Houses, 1934.

The Dock Accounts report, that 534 ships, or 34815 tons more entered the port of Liverpool last year, than in the previous one.

A charitable institution was established, June 20, at Preston, the object of which is, the reception and reform of persons liberated from penal confinement in the gaols within the county.

Married.] At Haslingden, Mr. Stansfield, surgeon, to Miss Sale.—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Allinson, to Miss Barnes, daughter of Mr. B. surgeon.—Master C. Scott, of Darwin, aged 18, to Mrs. E. Clift, of Blakely, aged 45.—Colonel H. Bailey, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late T. Smith, esq. of Castleton Hall.

Died.] At Liverpool, Virginia, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Gabriel, of 3d Dragoon Guards.—Mrs. A. Latimer, 36, of Brownlow Hill.—In his 40th year, W. Murray, esq.—Mr. W. Wain, merchant, 60.—Ann, wife of Mr. J. Handford, music master.—O. Ellis, esq. late of Holywell.

At Manchester, 55, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late Mr. T. T. draper.—Mr. G. Taylor, 38.—Mrs. Fazakerley.—Mrs. M. Shawcross.—Mr. T. Hough, letter-press printer.—Mr. Worthington, of the firm of Gilbert and Worthington, carriers, of Stourport, Worcestershire.—T. Touchett, esq.—The eldest daughter of Mr. J. Law, solicitor, 18.

At Preston, by apoplexy, 52, Mrs. S. Harrison, of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Rigg, 61.

At Bury, in his 47th year, Mr. Jardine, woollen-manufacturer.

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At Heversham, 72, G. Backhouse, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, 67, Mrs. S. Lees, relict of the late Mr. J. L. surgeon.

In his 74th year, E. Thornton, Esq. of Whittington Hall.

In her 80th year, Mrs. G. Winter, of Stocks.—At Knot Mill, 32, of a decline, Mr. J. Fryer.—In London, Esther, wife of T. French, esq. and daughter of the late Mr. W. Newby, of Toxteth Park.

In consequence of a fall from his horse the preceding night, Mr. R. Bond, hat manufacturer, of Denton.

On the 23d of April, on board the Orient, on his passage to join the East India Company's artillery at Madras, Mr. J. T. Harodonau, eldest son of Mr. H. of Windsor, near Manchester.

CESHIRE.

The very ancient structure of the Lamb Row, in Chester, has yielded to the hand of time. The roof and timbers fell into the street, but no person was hurt.

Population.—Altrincham—Males, 1120.—Females, 1182.—Increase, 270.

Mottram—Males, 962.—Females, 982.—Increase, 498.

Duckingfield—Total, 5000.—Increase, 1947.

Township of Hyde, in Stockport Parish.—Males, 1646.—Females, 1707.—Increase, 1547.

Some very rich veins of excellent lead ore have been lately discovered at Oakland.

Married.] J. Hulley, Esq. of the One House, near Macclesfield, to Ellen, only child of the late A. Bostock, esq. of Stockport.—At Knutsford, Mr. Lake, of Stockport, to Ann, third daughter of T. Hope, esq.—At Mucklestone, Mr. G. Downes, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Robinson.

Died.] At Chester, in his 58th year, Mr. Alderman Bradford. Posthumous compliments are often of little value, but in giving testimony to the excellent character of this gentleman, we can hardly overrate his merits.

At Macclesfield, in his 41st year, Mr. G. Garnett, surgeon.

At Malpas, 87, Miss S. Rowe.

At Holyhead, Mrs. Hughes.

In London, aged 70, M. Taylor, esq. of Chester.—In his 84th year, J. Owen, esq. of Ruthin, or its vicinity.—At Mold, 85, Captain J. Martin, who had served in the army 69 years and upwards.

DERBYSHIRE.

Derby. Population 17,423; Increase 4,380; viz. Males 2,293; Females 2,087.—Increase of Families 799. Increase of Houses 907.

Married.] Rev. C. Williams, rector of Cubley, to Charlotte 2d daughter of the

M

Rev.

Rev. Wm. Roberts, of Eton college.—Mr. N. Holmes, of London, to Harriet, only daughter of the late N. Edwards, esq. of Derby.—J. Dixon, esq. nephew of the late J. D. esq. of Whittington, to Miss Haywood, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Derby, Frances, widow of the late A. Parkyn, esq. and only sister of Sir J. Borlase Warren, Bart.—In the prime of life, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. W. Harrison.

At Belper, 24, Mr. G. Webster.

At Brailsford, 34, Mr. E. Salt, late of Risley Park.

At Chesterfield, in her 21st year, Mrs. Elam, wife of J. E. esq. a lady much esteemed for her many benevolent qualities; her fortitude in extreme suffering was exemplary.

At Walton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Newbold.—Mr. J. Tunncliff, jun. 46.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

POPULATION—Southwell. Inhab. Houses 575, Families 610, Houses building 2, Uninhabited 16, Agricultural Families 176, Manufacturing Families 279, other Families 155, Males 1481, Females 1570.—Arnold—Males 1744, Females 1828; in 1811, Males 1460, Females 1582; Increase 530. Calverton—Increase 136.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. W. Walkington, principal clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Hardy and Co. Grantham, to Miss A. Pepper, only daughter of T. P. gent.—At Beeston, J. Lomas, gent. to Mrs. Woodward, widow.—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Beard, to Miss Woolley.—At Edwinstone, Mr. J. Amos, to Miss M. Amos, of Clipstone.

Died.] At Nottingham, 35, Mr. J. Major, cheesemonger.

At Newark, 69, Mr. E. Brammer.

At Mansfield, 45, Miss Curtis.

At Ollerton, suddenly, Mr. C. Rhodes, cornfactor, 72.

At Balderton, near Newark, J. Cousins, esq.

At Wilford, 27, James, eldest son of J. Cox, esq.

At his seat, Stamford Hall, in his 76th year, C. V. B. Dashwood, esq. an acting magistrate of the county, and high sheriff in 1780. His warm and generous feelings endeared him to his domestics and tenants.

Caroline, youngest daughter of J. N. Martin, esq. of Woollaton.—W. Boulbee, esq. of Ruddington, 60.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A jetty has been lately built on the west side of Barton Harbour, five feet in height, and projecting into the Humber 200 yards from the shore.

Married.] The Rev. W. A. Hammond, rector of Kerby cum Asgarby, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir T. Rich, bart. of Sanning, Berks.—At Market Rasen, Mr. J.

Cumstone, surgeon, to Miss Eliz. Clarke.—The Rev. J. Brewster, vicar of Laughton, &c. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of G. F. Lockley, esq. of Half Moon-street, London.—The Rev. T. Skipworth, of Belton, to Ann H. daughter of G. Capes, esq. of Epworth.—At Spilsby, Lieut. J. L. Harrison, of the 3d West York Militia, to Anne, daughter of Mr. T. Stanley, merchant, formerly of Hull.

Died.] At Brigg, Mrs. Spring, wife of Mr. J. S. publican.

At Hull, Mrs. Wood, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of Immingham.—Mr. J. Dudding, late of Barton-upon-Humber.

At Laceby, near Grimsby, the Rev. G. Gray, vicar of Aylsby and Martin.

At North Somercotes, near Louth, 78, the Rev. W. Meyers.—At Great Limber, near Caistor, 78, Mrs. Cortis, mother of Capt. C. Hamburgh trader, of Hull.

The Rev. J. Colebank, of Sutterton, formerly curate of Algarkirk and Fosdyke.—The Rev. W. Beecher, prebendary of Southwell, and rector of Waltham, in this county.—The Rev. T. H. Wayett, D. D. vicar of Pinchbeck, near Spalding.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

POPULATION—St. Mary's Parish, Leicester—Males 2539, Females 2861; Total Increase 1321. Total of the different Parishes 30,254. Increase 7135. Ashby de la Zouch—Total 3993; Increase 836.

Married.] J. E. Humphrey, Esq. of Kibworth Horcourt, to Charlotte, 3d daughter of the Rev. J. Costobadie, rector of Wensley, Yorkshire.—At Harboro', the Rev. J. Cook, to Miss Gee.—The Rev. G. Gordon, M. A. rector of Hambleton, Rutland, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Staunton, of Staunton Hall, Nottingham.—Mr. W. Atkins, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Tibbald, both of Earl Shilton.—At Loughboro', Mr. G. Fowler, of the King's Head Inn, to Dorothy, daughter of the late Mr. M. Hopkinson.

Died.] At Leicester, suddenly, 32, Mr. J. Healey.—Mrs. Joyce, relict of the late Mr. J. surgeon.—Mr. Valentine, publican.—Mrs. Ford, 74.—Mrs. Lakin, widow, 59.—Mr. Spencer, maltster, 70.—In her 84th year, Mrs. N. Needham.—At Oakham, 67, Mary, relict of the late Rev. Edw. Healey, rector of Patrington, in Holderness.

At Market Harboro', Mrs. Clipsham, widow, 57.—Mr. J. Fox, 50.

At Medbourne, 82, R. Stanley, esq.

At Hinckley, 32, Mrs. J. Simpson.—Mrs. Reeve, 88.

At Uppingham, advanced in years, Mr. R. Hill.

W. Burton, gent. of Great Glen.—At South Croxton, in her 95th year, Mrs. A. Mowbray.

In his 73d year, Mr. Shepherd, of Ryall, Rutland.—At Markfield, Mr. J. Bacon.

At Loughboro', rather suddenly, 84, Mr. Tanswell.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. J. B. Kirkland, surgeon.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Sherwin, 40.

At Melton Mowbray, 34, Mr. J. Digby, clerk to Messrs. Deacon and Co.

Mr. Clark, of Houghton on the Hill.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] E. J. Birch, esq. of Pradswell Hall, to Mary, youngest daughter of J. Spode, esq. of the Mount.—At Burslem, Mr. Abraham, chemist, &c. to Miss A. Brownsword, a preacher among the Primitive Methodists.—At Mucklestone, Mr. J. Downes, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Robinson.

Died.] At Lichfield, 81, Mrs. Falconer, relict of the late Rev. J. Falconer, D.D. and canon residentiary of the cathedral.

At Huntington, Mrs. H. Harding.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, W. Freeman, esq. of Brandon Mills, to Miss Carter.—The Rev. S. G. Seagrave, vicar of Tysoe, in this county, to Miss H. Tooke, of St. John's, near Wakefield.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Caswell, to Miss M. Howell.—Mr. W. Bolus, of Kentish Town, London, to Miss Anne Flint, of Digbeth.—Mr. J. Mushen, to Miss Martha Owen, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Warwick, in his 47th year, Mr. W. Perkins.

At Birmingham, without any previous illness, Mr. B. J. Hughes.—Aged 41, Capt. J. Wood, late of the 22d Light Dragoons.—Mrs. E. Wood, of St. George's Tavern. 57.—Mr. J. Mears, 40.—Mrs. A. Crompton, 68.

At Nuneaton, 64, Mr. T. Ashbourne, formerly of Croxton, Leicestershire.

At Norwich, Mr. J. Rawson, late an eminent gun-maker, in Birmingham.

Mr. E. Fisher, coal-merchant, of the Sand Pitts.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Sir J. T. Jones, bart. of Stanley Hall, to E. Walwyn, daughter of the late J. Macnamara, esq. of St. Christopher's.—At Shifnal, J. E. Goodhart, esq. to Alice, daughter of L. Pingo, esq.—The Rev. C. Leicester, rector of Westbury, to the eldest daughter of R. Topp, esq. of Whitton Hall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. E. Scoltock.—Mrs. Parry.

At Bridgnorth, Capt. J. Smith, of the Bombay 11th regiment of Native Infantry.—R. Baker, esq. alderman and magistrate for the county.

At Caynton, Mr. W. Yale.

Miss Griffiths, of Castle-terrace, formerly of Preston, near Shrewsbury.

The Rev. D. Evans, vicar of Ruyton, and of the eleven towns.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] J. Brown, esq. of Hall-court, Bishops Frome, to Miss Morris, of Broom Yard.—At Evesham, Mr. J. Worthington, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, to C. E. Cheek, third daughter of J. M. C. esq.—Mr. W. Clapp, of Exeter, to Miss M. Cooke, of Oakfield House, Moseley, in this county.

Died.] At Broomsgrove, in her 41st year, Mrs. S. Holyoake.

At the house of his daughter, Mrs. Palmer, near Feckenham, Mr. J. Read, 72, farmer, late of Upper Arley.

J. Worthington, esq. of Moorhill House.

The Rev. T. Blackhall, vicar of Tardebig.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford,—Spring, of pugilistic celebrity, to Miss E. Griffiths.—At Morton Lugg, near Hereford, Mr. R. Sheldon, of Grove House Academy, to Marianne, daughter of the late S. E. Goolden, gent.

Died.] At Hereford, 51, Mr. T. Ravenhill. He was on the eve of marriage, when suddenly seized with the disease which hurried him to his grave.

At Little Thinghill, Mrs. Pugh.

At Eyewood, H. Greene, esq.

On the 24th of November, at Arcot, East Indies, aged 30, E. Woodhouse, esq. lieut. and adjutant in the 5th Native Infantry on the Madras Establishment, and eldest son of E. W. esq. of Leominster.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Population. — Gloucester, 9771. — Increase, 1590.—Houses, 1713.

Cirencester — Males, 2286. Females, 2701.—Increase, 447. — Houses, 1006.

Chipping Sodbury — Males, 516. Females, 543.

Married.] At Cheltenham, the Rev. R. Whateley, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late W. Pope, esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex. At Evenlode, Mr. Archer, surgeon, of Stow-on-the-Wold, to Sophia, only daughter of the Rev. W. Jones.—S. T. Scroope, jun. esq. of Danby Hall, Yorkshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Jones, esq. of Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire.—The Rev. Ed. Probyn, second son of the Rev. J. P. of Long Hope, to Juliana, second daughter of the late P. S. Webb, esq. of Milford House, Surrey.

Died.] At Gloucester, Louisa, wife of T. Turner, esq. and second daughter of D. Walters, esq. of Barnwood House.

At Bristol, Mrs. Watts, wife of Mr. W. Hosier.—John, eldest son of the Rev. J. Holloway, minister of Countership Chapel, 23.—The widow of Capt. T. Withers, 65.—Mr. D. Mitchell.

At Monmouth, J. D. Parsons, esq. adjutant of the county militia.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Col. O'Neill.

At Old Sodbury, Mr. J. White.

At Tewkesbury, in her 58th year, Jane, wife of Mr. J. Evans, draper.

At Abergavenny, B. Gabb, sen. esq. an eminent solicitor.

At the Hythe, J. Hurd, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] T. Dunbar, esq. M.A. Ashmolean Custos of the University, to Clem. Symonds, only daughter of S. Trickey, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London.—Mr. J. Deane, of Bath, to Mrs. Herbert, of New Inn-lane, Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, 36, Mr. W. Copeland.—Mr. W. Shepherd, 67, for the last 29 years porter of Christ Church.

At Banbury, Mr. Cox, publican.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

POPULATION.—Cleves—Males 496, Females 436, Houses Inhabited 141, Uninhabited 2. Farringdon—Inhabitants 2271; Increase 428. Newbury—5947; Increase 1072.

Married.] At Radclive, near Buckingham, H. Smithson, esq. to Mrs. A. Tate.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. Hickman, surgeon.

At Reading, in her 76th year, Mrs. Richards, widow.

At Wokingham, J. White, esq. M. D.

At Milton Keynes, the Rev. L. Loraine.

In his 79th year, R. Dalzell, esq. late of Tidmarsh.

At Cuddington, Mr. W. Jeffcott, maltster.

At Aston Sandford, Mr. J. Dover.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Population. Hitchin 4448, increase 848.—Hemel Hempstead. Males 1931, females 2031, inhabited houses 735, uninhabited do. 32, increase of individuals 722.

Married.] J. Sargeant, esq. of Coleshill, to Miss Steed, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.—At Totteridge, W. Hammond, esq. of Whetstone, to Anne, third daughter of G. Randell, esq.—Lately, the Rev. Sir J. Filmer, bart. of Langleybury, to Esther, daughter of the late Mr. J. Stow, of St. Albans.—At Cheshunt, T. A. Jessop, esq. of Waltham Abbey, to Mrs. Pughe.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. D. Cock, stonemason.

H. Round, esq. of Abney House, Woburn.

The Rev. W. Hawtayne, 34 years rector of Elstree.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Market Harboro', Mr. S. C. Bosworth, to Miss M. E. Balaam, of Northampton.—At Peterboro', Mr. Crisp, to Miss E. Colls, late of Stamford.—At Northampton, the Rev. H. S. Hopwood, of Bath, to Maria, daughter of J. Hall, esq. banker, of Northampton.

Died.] At Northampton, 66, Mr. J. Hall,

At Floore, 80, Mrs. M. Kerby.—S. Freeman, gent.

At Great Houghton, Mrs. M. Atkinson, daughter of the late Capt. R. A. of the 10th Dragoons.

At Bramston, 76, Mr. R. Radburn, carpenter. — He had been more than 50 years in constant employment at Welton-place, under four successive masters, all of whom appreciated his value as a good and honest man.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. George, of Great Houghton, near Northampton.

Capt. Sparke, R.N. of Denford, youngest son of the late H. Sparke, esq. of Knuston Hall.

At Blakesley, J. White, esq. M.D. of Workingham, Berks.

In his 68th year, Mr. R. Fascutt, of Boughton.

Aged 54, the Rev. T. Watts, late of Plumpton.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

A noble bridge was opened, June 28, to the public at the Eau Brink; the cut and the whole of this extensive undertaking are expected to be finished July 31st.

At Cambridge, lately, an act passed the senate to enable the Vice-Chancellor and Syndies to contract with the Master and Fellows of Peter House to alienate, for the scite of the Fitzwilliam Museum, a space of their property extending 400 feet northward, and 100 feet in depth from east to west.

POPULATION.—Wisbeach, St. Peters—Males 3017, Females 3498; Increase 1200.

Married.] Mr. G. Shaw, of Billericay, Essex, to Miss Brown, only daughter of the late R. Brown, M. D. of Huntingdon.—The Rev. J. Cheap, rector of Wimpole, to the youngest daughter of the late R. Simpson, esq. of York.—S. G. Smith, esq. 2d son of J. S. esq. of Woodhall Park, Herts, to Eugenia, 3d daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chatfield, vicar of Chatteris—W. Simpole, gent. to Miss Dickenson, both of March.

Died.] At Cambridge, 63, Mr. W. Bland, opposite St. Peter's college.—Mrs. Shedd, wife of Mr. W. S. jun.

At St. Ives, at a very advanced age, J. Barnes, esq.

At March, 24, Mr. C. Cave, millwright.—Mr. W. Belsted, publican, 57.

Lately, in his 65th year, Mr. D. Fryer, an opulent grazier of Chatteris.

At Upwell, 67, Mrs. Bacon.

The Rev. H. G. Sperling, rector of Papworth St. Agnes, 28.—At Quy Hall, in his 73d year, T. Martin, esq.

Aged 76, R. Taylor, esq. of Harston.

At Huntingdon, in his 54th year, Mr. Ashby, coach and waggon proprietor.

NORFOLK.

Population. Lynn 12160, increase 921, Houses

Houses inhabited 2544, uninhabited 67, building 18.

St. Clement's Parish, Norwich: Males 1076, females 1288. Total of the city, males 2288, females 27,307, increase on the whole 12,960.

Married.] At Bluckling, the Rev. Dr. Warren, of Greenwich, to Miss Churchill, daughter of the Rev. J. D. C.—J. H. Steward, esq. son of J. S. Esq. alderman of Norwich, to Harriett, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of North Walsham.—At Lynn, Mr. S. Carr, copper-plate printer, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Cater, of Norwich, to Susan, second daughter of J. Oxley, esq. of Gorleston.—At North Walsham, Mr. J. Stevens, Wesleyan minister, to Miss St. John, of Hockford-cum-Whitwell.—At Eaton, T. S. Day, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Colman.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Hardy.—In her 42d year, Mrs. E. Phillips.—In his 72d year, Mr. G. Howes.

At Lynn, 20, Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. J. Molbourne.

At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Callow, wheelwright.—Mrs. E. Fry, 31.—Mrs. M. Dawkins, 22.

At Alboro', 74, Mr. W. Hewett, an industrious and useful school-master.

At Wells, Mr. Elgar, grocer.

The Rev. M. Carthew, M.A. vicar of Mattishall, &c.

At Holt, 65, Mrs. Sales, widow.

At Swaffham, 82, Mrs. Harwin.

At Aylesham, 48, Mrs. A. Durant, of the Bell Inn.

At Blakeney, 77, Mrs. Reb. Taylor.—At Oporto, 54, Capt. G. Holland, of Yarmouth.

SUFFOLK.

A new street is contemplated at Ipswich to form a handsome avenue to the front of the New Assembly Rooms, and extend in a direct line to the inn on the Woodbridge Road.

Population. Bury: St. Mary's parish, males, 2300, females, 2924. St. James's, males, 2273, females, 2496. Total increase, 2061.

Married.] Mr. T. Leathers, to Miss H. Harvey, both of Creeting.—Mr. Loveit, to Miss H. Upcroft, both of Cuddenham.—Mr. Chaston, of Mendham, to Marianne, second daughter of Mr. Welham, of Dennington Hall.

Died.] At Bury, in his 21st year, the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomason, of Thaxted.—Mrs. Coe, widow, 76.—Eliza, only child of Mr. Allen.—Aged 19, Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Lambert.

At Ipswich, 26, Mr. J. B. Dannely.—In his 78th year, Mr. G. Frost, of superior talents as an artist.—Mr. J. Sparrow.

At Walpole, the Rev. R. Wearing, upwards of 40 years a dissenting minister in this county.

At Walsham, C. Willows.—In her 87th year, Mrs. France, widow, formerly of Chelmsford.

At Finborough, T. Smith, gent. late adjutant of the Warwickshire militia.

At London, in St. George's Hospital, 40, Mr. W. Croft, game-keeper to the Marquis Cornwallis.

At Halesworth, 79, Mr. E. Lightfoot, many years surveyor of the Ipswich and Yarmouth turnpikes.

ESSEX.

Population.—Colchester—Males, 6500.—Females, 7516.—Families employed in agriculture, 506.—In trades, 1650.—Other Families, 955.

Married.] T. Wight, esq. of Woodford Bridge, in this county, to Louisa, youngest daughter of J. Humphries, esq. of Serlestreet, Lincoln's Inn.—At Colchester, Mr. Knopp, to Miss Nichols.

Died.] At Colchester, Elizabeth, widow of the late C. Mathews, esq.—Lieut.-Col. Covell, late of the 24th dragoons.

At Braintree, in her 28th year, Martha, wife of Mr. B. Dixon, jun. surgeon.

At Bythorn Hall, in her 91st year, Mrs. E. Burleigh, relict of the late Mr. Alderman B. of Cambridge.

At the Parsonage, Langdon Hills, 78, the Rev. J. Moore, L.L.B. rector, and one of the priests of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, &c.

At Nasing, in his 84th year, W. Palmer, Esq.

At Saffron Walden, the wife of Mr. Frye, of the Academy.

F. Unwin, esq. of Coggeshall, 83.—Mrs. Hervey, widow, of East Bergholt.

At Halstead, the Rev. D. Ibbetson, M.A. rector.

KENT.

POPULATION.—Smarsden Parish; males 555; females 483; total increase 160.—St. Lawrence, Thauet; males 790; females 811; increase 185.—Walmer; males 780; females 838; decrease 576, from the barracks being removed.

Married.] At Dover, Count Senni, from Switzerland, aged 82, to Miss Mignot, aged 19, from the British Hotel at Calais.—C. T. Pattinson, esq. of Ibornden, to Miss Hodges, daughter of T. L. H. esq. of Hempstead Place.—F. Payne, esq. of Dover, to Miss R. Sandford, of Folkstone.

Died.] At Canterbury, 23, Mrs. Avan, wife of Mr. A. fellmonger.—Mrs. Benefield, 89.—Catherine, wife of Mr. Alderman Jones.—Of the small pox, Thomas, son of Mr. Duly.—J. H. Gillman, youngest son of Mr. D. G. of the White Lion Inn.

At Folkstone, 45, Mrs. Crowley, wife of Mr. C. officer of Excise.

At Sandwich, 81, Mr. W. Juddery.—The eldest son of Mr. W. Colland, builder, 20.

At Maidstone, 60, Mrs. Ling.

At Ramsgate, by suicide, 43, Dr. Andrews,

draws, formerly of Greek-street, Soho, but of late, resident medical attendant in the family of Mr. Coutts, the banker. Having left Mr. C.'s house on a visit to General Meade, he found on his return, that another medical gentleman had been called in. This is supposed to have preyed over anxiously on his mind.—Alice, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lickorish, of Wolston, Warwickshire.

At Biddington, 23, Mrs. Boorman, wife of Mr. W. B. yeoman.—Mr. J. Woodgate, wheelwright, 30.

SUSSEX.

POPULATION.—Subdeanery Parish in Chichester, 3309; increase 1874. The complete census of the city is not yet made up.—Eastbourne, males 1226; females 1381.

Married.] In London, H. B. Curteis, esq. eldest son of E. J. C. esq. M.P. for this county, to Sarah, second daughter and coheirress of the late R. Mascall, esq. of Peasmarch Place. — At Horsham, F. B. Clough, esq. of Denbigh, to Miss E. B. Marshall.

Died.] At Lewes, G. Pike, esq.

At Chichester, almost suddenly, G. W. Thomas, esq. 72, and J. Williams, esq. The former was five times M.P. for the city, and the latter his principal supporter against the Richmond interest.—Miss Hollest.

At Storrington, in his 58th year, G. Dixon, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Census of the Town and Parish of Portsmouth for the years

	1821	1811	1801
Inhabited Houses	7527	5768	4393
Families	8676	7823	5524
Houses building	17	148	—
Uninhabited	532	95	25
Males	17544	15459	11696
Females	20835	16005	13691

Number of males above 100 years 1, females 2; males between 90 and 100 years 4, females 8.—The number of females in 1821, exceeds the males by 3,291.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Foy, to Miss Goodman. Mr. W. Look, to Miss New, of Newport.—Mr. Ferris, of London, to Miss Clay, of Portsea.

Died.] At Winchester, 25, Mr. J. Wick, baker.

At Southampton, 52, Capt. G. Smith, in the service of the East India Company.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Quick, wife of Mr. Q. sen. painter.—Lately, Lord F. Thynne, midshipman, R.N.

At Ringwood, S. Tunks, esq. banker and a county magistrate.

At Quarley, 76, Sir Thomas Champneys, bart. He was the descendant of a very ancient family in Somersetshire, and served the office of High Sheriff in it in 1775.

At Purbrook, near Portsmouth, J. Grigg,

esq. late coroner for the county.—J. Fitzwater, esq. of Cranbourne, many years confectioner to the late King.

At Chawton, 76, W. Prowting, esq. a magistrate for the county.

At Herriod House, Elizabeth, wife of G. P. Jervoyse, esq. M.P.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Compton, of Brixton Deverill, to E. Prudence, daughter of the late Mr. J. Sainsbury, of Corseley House. —Capt. W. Bouchier, R.N. to Emma, second daughter of J. M. Jackson, esq. of Downton.—Mr. J. Boor, solicitor, of Warminster, to Mary, eldest daughter of G. Blackford, esq. late of Southampton.

Died.] At the Parsonage House, Clenstone, Mrs. Smith.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

POPULATION.—The fourteen parishes of the hundred of Bathforum:—Bathford, males 325, females 363—Bathwick, males 1574, females 2435.—Easton and Catherine males 70, females 57.—Freshford, males 278, females 309.—Kelston, males 108, females 144.—Langridge, males 51, females 52.—Combe, males 425, females 430.—Northstoke, males 68, females 68.—Southstoke, males 119, females 139.—Swanswick, males 179, females 202.—Weston, males 893, females 1026.—Widcombe, males 2571, females 3309.—Woolley, males 55, females 46.—Walcot, males 9341, females 14,505. Total, males 16,257, females 23,074.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Brymer, to Miss Wilkinson.—R. Else, esq. solicitor, to E. Felicia, daughter of the late C. Street, esq.—R. Ford, esq. of Stowell, near London, to Mrs. Mackay, daughter of Mrs. Bowditch, of Taunton.—Mr. W. Witby, of Yeovil, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late B. Chaffey, esq. of Stoke under Ham.—W. R. Warry, esq. of Shapwick, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. C. Wood, esq. of Martock.

Died.] At Bath, Maria, wife of the Rev. J. Helyar.—Hannah, wife of the Rev. C. Sandiford, archdeacon of Wells.—W. Edwards, esq. late of Kennington, Surrey.—D. Clutterbuck, esq.—Mr. Perry, druggist.—Lient. H. B. Woodhouse, one of the Harbour Masters of the Port of London.—The Rev. C. H. Sampson, D.D. minister of Laytonstone Chapel, Essex.—H. Cox, esq. 76.—Arabella, relict of T. Edwards, esq. of Pontypool.—In his 91st year, the Rev. Sir C. Wheeler, bart. of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire.

At Taunton, Mr. J. West, wine-merchant.

At Shepton Mallet, S. H. Jenkins, esq.—D. F. Scadding, gentleman, a coroner for the county.

At Preston, near Yeovil, Mr. E. Pester, formerly a dealer in cattle.

At the Hot Wells, R. Goodwyn, third daughter of H. H. Harvey, esq. of King's Down.

Down.—Mr. J. Usher.—Mrs. Waleaton, relict of the late Rev. J. W. minor canon of Bristol Cathedral.

At Chard, 66, Mr. J. White.—At Clifton Hill, near Bath, Mrs. F. Wilson, daughter of the late Dr. W. Bishop of Bristol.

DORSETSHIRE.

Population. — Heytsbury, 1329. — Increase, 306.

Married.] Isaac Fry, esq. of Wimborne Minster, to the eldest daughter of T. Moulden, esq. of Statenboro'.

Died.] At Poole, the eldest daughter of J. Bristowe, esq.

The Rev. J. Munden, LL.D. rector of Beer Hackett, and Corscombe.

At Weymouth, Caroline, wife of Mr. Small, surgeon.

At Woodsford, near Dorchester, of the small-pox, R. Antram, esq.

At Okeford Fitzpayne, Mr. S. Hallett.

DEVONSHIRE.

Improvements in Exeter.—The removal of the last remaining house on the eastern side of the entrance to North-street; the ancient statue at the entrance to be replaced; the green sward to be extended over the site of the Old Treasury House in the Cathedral yard; Sun-lane to be widened; the projecting houses outside of Southgate taken down, and that part of the street widened; Broadgate to be taken down.

A new church has been lately opened at West Teignmouth.

A silver coin of King Edward IV. was lately found near Exeter, and purchased by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of that city. It is about the size of the new crown piece, extremely thin, but in brilliant and high preservation. The obverse in part resembles the gold rose noble of 1465; the reverse differs a little. On one side, the Prince is represented in a ship, wearing a three-forked crown, indented with four holes, and his sword drawn; on the other side is a sun in the centre, surmounted by a rose and encircled with four crowns and four lions. As we have no account of any larger silver coin at that period than groats, it is considered a great curiosity.

Population.—Exeter, 23,479.—Increase, 4583. Tiverton, 8649.—Increase, 1917.

Married.] R. Cornish, jun. esq. of Totness, to Lucy, daughter of the late S. Ricketts, esq. of Wraxhall, Somersetshire.—At Tavistock, N. Rundle, esq. banker, to the only daughter of W. Harness, esq. surgeon.—At Collumpton, H. Melhuish, esq. solicitor, to Miss E. Clarke.—Also Mr. P. Martin, of Upton Moore, to the second daughter of P. Martin, esq.—At Lympstone, Mr. H. Martin, brother of the above, to Miss E. Baker, both of Taunton.

Died.] At Exeter, Elizabeth, widow of G. Poole, esq. of Stogumber.—Mr. J. Berry, bootmaker, 65.—Miss E. Hake.

At Sidmouth, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, in his 24th year, W. W. Bingham, esq. son of the late W. B. esq. of Gameley, Somersetshire.

At Kingston, Jamaica, 28, Mr. W. Lake-man, jun. late of Standcombe, near Totness.

At St. Stephen's, near Plymouth, Capt. T. G. Caulfield, R.N. of the Windsor Castle.—At Tamerton, the Rev. G. Hawker, son of J. H. esq. of Plymouth. He had just entered on his pastoral duties as vicar.—At Stonehouse, Captain Salt, R.N.—W. Patterson, esq. of Picton, Nova Scotia.—Anna, wife of the Rev. G. Patch, rector of Puddington and St. Leonard's, Exeter.—Lately, at his seat in this county, Abel Worth, esq. He has left £10,000 to different schools and charities in Exeter.

At Teignmouth, the eldest daughter of R. Jordan, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] The Rev. Orlando Manley, minister of St. Petrox, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late P. G. Glubbe, esq. of Liskeard.—The Rev. Mr. Jennings, of Megavissey, to Harriet, daughter of Dr. Marshall, of Truro.

Died.] At Launceston, 62, Mrs. Atridge.

At Camelford, 77, Mr. C. Bate.

At Truro, Mr. A. Jennings.

At Penzance, Miss A. Colquhoun, eldest daughter of the late Lord Registrar of Scotland.

WALES.

Population of Brecon 4321. Increase 1000. Parish of Neath, males 1366; females 1457; houses 640. Hundred of Llangafelach, in Glamorganshire, containing 12 parishes; males 4995; females 5180.

Married.] The Rev. D. Davis, D.D. rector of Holyhead, Anglesea, to Miss H. Holloway, of Emsworth, Hants.—J. Deere, esq. solicitor of Cowbridge, to Mrs. Rees, widow of the late W. R. esq. of Court Colman.—F. Fredericks, jun. esq. of Portmaur, Crickhowel, to Catherine, daughter and coheirress of the late J. Williams, esq. of Dynfyn, Glamorganshire.

Died.] At Trewellwell, Pembrokeshire, 24, Mr. E. Mortimer, surgeon.—Near Milford, 92, P. Pavin, esq.—At the Mount near Bangor, Elizabeth, wife of B. Hewitt, esq. 40.

SCOTLAND.

Number of inhabitants in Edinburgh and Leith, about 129,000. Increase 35,000.

Died.] At Edinburgh, J. Jackson, esq. Commissioner of Excise for North Britain.

IRELAND.

Moring Boy.—According to letters from Tullamore, King's county, this extraordinary occurrence first took place June 26. After some convulsions, it burst forth from its site, (Kilmalady) and in less than an hour

hour covered 100 acres of land, from 20 to 60 feet deep. It left no chasm behind, but the original bog is 15 feet under its usual level. It has since spread to a great extent, and is still proceeding with a terrific front, 200 yards wide and 8 feet deep, at the rate of 2 yards every hour. A. Fuller, esq. of Woodfield House, has a thousand men embanking before his house and endeavouring to direct its course in the line of Ballyboughlan. The upper country is completely inundated, and fresh convulsions have rolled the pasture lands before it, and apprehensions were entertained that it would get into contact with the river of Ballyboughlan. Roads and bridges are covered, communications cut off, &c.

Married.] At Dublin, E. S. Lees, esq. Secretary to the General Post Office, to Jane daughter of the late Captain Clarke, of the 40th regt.

Died.] At Coldblow, county of Dublin, D. George, esq. late one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer.

The late Dr. Beanfort, whose death was reported in our last, had rebuilt at his own expense, his two parish churches, a few years previous to his decease.

At Castle Lacken, county of Mayo, Jas., Earl of Tyrawley. His lordship was remarkable for the urbanity of his manners, and a punctilious sense of honour.

ABROAD.

The whole of the country of Siam was in a deplorable state in consequence of the spread of the *Cholera Morbus*, from Hindoostan, where it has carried off half a million of persons. In Siam its ravages were so dreadful, that at Bancok alone (the capital) upwards of 40,000 perished. The poorer classes

of the Siamese unroofed their houses to admit vultures and other birds of prey to carry off the dead. The King had convened a council of nobles, priests, and astrologers to ascertain the cause of this unprecedented mortality; when they were unanimously of opinion that it proceeded *from an evil spirit in the form of a fish, who being disturbed in its usual abode in a far uninhabited country, had sought shelter there*, and that the only method was to frighten him back with guns, muskets, drums, gongs, &c. Accordingly an innumerable number of the inhabitants collected along the sea-shore, to put into execution the imperial mandate; drums and gongs beat in all directions; and thousands of the Siamese plunged into the sea with spears, swords, stones, and other missiles, to frighten the fish; but when the scene ended, about seven at night, upwards of 7,000 souls were left dead, with the *cholera morbus* on the beach and in the water! what a triumph of priestcraft.

Died.] At Jeho, in Chinese Tartary, on the 2d of Sep. last, the Emperor Kea-king. The express from Peking mentions, that *his Imperial Majesty on the 25th of the 7th moon, at Jeho, departed to ramble among the immortals*. The Emperor was of the Ta-tsing dynasty, aged 61 years, 25 of which he sat on the throne. He was the 14th son of Keen-lung. Since he mounted the throne, the great body of the people have loved him, and praised him as a beneficent prince. His government has been, upon the whole, better than that of the princes of the former dynasty (Ming.) He seems to have been capricious, under the influence of his minions; fond of drink; distrustful; harassed by superstitious fears; often guilty of persecution; but upon the whole not an oppressor.

TO OUR READERS.

In our next Number we shall give POPE'S HOUSE at Binfield, and in the next following "JOHN BUNYAN'S HOUSE" near Bedford. We have already sixty subjects prepared, and they will evidently form the most interesting series ever presented to the public. Some impressions will be taken on India paper at 1s. 6d. each. Local anecdotes of the houses and persons will always be most acceptable. An extra-quantity of the last Magazine was printed to accommodate persons desirous of commencing with the series.

The unavoidable length of the article on Napoleon, has occasioned the postponement of some miscellaneous matter. We should be glad to receive further information from the gentleman who knew Junius, and also relative to the Fair Quaker; the letter relative to whom has excited so lively an interest.

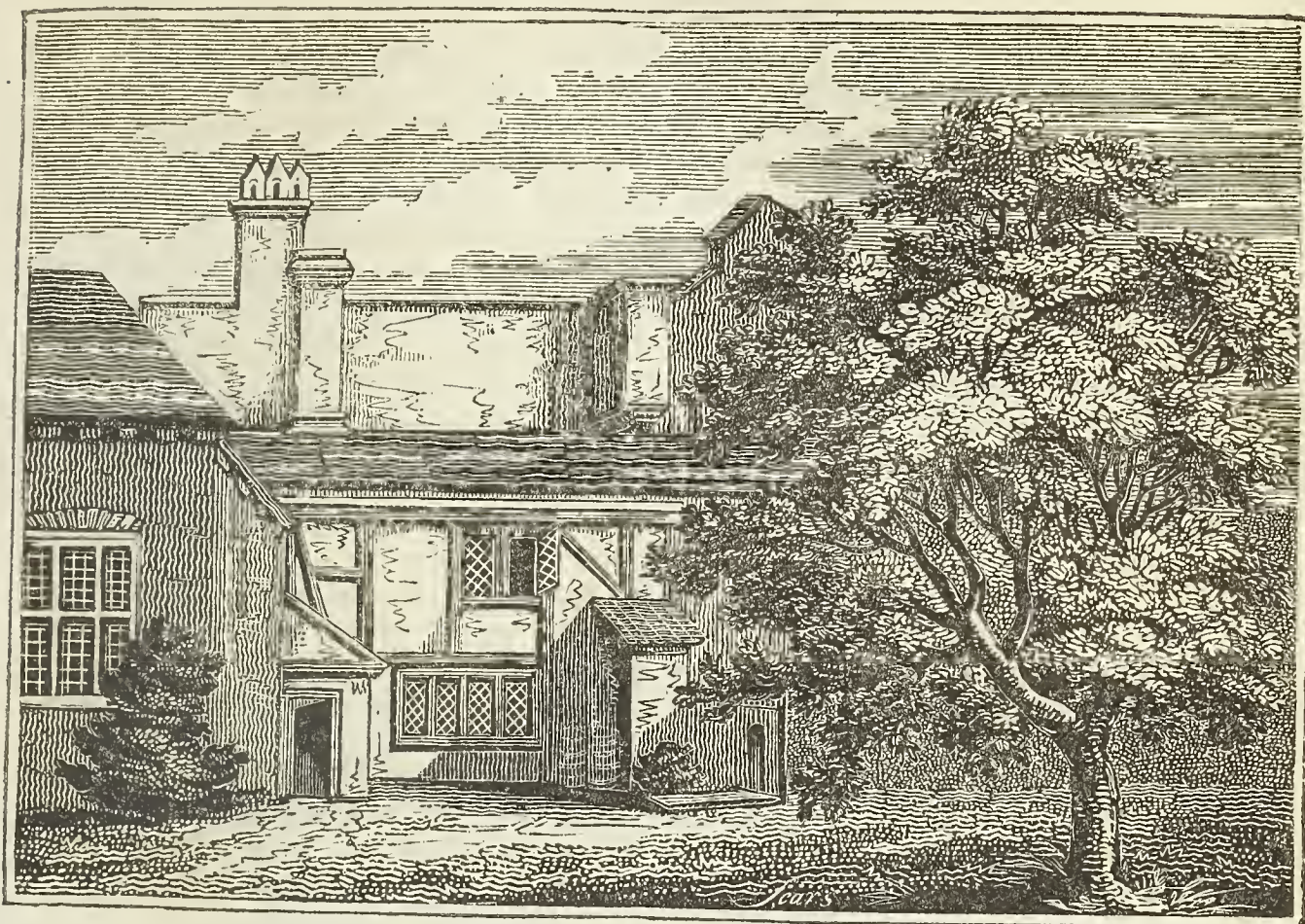
The USUAL SUPPLEMENT, replete with interesting matter, with Indexes, &c. was published with the present Number, with which it ought to be delivered.

At the commencement of our FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME, we return thanks to our early and new friends, for their liberal and persevering patronage of this Miscellany, to an extent never before equalled in the history of periodical literature; and we feel it our duty to assure them, that although periodical works have increased in our time from ten or twelve to one hundred and twenty, yet this Miscellany still maintains an unrivalled circulation at home and abroad, and we believe never stood higher in its literary reputation.

For the further gratification of our Readers we have annexed to this Number at a considerable expence, a general view, from an original drawing, of THE CORONATION FESTIVAL IN WESTMINSTER HALL, taken at the moment of the approach of the Champion, accompanied by the Marquis of Anglesea and Duke of Wellington, followed by the Gentlemen Pensioners with the covers for the King's table. Impressions in colours may be had separately at 2s., and an extra number of the Magazine is prepared to meet any extra demands.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 358.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1821. [2 of Vol. 52.



POPE'S HOUSE, AT BINFIELD.

Mr. Pope passed his youth in his father's house, at Binfield, adjoining Windsor Forest, and there he wrote many of those works which laid the foundation of his celebrity and established his fame as the first poet of our language. Many of his Letters are dated from this house, and he resided here while he composed his "Pastorals," his "Windsor Forest," his "Rape of the Lock," and his translations of Homer. He afterwards removed to Twickenham, and there he wrote his "Satires," and his "Essay on Man;" but in connection with his genius and the history of English poetry, the house at Binfield will ever be considered as interesting and sacred.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS of LETTERS, from MR. W. C. JONES, to his FATHER, in LONDON; dated *Achaguas*, 9th Feb. 1821.

SINCE I wrote from Cuyaral, on the banks of the Arauca, I have made good my arrival at this place, the head quarters of the army of Gen. Paez, in company with the deputies to congress for the Province of Guyana, with whom I expect in a few days to continue my journey to Cucuta, where I am animated by the hope of seeing the president (Bolivar) frequently while congress is sitting, who is the life and staff of every body interested

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in the independence and welfare of this country, and from whose acknowledged high sense of honour and integrity I flatter myself with the best results to the object of my journey.

Cucuta, the place of my destination, is stated to be much healthier than Angostura, and indeed in travelling westward from that city the climate gradually becomes fresher and more salutary. The thermometer indicates but little variation hitherto, but as there is generally a breeze, and the surrounding plains are very open, there is consequently a freer circulation of the air, and the temperature, although but little

little less in heat, is considerably more supportable. You have already my opinion of General Paez, whom during my stay I have visited and had many opportunities of seeing, as well as receiving from him much attention and courtesy; he has strongly urged us to proceed by water in preference to going by land, and we have agreed so to do, as we are informed we shall reach Cucuta in eighteen or twenty days. Disembarking at Tetio, and travelling the last few days by land, we shall pass through St. Christobal, which is only one day's distance from our journey's end.

The village of Achaguas is considerable, in proportion to those by which it is surrounded, and from the circumstance of the army being at present quartered in it; its chief inconvenience is that from the extreme dryness of the soil it is most inconceivably dusty, and is therefore very disagreeable to walk about in, while there is the least breeze stirring.

In the fore part of the day we are obliged to keep the doors and windows quite closed to exclude this universal intruder. The houses with the exception of one (the residence of the general) are all on the ground floor, but have a clean appearance from their being generally white-washed. The officers and men find indifferent living here, as they have only beef for their rations, without bread, salt or rum; the men fare better than their officers, as they have opportunities of earning something from the shop-keepers, and from strangers passing through to the kingdom.

General Torres has been sent by Paez into new Granada, to obtain funds to alleviate the condition of the troops, who with much anxiety look for his return in ten or twelve days.

There are many lakes in this neighbourhood (occasioned by the rain in the winter season) which abound with wild ducks, and the soldiers who can manage sily to possess themselves of a little ammunition, bring in considerable numbers of them, which are sold at about a real (five pence) each. The great ant bear is a common animal here, and attain in some instances the size of an English sheep: they are amphibious, yet may be perfectly domesticated. The armadillo also are so very abundant in the plains that the Llaneros, if at a loss for food, kill and eat them in considerable numbers; they are occasionally offered for sale

here at one or two reals each, alive and quite tame. Amongst the feathered tribe the solder-bird is the most conspicuous, and is extremely common over all this part of the country. I have seen many of them as tall as myself (viz. five feet ten inches); the Creoles eat part of them, and describe them as very tolerable food. Singing birds are by no means so common here as in England. The slumbers of the sun-burnt traveller are never disturbed by the song of the lark, nor his spirits soothed in the evening by the sweet warbling of the nightingale. Of common birds, the tropical is almost the only one that sings, but its notes, although in considerable estimation amongst the natives, does not appear to me equal to that of the English blackbird. The powie (or turkey) of this country is a very fine bird, and is met with frequently in the woods; it is easily domesticated.

In the neighbourhood of Angostura, as well as in every other part of this country which I have yet visited, small doves are very numerous, and frequently afford to travellers and sportsmen the materials for a repast. This place is called the Island of Achagues, from it being surrounded by three rivers during the winter season.

SECOND LETTER, *Dated Cucuta, 4th April, 1821.*

After a voyage of eighteen days from Apurell, we arrived without accident at Tetio, from whence we proceeded in four days by land to Saint Christobal, and thence in one day to this place, where we arrived on the 19th of March (nearly four months from my departure from Angostura) a period sufficient to have made a voyage to the East Indies. An officer who left Angostura a month before me did not reach here till ten days after me. Such are the difficulties of travelling in this country.

I should have written to you before, but have been prevented by indisposition, brought on I attribute wholly by the long and distressing journey I have lately gone through. I am now fast re-establishing, and hope to be quite myself again in a few days. In our passage up the Oribante we were entertained with the sight of many birds which would be thought curious in Europe, were it possible to convey them there: the principal are the powie, guacharaca, aruca, arindajo, tropical, &c.

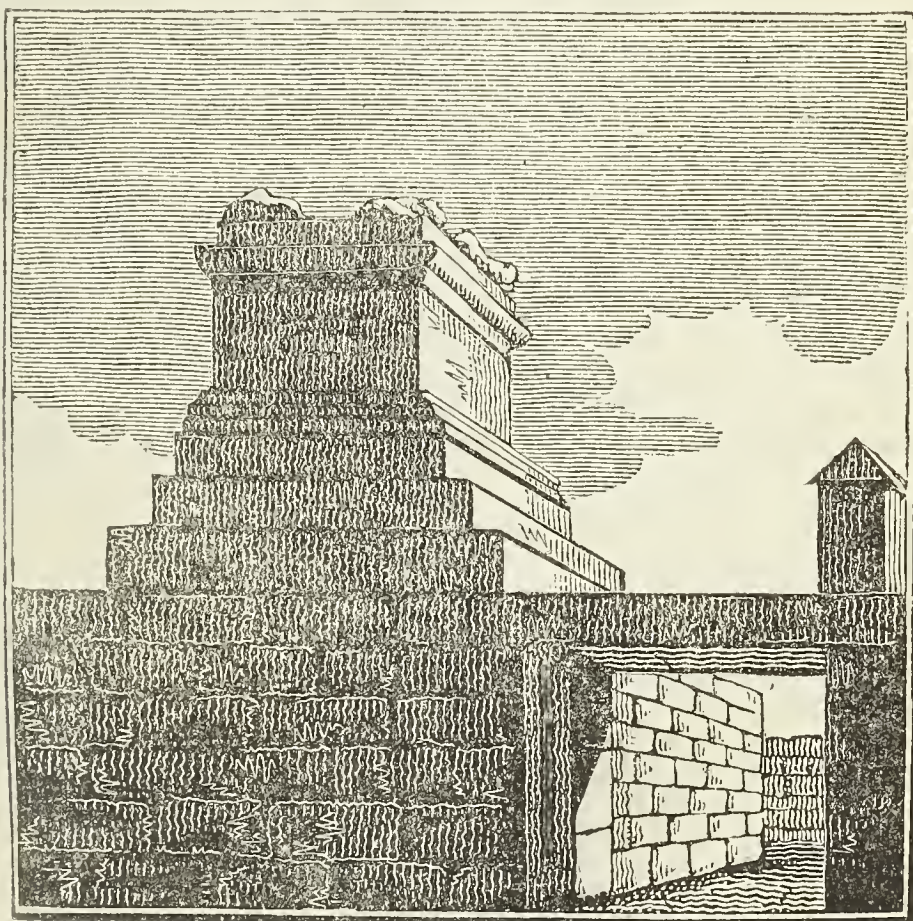
&c. &c. &c. The king of the crows appeared to me the most curious of them all; its size and form somewhat resemble the eagle, but its colour is generally white, the shoulders of the wings tipped with black, its head is of a bright vermillion colour, beak yellow, and its eyes have an appearance differing from the generality of the feathered creation; it is called the king of the crows because, from its being larger and stronger than they are, it will not let them feed with it. We frequently saw the danté or great ant bear wandering on the banks of the river.

The plant you mention in yours of the 9th Sept, 1820, is very abundant here, very productive and very cheap; its taste is between the English potatoe and turnip, and it would in Europe certainly be a most useful vegetable, and form an excellent substitute for bread. I will endeavour on my return

to get some roots put into a box, with the soil they grow in, and get them conveyed to you through the colonies, &c. &c.

In the map of Columbia, published by Delarochette, you will find the rivers Caballure and Arauca, laid down by the appellation of Cavinsari and Senaruco, Cucuta is not mentioned; but you cannot err much as to its situation, placing it a little to the west of St. Christobal which is laid down, and from which it is distant only one day's journey: at Zancudo, which is also laid down, we slept one night on our way from Tetio: there are no houses but very good shelter; it is merely the name of a particular spot, while Cucuta, which is in a plain containing three respectable villages, is not taken notice of upon any of the maps of this country, &c. &c.

REMAINS OF POMPEII.



EXTERIOR OF A TOMB AT POMPEII.

For the Monthly Magazine.

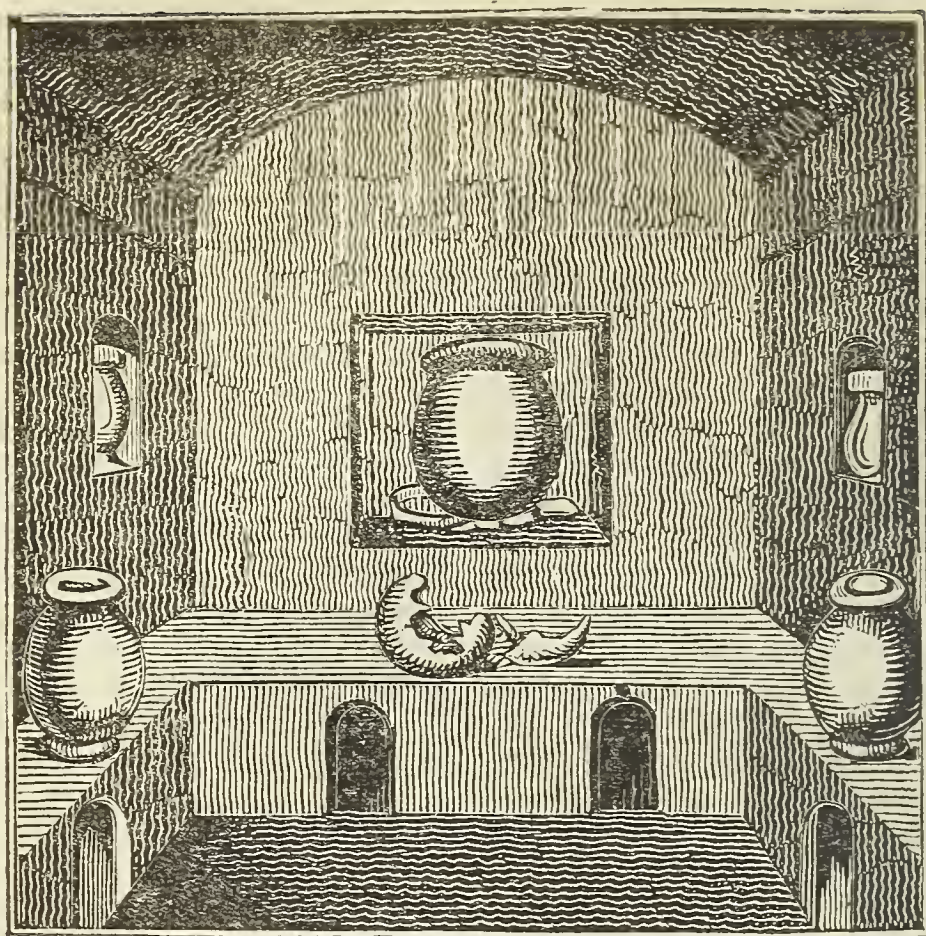
LETTERS from POMPEII, with illustrative Engravings.

LETTER II.

Naples, June 21, 1819.

PROCEEDING forwards, you gain the dwelling said to have been that of Sallust; persons appointed to superintend this mansion, have the key, which, when visited, displays paintings well preserved, and Mosaic work formed of very hard stones. Having traversed

the city, we arrived at the gateway, on either side of which is the wall, not very lofty, and without is a stone watch tower, where, it is said, a skeleton and the iron point of a soldier's lance were found. I am astonished that this man, who beheld Vesuvius from thence, should have continued so faithful at his post, unless it was to shelter his person from the falling ashes, by which he was soon suffocated. A street which then presents itself, was called that of the Tombs,



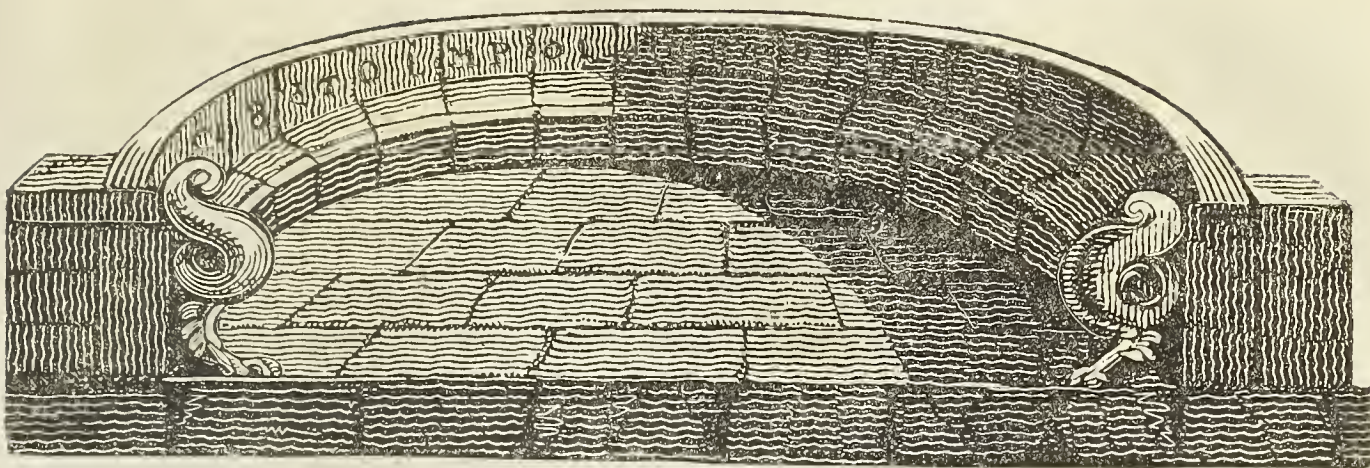
INTERIOR OF A TOMB AT POMPEII.

Tombs, the ancients having in the environs of their cities a road bearing that denomination, upon either side of which the monuments were ranged. They are of all forms, and in the centre of the ruins produce a most picturesque effect. These tombs, for the most part of white marble, are much easier designed than described; the interior of one is preserved, the entrance being only closed by a rail-work; the chamber, of five feet square, is covered by a ceiling rather concave, and at the extremity is placed an urn, which was probably that of the chief of the family; it is accompanied by two lamps, placed lower, and on the other sides are smaller urns. The unaffected inscriptions decorating these tombs uniformly testify the respect of the children, and the attachment of their parents. At the entrance of some is found a very spacious seat, forming a half circle, which served for travellers to repose themselves, one of which is covered over.

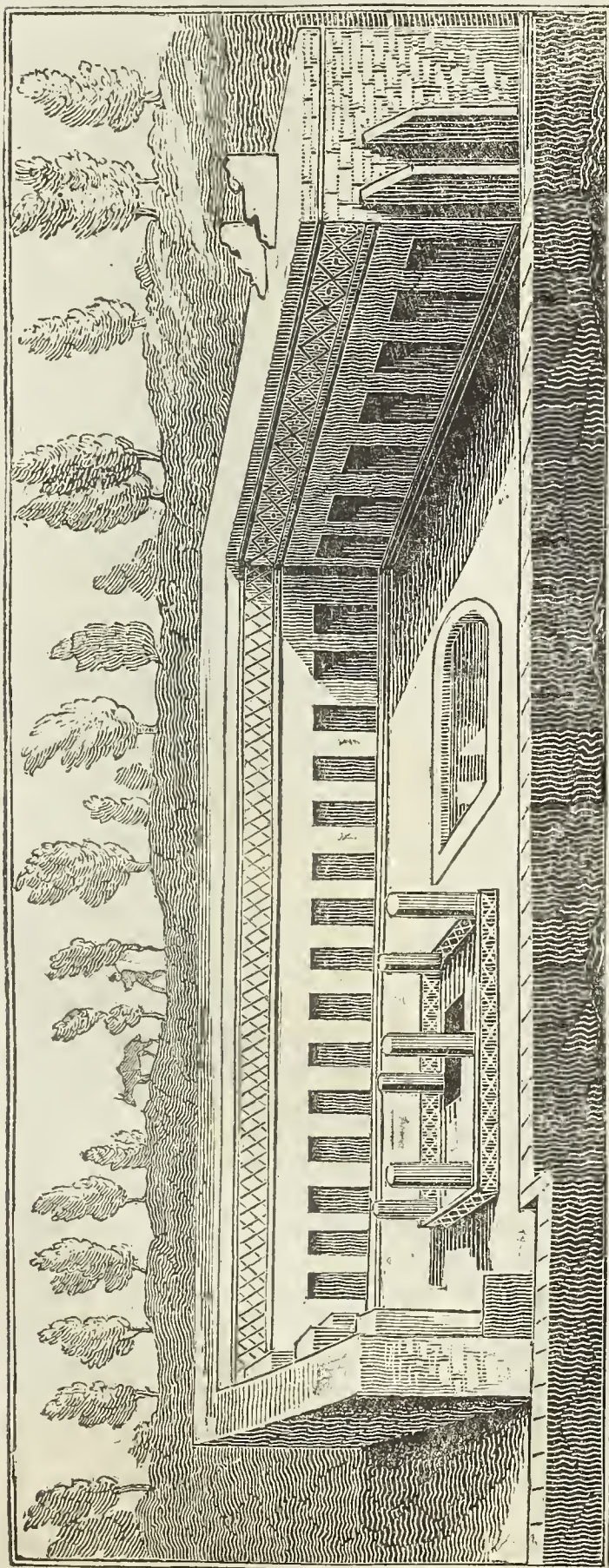
Not far from the gate is a lengthened arcade, which supported a granary, in front of a mansion called the Inn, wherein were found numerous skeletons of horses, mules, and the remnants of carriages. Still descending the street, in the direction of Mount Vesuvius, the last edifice to the left is denominated the Villa; it is spacious, and joined by a garden, ornamented with a portico and an immense basin;

this was the first discovered in 1755. It is said that when the eruption took place, torrents of stoney mud, vomited from the volcano, inundated Pompeii, a circumstance very difficult to comprehend, because this city did not stand upon the declivity of Vesuvius, but upon a little hill: the reason alleged is, that this gravel is placed in horizontal strata. Still lower in the Villa is found, between Vesuvius and Pompeii, a small clear limpid brook, the current of which, supposing this opinion to be correct, was perhaps turned. Is it not more probable that, at the first shock of the eruption, this gravel was hurled from the crater?—that the ashes which covered it, having since become impregnated with water, have penetrated it with black particles, which are now taken for mud, and that the weight of these very ashes has, little by little, impressed it with the forms of horizontal strata? What should justly astonish us is, that Pompeii, only covered with ashes a few feet deep, should have so long continued undiscovered.

Re-entering the limits of the city, and advancing upon the soil which covers the houses, you traverse vineyards, and after some hundred paces arrive at the amphitheatre, which is entirely cleared away, but not remarkable either for size or workmanship, better preserved than that of Rome, and in no respect



STONE BENCH AT THE GATE OF POMPEII.



Representation of the dwelling, denominated the Villa, at the entrance of Pompeii, being the first object discovered in 1755.

respect mutilated like that of Verona, you survey it with pleasure, precisely as it appeared in the year 79.

Among the temples, nearly all composed of a portico and a cell, in the centre that of Isis is distinguishable, where are preserved some large vases, destined for sacrifice; the spot where the victims were immolated, the channel for the current of the blood, and two doors behind the cell, which the guides point out as having served for the secret entrance of the priests, officiating as interpreters of the goddess. It is to be regretted that the instruments used at the sacrifices have been removed to Naples; the temple might have been closed up as well as the dwelling of Sallust, and every thing would have then remained in its proper place.

Besides the theatre, whereof I have spoken, and which was probably only used for declamation, there is another, the stage of which is nearly as shallow. The first appearance of Pompeii leads one to conjecture that the ancients occupied themselves more than we do in rendering the residence of a city agreeable and commodious for every class of society. The water being abundantly furnished, the streets well paved, and almost all in a descent, it was extremely easy to cleanse them.

While walking along these desert streets, the imagination is gratified by peopling them anew with Roman citizens. We revert back with facility for a space of 2000 years; we view the inhabitant occupying his shop, decorated with marble, and dealing out oil, wine, &c. Those times appear felicitous; but we reflect that slavery existed, and then hail with joy the existing æra, when all the social institutions combine to ameliorate the lot of the most indigent classes of the community.

Several remains, or skeletons, have been discovered of individuals who, at the period of the eruption, had not sufficient time to effect their escape; among others,

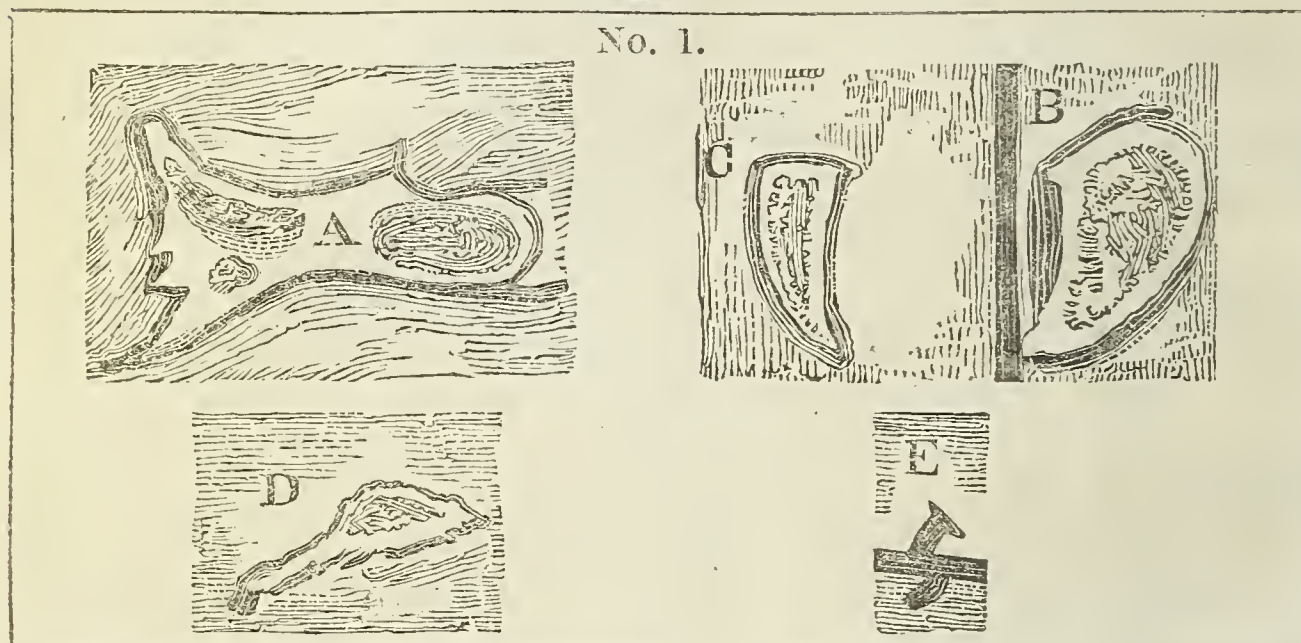
others, one of a female, upon whose bosom the ashes had so completely fixed themselves, that the print is yet visible.

The paintings which have been conveyed to Portici, present, as I have previously observed, a great facility of penciling, and a colouring very natural; the artists not being subjected to such absolute and precise rules as ours of the present day, and criticism, as it should appear, being less directed to the minutiae of the art, their productions are consequently much more varied.

Would you believe that the forms

of the specimens of armour found at Pompeii, bring to mind those worn by our ancient knights?—which fact has led some persons to conjecture that this city was not entirely destroyed in 79; but still inhabited until an after eruption caused it completely to disappear.

Perhaps I may have fatigued you, or wearied your patience with my long promenade in this buried city. It will be fortunate, if in thus dilating on the subject, I may not have fallen into that obscurity which it has been my endeavour to avoid.



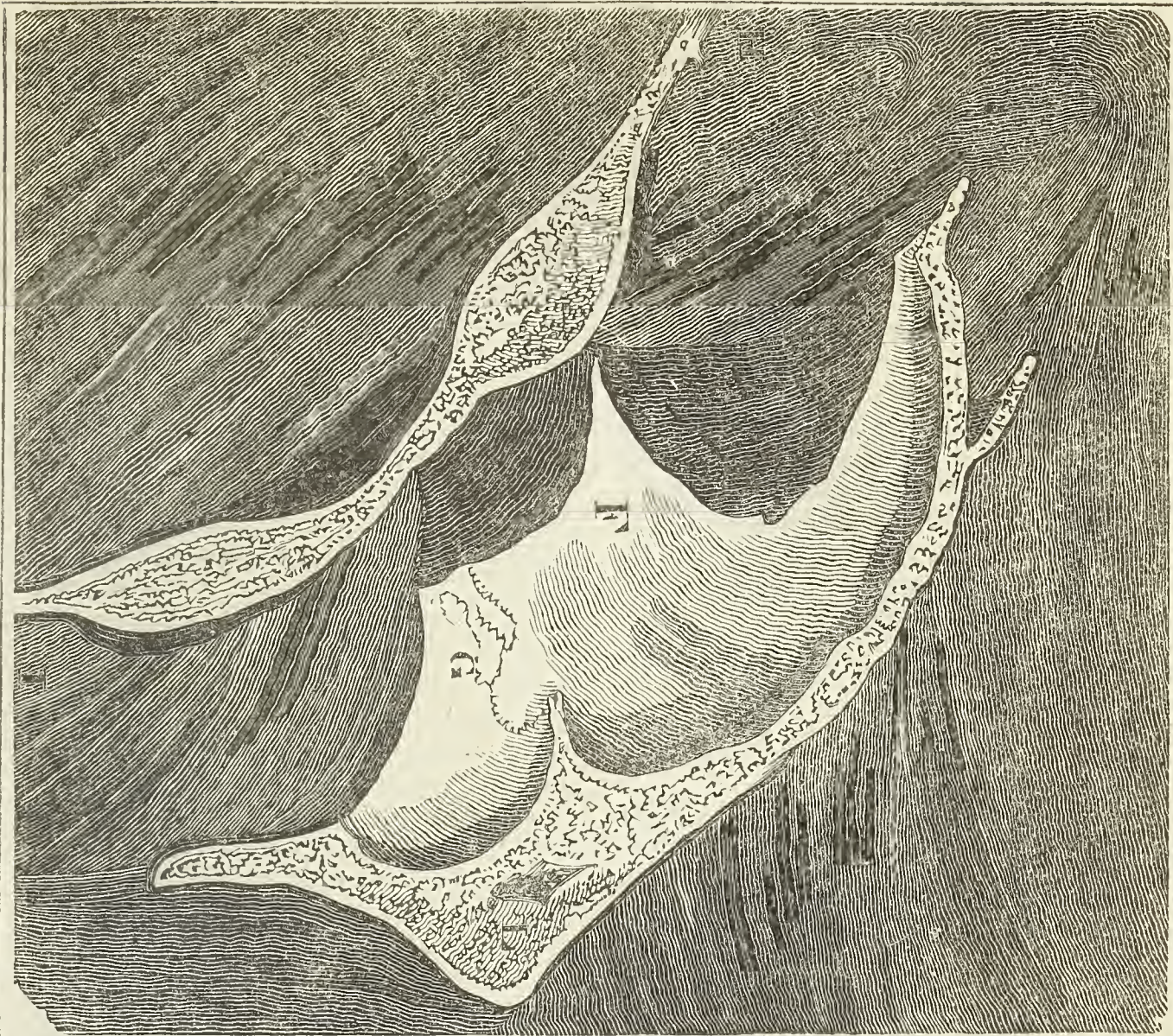
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HEREWITH send you the drawings and references of a skull lately found in the solid butt of an ash tree, about nine feet from the ground, and four feet from the lowest branches. It was cut down about two years since, on Pinley Abbey farm, near this town, in the occupation of Mr. Middleton. The tree grew on a pit bank, and is supposed to have been about eighty years growth. As the men were sawing it up for rafters, the saw was found to cut differently to what had been before experienced; they therefore stopped their proceedings, and sawed off the block containing the piece, fig. No. 1, which is six and a half inches deep, and nine inches square, and then sawed it down again as represented in the piece, fig. No. 2, where they exposed a large skull closely imbedded in the wood.

Hooks and hinges have been put to it to keep the pieces together. Letter A, fig. No. 1. is supposed to be part of a horn. BCDE are projections of bone. F, fig. No. 2, represents fig. No. 1 open, with the skull sawn nearly down the middle, one side of the cerebrum being

2½ inches deep, and the other 1½ inch deep. G represents the opening of the ear (meatus auditorius); H a projection of bone, the end of which may be seen letter E, fig. No. 1. I, another projection, which refers to B, fig. 1. K another projection, which refers to C, No. 1. L is supposed to be the occiput, or crown of the head; the dark-coloured parts represent decayed wood; the streaks show the grain of the wood, which has been completely deranged from its regular course to embrace this unaccountable and unnaturally situated production. The tree was beautifully surrounded with ivy, but the bark, and the slabs which were first sawn off, to reduce the butt to a square, were both perfectly sound—that there was an opening is very probable, because there is a very small part of the wood now decayed; but what mysterious process placed it there, and when, and by what means the hole became closed, and the tree so entirely sound in every other part, surpasses ordinary comprehension. The tenant, who is an intelligent man, has lived upon the farm full forty years, and who can remember it half the size, had no idea that it contained such a curiosity.



If the part marked A, fig. No. 1, is horn, it is most probably a deer's head. Grove Park, (Lord Dormer's,) where deer are kept, is about a mile from the spot where it grew.

The Rev. THOMAS CATTEL, of this borough, in whose possession this astonishing natural production now is, and to whose liberality my brother was indebted for an opportunity to take the drawings, kindly informs me he intends getting a buck's head, and after boiling the flesh off, means to have it sawed down and matched with the original; by that means he will most likely be enabled to judge whether it is a deer's or not; if he should not be enabled to come to a correct conclusion, I think it will puzzle an experienced comparative anatomist.

W. GOODMAN.

Warwick, March 28, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been a constant reader of your widely circulated and extensively useful journal for twelve years, and among the benefits of useful knowledge, animated patriotism, moral instruction, and innocent amusement, which I have derived from its pages, there is none which I prize more than that which I have received to my health, that most inestimable blessing, from the hints on that subject, and on several branches of domestic economy, which your correspondents, but more especially your own experience, have contributed.

I first from necessity, but of late years, from principle, had recourse to a vegetable diet, before which, in consequence of continual ill health and consequent misery, I was perpetually in the hands of the apothecary, who drugged me almost to death to no purpose.

In selecting proper nutritious and agreeable vegetables for my table, I was often at a loss at different seasons, for a variety, and while in this situation a friend, who commands a Clyde ship, sent me two plants of the TROTTEL-ROOT, which he had brought in with him to Greenock, from the Labrador coast, and which, he assured me, if they would agree with our climate, would prove to be a valuable addition to our garden and field supplies. This I have found to be the case beyond what I had anticipated, and think the least return I can make to you for the advantages I have received from your rules of

living, is, at least, to *communicate* the discovery I have made, and to inform you of other particulars about it.

The Trottel root (or Trottel plant) is but little known in this country, although it is the chief subsistence of the Squee Indians, on the coast of Labrador. It withstands the most severe frosts, and bears, even in the depth of winter, curled thick crisp leaves, which are as tender as asparagus, and somewhat like our sea kale. The root, which propagates in the manner of potatoes, or sun-flower artichokes, is shaped like a Windsor bean, and is generally from eight to ten ounces in weight. When boiled, it is yellow-coloured, and although considerably drier, much resembles the carrot. I plant the roots, cut into small pieces, in rows, two feet asunder, three inches deep, in the months of August or September, and as the plant is of rapid growth, I begin to top the herbage in winter (December and January) and in the spring months, when vegetables are rare, I dig up a plentiful crop (from ten to twelve at each plant) of a delicious vegetable, which is also most nutritious and keeps well.

I have extended the cultivation of it a good deal in this neighbourhood, and especially in Greenock, and lately sent specimens to the Caledonian Horticultural Society. I hope it may prove to be a common benefit, and in order to accomplish this would like that it be universally known.

The nurserymen of Greenock and Paisley are supplied with it, and a quantity has been sent to Bristol, where it is much thought of.

JAMES SIBBALD.

Buck Grove, near Paisley,

May 21st, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME incidental remarks of mine in a paper I sent you in May last, have caused the Mackadamites to throw some of their spare dirt about.—

Stung to the quick, they rage and writhe with pain,

And howl the more, because they howl in vain.

I have no objection to their roads—all I object to is, that men should be rewarded by Parliament with £4000 for exercising, for their own emolument, the inventions long practised by others.

In common justice it ought, therefore, to be known, that the modern method of road-making was invented, and

and brought to even much greater perfection than it is now, by *Gabriel Stone*, Esq. of Somerset Farm, near Axbridge, in Somersetshire, and that this worthy country gentleman, who constantly resided on his estate, rendered the road from Axbridge to Huntspil, and beyond, always as smooth as a bowling-green, dry, firm, and effectual; inso-much that stage-coachmen have told me, when passing over it, that it was *too good*, as it made both coachman and horses careless, so that they oftener tripped on this than on a worse way.

Now, all this he effected, as he has often told me, at a much less expence than it had cost formerly, merely by breaking the limestone small, draining carefully, and attending to the most minute repairs, by means of aged paupers, and little heaps of fine gravel of limestone, which they applied by means of the wheelbarrow, to the slightest inequalities produced by accident or a shower of rain. Of his methods he was always communicative, and for many years during his life performed all these services gratuitously for the public, with a cheerfulness and liberality that I have seldom seen equalled in any man.

The ground I speak of is almost a dead level, through a clayey and

marshy country, with ditches of great depth on each side the road; this enabled him to drain it easily, but the bottom being a blue clay, it was necessary to have a coarse bed of limestone to rest upon; and this access to drains enabled him to keep the road quite flat, and thereby use economy in breadth. This led the new road-makers into an error at first, but they soon discovered the necessity of elevating the middle of all roads a little, having different ground to go over. And another error they will by and by see, and give better beds to their roads, instead of breaking them up,—literally cutting up the goose's belly to save present expences; for roads, to last for ever, must have from their foundations a regular gradation of stones from large to small, and be repaired with the smallest, as this will not discourage the coachman from driving over the repaired part, and thereby he will become a good road mender himself of the very road he pays for using. From these remarks I claim no merit, they were the discoveries of *Mr. Stone*, the results of his long experience, and I offer them to your independent pages for the benefit of the public and the cause of truth.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, 14th June, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAGIARISMS OF LORD BYRON.—(Concluded from our last.)

53.

AND first one universal shriek there
rush'd,
Louder than the loud ocean, like a crash
Of echoing thunder; and then all was
hush'd,
Save the wild wind and the remorseless dash
Of billows; but at intervals there gush'd,
Accompanied with a convulsive splash,
A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry,
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

60.

'Twas a rough night, and blew so stiffly
yet,
That the sail was becalm'd between the seas,
Tho' on the wave's high top too much to set,
They dar'd not take it in for all the breeze;
Each sea curl'd o'er the stem, and kept
them wet,
And made them bale without a moment's
ease.

61.

— "the long boat still
Kept above water, with an oar for mast,
Two blankets stretch'd together, answering
ill
Instead of sail, were to the oar made fast:
Tho' every waveroll'd menacing to fill," &c.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 358.

53.

"The cries of men drowning, were at first awful in the extreme, but died away by degrees, as they became faint.

Loss of Pandora frig. pp. 197-8.

60.

"It blew a violent storm, so that between the seas the sail was becalmed—and when on the top of the wave it was too much to be set, but we could not venture to take it in, for we were in very imminent danger and distress, the sea curling over the stem of the boat, which obliged us to bale with all our might. *Dangerous voyage in an open boat by Capt. Bligh, from Tofea to Timor*, 1789, p. 62.

61.

"A blanket was discovered in the boat; this was immediately bent to one of the stretchers, and under it as a sail we scudded all night, in expectation of being swallowed by every wave.

Loss of Centaur man of war, p. 52.

O

"The

62.

"The sun rose red and fiery, a sure sign
Of the continuance of the gale; to run
Before the sea" until it should grow fine,
Was all that for the present could be done:
"A few tea-spoonfuls of their rum and
wine,
Were serv'd out to the people,—&c.

63.

"They counted thirty, crowded in a
space
Which left scarce room for motion or ex-
ertion;
They did their best to modify their case,
One half sate up, though numb'd with the
immersion,
While t' other half were laid down in their
place,
At watch and watch: thus shivering like
the tertian
Ague in its cold fits, they fill'd their boat
With nothing but the sky for a great-coat."

66.

"'Tis thus with people in an open boat,
They live upon the love of life," &c.

70.

"So Juan's spaniel, spite of his entreat-
ing,
Was kill'd, and portioned out for present
eating.

71.

On the sixth day they fed upon his hide,
And Juan who had still refused, because
The creature was his father's dog that died,
Now feeling all the vulture in his jaws,
With some remorse received (though first
denied)
As a great favour one of the fore-paws,
Which he divided with Pedrillo, who
Devour'd it, longing for the other too.

73.

"And out they spoke of lots for flesh
and blood,
And who should die to be his fellow's food."

74.

"But ere they came to this, they that
day shav'd
Some leathern caps, and what remain'd of
shoes."

75.

"And the lot fell on Juan's luckless tutor."

76.

"He but requested to be bled to death:
The surgeon had his instruments, and bled
Pedrillo."

77.

"The surgeon, as there was no other fee,
Had his first choice of morsels for his pains;
But being thirstiest at the moment, he
Preferr'd a draught from the fast-flowing
veins:

79.

"The consequence was awful in the ex-
treme:

62.

"The sun rose red and fiery, a sure in-
dication of a severe gale of wind,"—"We
could do nothing more than run before the
sea,"—"I served a tea-spoonful of rum to
every person."

Voyage of Capt. Bligh, &c.

63.

"As our lodging was very wretched and
confined for want of room, I endeavoured
to remedy this defect by putting ourselves
at watch and watch; so that one half al-
ways sate up, while the other half lay down
in the bottom of the boat, with nothing to
cover us but the heavens." *ib.*

66.

"The love of life, which, I believe, was
never exhibited."

70, 71.

"Now, however, when Mr. Byron was
at home with his dog, a party came to the
door, telling him their necessities were
such, that they must eat the dog, or starve.
In spite of Mr. B.'s desire to preserve the
faithful animal, they took him away by
force, and killed him. Thinking he was
entitled to a share, he sat down and par-
took of their repast. Three weeks after-
wards, recollecting the spot where the dog
was killed, he went to it, and was glad to
make a meal of the paws and skin."

Loss of Wager man of war.

73, 74.

"And again being driven to distress for
want of food, they soaked their shoes, and
two hairy caps which were among them, in
the water; which being rendered soft, each
partook of them. But day after day hav-
ing passed; and the cravings of hunger
pressing hard upon them, they fell upon
the horrible and dreadful expedient of eat-
ing each other, and to prevent any conten-
tion about who should become the food of
others, they cast lots."

Narrative of the dreadful catastrophe of
the ship Thomas, of Liverpool, in 1797.

75, 76, 77.

When he on whom the lot fell, with manly
fortitude resigned his life, with the persua-
sion of his body becoming the means of ex-
istence to his companions in distress, but
solicited that he might be bled to death,
(the surgeon being with them, and having
his case of instruments in his pocket when
he left the ship); no sooner had the fatal
instrument touched the vein, than the ope-
rator applied his parched lips and drank
of the blood that flowed. *ib.*

79.

"Those who glutted themselves with
human

For they who were most ravenous in the act,
Went raging mad."

"And with hyæna laughter, died despair-
 ing."

82.

"All except Juan, who throughout ab-
 stained,
 Chewing a piece of *bamboo and some*
lead :"

84.

And the same night there *fell a shower*
of rain,
 For which their mouths gaped.

85.

It pour'd down torrents, but they were
 no richer
Until they found a ragged piece of sheet,
Which serv'd them as a sort of spongy
pitcher.

87.

There were two fathers in this ghastly
 crew,
 And with them their two sons, of whom the
 one

Was more robust and hardy to the view,
 But he *died early* ; and when he was gone,
 His nearest messmate told his sire, who
 threw

One glance on him, and said "Heaven's
 will be done !

I can do nothing," — and he saw him
 thrown

Into the deep, without a tear or groan.

88.

The other father had a weaklier child,
 Of a soft cheek, and aspect delicate ;
 But the boy bore up long, and with a mild
 And patient spirit, held aloof his fate ;
 Little he said, and now and then he smil'd,
 As if to win a part from off the weight
 He saw increasing on his father's heart,
 With the deep deadly thought, that they
 must part.

89.

And o'er him bent his sire, and never
 rais'd

His eyes from off his face, *but wiped the*
foam

From his pale lips, and ever on him gaz'd,
And when the wish'd-for shower at length
was come,

And the boy's eyes, which the dull film half
 glazed,

Brightened, and for a moment seem'd to
 roam,

He squeezed from out a rag some drops of
rain

Into his dying child's mouth—but in vain.

90.

The boy expired—the father held the clay,
And look'd upon it long, and when at last
Death left no doubt, and the dead burden
 lay

Stiff on his heart, and pulse and hope were
 past,

He watch'd it wistfully, until away
'Twas borne by the wide waves wherein
'twas cast ;

human flesh and human gore, and whose
 stomachs retained the unusual food, soon
 perished with raging insanity. *ib.*

82.

Another expedient we had frequent re-
 course to, finding it supplied our mouths
 with temporary moisture, was chewing any
 substance we could find, generally a bit of
 canvas, *or even lead,* when we could get
 any. *Machay's narrative of the shipwreck*
of the Juno, on the coast of Aracan.

84, 85.

In the evening there came on a squall,
 which in all probability proved fatal to
 them, though to us it brought the most
 seasonable relief, as it was accompanied
 with heavy rain ; we had no means of
 catching it but by spreading out our clothes ;
 and we afterwards reserved one part of our
 clothes for catching the fresh water. When-
 ever a heavy shower afforded us a few
 mouthfuls of fresh water, either by catch-
 ing the drops as they fell, or squeezing
 them out of our clothes. *ib.*

87, 88, 89, 90.

Some struggled hard, and died in great
 agony : but it was not always those, whose
 strength was most impaired, that died the
 easiest, though in some cases it might be
 so. I particularly remember the following
 instances :—Mr. Wade's boy, a stout,
 healthy lad, *died early*, and almost without
 a groan ; while another of the same age,
 but of less promising appearance, held out
 much longer. The fate of these unfortu-
 nate boys differed also in another respect,
 highly deserving of notice. Their fathers
 were both in the foretop, when the boys
 were taken ill. The father of Mr. Wade's,
 hearing of his son's illness, answered, that
 "*he could do nothing*"—and left him to
 his fate. The other, when the accounts
 reached him, hurried down, and watching
 for a favourable moment, crawled on all
 fours along the weather gun wale, to his
 son, who was in the mizen rigging : by
 that time only three or four planks of the
 quarter-deck remained, just over the wea-
 ther-quarter gallery ; and to this spot the
 unhappy man led his son, making him fast
 to the rail, to prevent his being washed
 away. Whenever the boy was seized with
 a fit of reaching, the father lifted him up,
and wiped away the foam from his lips ;
and if a shower came, he made him open
 his mouth to receive the drops, *or gently*
squeezed them into it from a rag. In this
 affecting situation, both remained four or
 five days, till *the boy expired.* The unfor-
 tunate parent, as if unwilling to believe the
 fact, raised the body, *gazed wishfully at*
it, and when he could no longer entertain
any doubt, watched it in silence, till it was
carried off by the sea ; then wrapping him-
 self up in a piece of canvass, *sunk down and*
rose no more, though he must have lived

Then he himself *sunk down* all dumb and
shivering,
And gave no signs of life, save his *limbs*
quivering.

94.

*About this time a beautiful white bird,
Web-footed, not unlike a dove in size
And plumage, (probably it might have err'd
Upon its course) pass'd off before their eyes,
And tried to perch, although it saw and*
heard

The men within the boat, and in this guise
It came and went, and *flutter'd round them*
till

Nightfell: this seem'd a better omen still.

96.

"Some fancied they saw land," and some
said "No!"
*The frequent fog-banks gave them cause to
doubt—*
Some swore that they heard breakers, others
guns,
And all mistook about the latter once.

97.

As morning broke, the light wind died
away,
When he who had the watch sung out, and
swore
If 'twas not land that rose with the sun's
ray,
He wish'd that land he never might see
more;
And the rest rubb'd their eyes, and saw a
bay,
Or thought they saw, and *shap'd their*
course for shore;
For shore it was, and gradually grew
Distinct, and high, and palpable to view.

98.

And then of these *some part burst into*
tears,
And others looking with a stupid stare,
Could not yet separate their hopes from
fears,
And seem'd as if they had no further care;
While a few pray'd (the first time for
some years)—
And at the bottom of the boat there were
Asleep; they shook them by the hand and
head,
And tried to awaken them, but found them
dead.

99.

The day before, *fast sleeping on the*
water,
They found a turtle of the hawkbill kind,
And by good fortune, gliding softly, caught
her,
Which yielded a day's life.

104.

The shore look'd wild, without a trace of
man,
And girt by formidable waves; but they
Were mad for land, and thus their course
they ran,
Tho' *right a-head* the *roaring* breakers lay:

two days longer, as we judged, from the
quivering of his limbs, when a wave broke
over him.

Narrative of the Juno.

94.

*About this time, a beautiful white bird,
web-footed, and not unlike a dove in size
and plumage, hovered over the mast-head
of the cutter, and notwithstanding the
pitching of the boat, frequently attempted
to perch on it, and continued fluttering
there until dark. Trifling as this incident
may appear, we considered it a propitious
omen.*

Loss of the Lady Hobart packet.

96.

I found it necessary to caution the peo-
ple against being deceived by the appear-
ance of land, or calling out till they were
convinced of the reality, more especially
as *fog banks are often mistaken for land.*
Several of the poor fellows nevertheless re-
peatedly exclaimed they heard breakers,
and some the firing of guns. *ib.*

97.

At length one of them broke into an im-
moderate swearing fit of joy, which I could
not restrain, and *declared that he had never*
seen land in his life, if what he now saw
was not so. We immediately shaped our
course for it, and in about two hours, the
land was plainly seen by every one.

Loss of Centaur man of war.

98.

The joy at a speedy relief affected us all
in a most remarkable way. *Many burst into*
tears; some looked at each other with a
stupid stare, as if doubtful of the reality of
what they saw, while several were in such
a lethargic condition, that no consolation,
no animating words, could rouse them to
exertion. At this affecting period, I pro-
posed offering up our solemn thanks to
Heaven for the miraculous deliverance.
Every one cheerfully assented. I opened
my prayer book.

Loss of Lady Hobart packet.

99.

After having suffered the horrors of hun-
ger and thirst for some days, they provi-
dentially *took a small turtle whilst floating*
asleep on the surface of the water.
Narrative of the ship Thomas, of Liverpool.

104.

They discovered land *right a-head*, and
steered for it, and ran close in for the shore.
There being a very heavy surf, they en-
deavoured to turn the boat's head to it,
which, from weakness, they were unable to
complete

A reef between them also now began
To shew its boiling surf and bounding
 spray,
But finding no place for their landing better,
They ran the boat for shore, and overset
 her.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been much pleased with the sensible observations of W. P. in No. 354, p. 415, of your deservedly popular and esteemed Miscellany, on the best form of that useful instrument the spade. As your correspondent does not seem to be aware of the fact, it will give me pleasure to inform him through the medium of your pages, that a spade similar to the figure which bears that name on playing-cards, and which he describes as being used in the north of England and Scotland for raising turf, is exclusively employed in the operations of gardening and agriculture in some of the western parts of England.

It is a singular circumstance that the negroes of Western Africa have a spade of nearly a similar shape; as we find, in an engraving given of it in that portion of the entertaining series now publishing by Ackerman, under the title of *The World in Miniature*, relating to *Africa*. “It is worthy of remark,” says the editor, “that a spade, nearly resembling in shape the implement used by the negroes, is also common in some parts of our own country, for instance, Cornwall. The latter only differs from the other in this respect, that it forms a longer triangle, and it is furnished with a long straight handle, like that of the Africans. This spade, at first sight, has an uncouth appearance, but it is said to be much more convenient than the ordinary kind, especially because the length of the handle relieves the labourer from the necessity of stooping to his work, and the fatigue consequent on a continuance of that posture.”

I can bear witness myself to the correctness of these observations, and know too, that the pointed spade here spoken of is asserted to work with much greater ease than one with a square end.

AGRICOLA SURREIENSIS.

July 14th, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I IN re-reading the 32d Vol. p. 543, I am reminded of my old prejudice against Dr. Johnson, for the injury he

complete, and soon afterwards the boat upset.

*Escape in an open boat of six deserters
from the artillery at St. Helena.*

has done to the native boldness and force of our English tongue, by his manner of sounding the (a) as ai; which ought to have been a broad, or aa.

Your correspondent L. at p. 543-4, is satisfied that the Romans sounded the “a” broad, and there are many arguments for this mode of pronouncing *àtrá*, as to *a*, but not as to “i,” which should be sounded as we in England sound the word “high,” but without the aspirate.

If these two points of improvement, or rather restoration, of pronunciation, were strictly enforced, the beauty of our language in eloquence would be greatly increased.

How often have I wished many a parish clerk asleep, instead of his master, on hearing the finical sound of “*Aimen*”—how have my ears been grated with the sound of *I cain’t*, instead of *cannot*. A minister was pronouncing, a few days since, *Aibel* for *Abel*; *Laimech* for *Lamech*; *Jaipheth* for *Japheth*; *Aishur* for *Ashur*; *Aibraham* for *Abraham*. I wished Dr. Johnson had felt the same sensations that I did, he would have corrected his Grammar and Dictionary, I am sure. To enumerate the injuries our language sustains by this one radical error, would occupy half a volume of your Magazine.

19th June, 1821. PHILOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU and your readers, I feel no doubt, are particularly obliged by the communication of your intelligent correspondent *Warminsteriensis*; but as he has not been sufficiently explicit upon some points, I hope, for my curiosity, he will answer the following questions:

1. Can your correspondent assign any reason for the “Fair Quaker” being sometimes called *Wheeler* and sometimes *Lightfoot*?

2. What was the motive that induced Miss Chudleigh to offer a “considerable sum of money” to Isaac Axford, on his marrying Hannah Lightfoot?

3. When and where did the marriage take place, of Hannah Lightfoot, a quaker, to I. Axford, and where is the evidence

dence that she was the same quaker who lived at the corner of St. James's-market, and was admired by Prince George?

4. Where was she carried off from in the coach and four?

5. Where and at what time was the law suit?

6. Did Mr. Bartlett succeed in his suit, and if not, *why*?

7. Is Mr. Bartlett living, and where?
BRENTFORDIENSIS.

Brentford, July 12th, 1821.

**** Another correspondent writes to the following effect:—*

Isaac Axford never cohabited with her. She was taken away from the church door the same day they were married, and he never heard of her afterwards.

Miss Chudleigh (the late Duchess of Kingston) was the agent employed to get Isaac to marry her, with a promise of a small sum of money. Isaac was then a shopman to Bolton, the grocer, on Ludgate Hill, and she lived with her father and mother at the corner of St. James's-market, and the King frequently saw her at the shop door as he drove by in going to and from Parliament, &c. &c.

A Mr. Perryn, of Knightsbridge, was a relation of hers, and at his death left her forty pounds a year, which Isaac had.

Axford presented a petition to the King himself about her, in the park, on his knees, as directed, but obtained but little redress.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your readers can and will answer the following query, they will contribute towards the accomplishment of an important scientific object.

What is the temperature (upon a monthly, weekly, or daily average, for the whole year) of Monterrey, on the NW. coast of America, or any place within five degrees of Monterrey; what is the temperature in the eastern parts of New Zealand; of the island of Otaheite, or Eimeo; of Accra, upon the Gold Coast; or of the country about the River Columbia; likewise upon the NW. coast of America? If these observations were stated in a detailed form, or if the height of the thermometer at different times of the day were noticed, it would be preferred.

If any of your readers could furnish a

memoir upon the harbours, bays, and rivers of New Zealand, it would oblige many of your readers.

ΔΩΣ.

July 7th, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*On the PRACTICABILITY of ABOLISH-
ING WAR.*

IT seems to have been long settled as an incontrovertible maxim, that war is now inevitable, and that all attempts to banish it from the earth are not only fruitless but extravagant. We are still told, that a state of warfare is even natural to man—that the experience of all ages and nations, and the authority of all history, sacred and profane, demonstrate that it is unavoidable—that the true character of the human race is only to be sought for in the records of their kind, and that as no age nor people have been exempt from this calamity, so it must decisively follow that it is inherent in our very nature, and is consequently irremediable.

If, however, we may be allowed to examine this maxim, so positively asserted, and so generally allowed, we shall find great reason to doubt its stability. Wars, on the contrary, in particular instances, are frequently avoided; and it may be asserted, with truth, that there never was a war amongst civilized states, which by calm and temperate discussion might not have been prevented. In affairs, even of the highest importance, there is always a moment of decision, in which the metal yet glows on the anvil, and receives any form that is given to it. Wars depend upon moral causes, and are influenced by moral considerations. The proof that wars have, in numerous cases, been avoided, affords a presumption that they might have been avoided in all, and cannot, therefore, be justly pronounced natural. Whether there shall be wars or not, depends upon the temper and dispositions of mankind, and the intellectual and moral attainments of those upon whom the decision may chance to rest.

If we are asked how wars are to be prevented, let us ask how wars are terminated when they are once begun. Is it not by the calm and deliberate exercise of reason and prudence? And would not these have been much better employed in preventing the conflict, than in putting an end to it after such a series of calamities had taken place?

We have, indeed, a striking instance perpetually before our eyes, that the

most

most powerful passions of our nature may be controuled by the proper exercise of the social affections, and the right use of our rational powers. Under their influence we have seen mankind unite together, and form themselves into families—we have seen families form communities, and communities constitute large governments; and this has not been accomplished by any sudden effort, but by slow and almost imperceptible gradations, according as the influence of just principles and sound sense make their way amongst mankind. And is it likely that the course of human improvement will stop here? Has Heaven prescribed this as the utmost efforts of the human faculties? Have we reconciled man to man, family to family, and province to province, so as to live in peace and security under the same government; and shall we confess our inability to proceed further at the precise point when its importance is so incalculably increased? Shall we suppress the hope that the time may arrive when the very same principles which have induced mankind to unite in society, and which have their foundation in human interests, no less than in human affections, may be extended to a still wider circle?

War is, therefore, not inevitable, but might be avoided, if mankind would consent to be restricted in public affairs within those limits of justice and moderation, to which they have already consented to submit themselves in private life. Is there in this any thing beyond the limits of the human faculties—or would it be extraordinary or unsafe in any nation that might venture to adopt it? Is it prudent to claim, in all cases, the right of judging for ourselves?—to turn a deaf ear to the arguments of our opponent—to endeavour to carry our cause either by right or wrong, and when we cannot convince him by argument, to silence him by force? What would be thought of a person who should thus conduct himself in private society? Would he not be deservedly shunned, and merit the hatred and resentment of all who knew him? If, then, the human race are to be considered as rational beings, if they are endowed with intellectual and moral faculties which elevate them above the ferocious instincts of brutes, on what greater occasion can that reason be exerted, than on such as influence the fate of nations, and involve the welfare of

the habitable globe? If we still doubt of the possibility of exciting a just abhorrence against the odious, irrational, immoral practice of war—if we conceive that *peace on earth* is only the delusive promise of weakness and superstition, let us cast our retrospect into former ages, and from seeing the enormous errors, the dangerous follies, the incredible absurdities, the sanguinary superstitions to which the human race have, at different periods, been subjected, and of which they have divested themselves, let us carry our views into futurity, and endeavour to perceive the probable consequences of a strenuous perseverance in the same course. Through successive ages, the existence, the genealogies, the freaks, the follies, and the crimes of the Pagan deities were the subjects of universal belief, admiration, and respect.

By the rites and dogmas of a superstitious mythology, the intellect of the northern nations was bound in a still more terrific chain; yet these, after having retained their influence through successive ages, have passed away so completely, that it might almost be doubted whether they had ever been so universally established, were it not for some remains in art, in language, and in manners, which serve to occupy the curiosity of the present day. As we trace the descent of ages, we perceive other abuses, not, indeed, of such universal extent, but sufficient to excite the reprobation, the aversion, or the wonder of our own times. The degrading submission of emperors and kings to the Papal See; the absurd pretensions and atrocious cruelties of the inquisition; the superstitious belief in judicial astrology, witches, and supernatural agency,—the abominable traffic in our fellow men,—all these have, in their turns, exercised an absolute control over public opinion, and it would not only have been considered as irrational, but would in many cases have been unsafe, to have attempted to demonstrate their absurdity. And to what are we indebted for the clearer lights which we now enjoy? Has it not been by the diffusion of purer principles in religion, in morals, and in philosophy—by the fair exercise of the rational powers, the lessons of experience, and the dictates of common sense? When we look back on these events, where is the folly or the improbability, in supposing that nations and states may in time perceive the wickedness, inutility,

inutility, and pernicious consequences of war, and may adopt measures amongst themselves for accommodating their differences, removing the causes of contention, and securing the weaker from the stronger by regulations similar to those by which the first independent inhabitants of the earth bound themselves together in a common law.

In order to accomplish this important and salutary object, all that is requisite is, to instruct, to elevate, and to enlighten the public mind until it wills it. No sooner will that take place, than the means will speedily be found for substituting the pacific authority of *all* for the violence and injustice of *any*; for establishing the dominion of reason over that of force, and enabling us to speak without hyperbole when we mention *the civilized world*. That in the course of events, and perhaps at no great distance, a time will arrive when war and bloodshed, as now engaged in and practised, will be abrogated and prevented, it would be treason to humanity to doubt; and that this enormous and inveterate abuse—the curse of ages and the devourer of nations—will be consigned even to deeper execration than *any* of those to which we have before referred, may equally be presumed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XXIV.

Dov'ape susurrando

Nei mattutini albori

Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

ANGELO POLIZIANO.

PETRARCH died in 1374; Boccaccio in the year following; and the splendid dawn of Italian literature was suddenly overcast. The succeeding century was a period of discord and agitation, and the peaceful labours of the muses were suspended by the tumults of intestine war. At length the storms of political contention ceased, the last struggle of the Italian republics for liberty subsided, and the fair flowers of poetry began to peep forth in the genial sunshine of the petty courts which arose upon their ruins. One of the first harbingers of the season of revival, was the subject of our present memoir, Angelo Poliziano, or Politian, as he is usually called by English writers. He derived his name from

the place of his birth, Monte Pulciano, (*Mons Politianus*) in the territory of Florence, and was sent to that city at an early age for education. The facility with which he acquired the learned languages, and his extraordinary progress in classical literature, soon raised him into distinction, and recommended him to the notice of the Medici family, who, having rendered themselves masters of the republic, sought to give eclat to their new sovereignty by a munificent patronage of arts and sciences. Lorenzo appointed him his librarian, entrusted him with the education of his children, and made him an inmate of his own house—much to the annoyance of his wife, who complained bitterly of his ill temper, unamiable manners, and monstrous nose. *Smisurato** is the epithet applied to it by his biographer. When we add that his neck was also awry, we shall be disposed to think the lady's aversion in some degree excusable; but the philosopher maintained his post in despite of her, till the death of his patron, which was soon followed by his own. Personal deformity is usually found to have an injurious effect upon the character. In vain do those who are afflicted with it seek to rescue themselves from unmerited opprobrium by intellectual distinction. The eminence to which they thus raise themselves only renders them more sensible to the ridicule with which they are assailed by envy or inconsideration; while the respect which they obtain from men of more cultivated minds, affords them little consolation when considered as dictated by good breeding and courtesy, rather than as the spontaneous result of natural feeling.

Politian affords a striking illustration of this remark. Though renowned for his erudition—though patronised and courted by the first men of the age, he could not endure the scurrilities with which his literary antagonists, in default of more legitimate weapons, attacked him. Instead of treating them with contempt, he condescended to the same disgraceful warfare. He lost his dignity and his temper; he became irritable and discontented; and his mind preying upon itself, he fell, soon after the death of his illustrious protector, into a state of nervous dejection, from which he never recovered, and which terminated his life in 1494, at the early age of forty.

* Immense, immeasurable.

But whatever may have been the deficiencies of his person, or of his temper, as a scholar and a poet he claims the first rank. His "Orpheus" is one of the most beautiful, as well as the earliest, specimens of the Italian drama; and the "Stanzas" which he wrote in celebration of the prize won by Julian de Medicis, at a tournament, have served as a model for the more finished,

but not more graceful, compositions of Ariosto and Tasso.

As these productions are comparatively little known in this country, we shall make some extracts from the originals, "done into English" with as much fidelity as the trammels of verse have permitted our "unlettered muse" to attain.

DESCRIPTIVE PASSAGES, *extracted from the "STANZAS."*

RITORNO DI PRIMAVERA.

Zefiro già di bei fioretti adorno,
Avea da' monti tolta ogni pruina:
Avea fatto al suo nido già ritorno
La stanca rondinella peregrina;
Risonava la selva intorno intorno
Soavemente all'ora mattutina:
E l'ingegnosa pecchia al primo albore
Giva predando or uno or altro fiore.

LA SERA.

Or poi che'l sol sue rote in basso cala,
E da quest'arbor cade maggior l'ombra,
Già cede al grillo la stanca cicala,
Già il rozzo zappator del campo sgombra;
E già dall' alte ville il fumo esala;
La villanella all' uom suo il desco ingom-
bra;
Omai riprenderò mia via più corta:
E tu lieto ritorna alla tua scorta.

LA NOTTE.

La notte, che le cose ci nasconde,
Tornava ombrata di stillato ammanto;
E'l Rosignuol sotto l' amate fionde
Cantando ripetea l' anteo pianto.
Ma sola a' suoi lamenti Eco risponde;
Ch' ogni altro augel quitato avea già il
canto.
Dalla Cimmeria val uscian le torme,
De sogne negri con diverse forme.

L' ALBA.

Tempo era quando l' alba s' avvicina,
E divien fosca l' aria, ov' era bruna;
E già il carro stellato Icaro inchina,
E par nil volto scolorir la Luna.
La rondinella sopra il nido allegra
Cantando salutava il nuovo giorno;
E già de' sogni la compagna negra
A sua spelonca avea fatto ritorno.*

LAUDE DELLA VITA RURALE.†

Quanto è più dolce! quanto è più sicuro!
Seguir le fere fuggitive in caccia
Fra boschi antichi fuor di fossa o muro,
E spiar lor covil per lunga traccia

* The latter part of this description commences another stanza.

† The poet in the preceding verses has been depicting the solitudes and perils of love.

THE RETURN OF SPRING.

The Zephyr, now, with flowers adorned,
Had chased the mountain frosts away:
The wandering swallow had returned
To build again her nest of clay;
The woodland echoed all around
With carols sweet at morning hour:
Th' ingenious bee was early found
On busy wing from flower to flower.

EVENING.*

But see! the sun declines apace,
Length'ning the shade of this fair tree;
The grasshopper's shrill song doth cease;
The labourer homeward plods his way.
The city smoke begins to rise,
The cottage wives the meal prepare;
You to your train must hence arise,
I to my neighbouring cot repair.

NIGHT.

Now night with all-concealing shade,
Returned arrayed in starry veil;
The nightingale beneath the glade
Renewed her ancient, plaintive wail.
Hushed was each other tuneful sound,
Echo alone returned her cries;
While from Cimmerian vale profound
Dark dreams of various form arise.

MORNING.

The softening shade, the dubious light,
Proclaimed the fast-approaching dawn;
The waning stars, the moon less bright,
Began to fade before the morn.
The swallow, twittering from her nest,
Saluted blithe the new-born day;
The visions dark that night infest,
To gloomy caves fled swift away.

RURAL PLEASURES.

How much more safe! how much more
sweet!
In ancient woods to ply the chase;
To urge the game on courser fleet,
Or to their secret coverts trace!

* This stanza is addressed to Julian, the hero of the poem, by a nymph whom he meets with in hunting, of whom he becomes enamoured, and with whom, of course, he passes a very pleasant day.

Veder la valle, e 'l colle, e l' aer puro,
 L' erbe, i fior, l' acqua viva, chiara, e
 ghiaccia!
 Udir gli augci soernar, rimbombar l' onde
 E dolce al vento mormorar le fronde!

Quanto giova a mirar pender da un 'erta
 Le capre, e pascere questo e quel virgulto;
 E 'l montanaro all' ombra più conserta
 Destar la sua zampogna, e 'l verso in-
 culto!

Veder la terra di pomi coperta,
 Ogni arbor da' suo' frutti quasi occulto;
 Veder cozzar monton, vacche mugghiare,
 E le biade ondeggjar come fa il mare!

Or delle pecorelle il rozzo mastro
 Si vede alla sua torma aprir la sbarra:
 Poi quando muore lor col suo vincastro,
 Dolce è a notar come a ciascuna garra:
 Or si vede il villan domar col rastro
 Le dure zolle, or maneggiar la marra:
 Or la contadinella, scinta, e scalza,
 Star con l' oche a filar solto una balza.

In cotal guisa già l' antiche genti
 Si crede esser godute al secol d' oro.

T' enjoy the hill, the dale, the breeze,
 The crystal stream with verdure crowned;
 The murmuring wave, the whispering
 trees,
 And woodlands warbling all around.

To hear the mountaineer's rude lay,
 Who pipes, embowered in thickest shade,
 While goats on cliffs aerial play,
 And flocks disport along the mead:
 Or Autumn's stores from every bough
 Bestrew the ground, and bend each tree;
 While in the vale the heifers low,
 And waving corn depicts the sea.

Or when the shepherd, rough with toil,
 Drives from the fold his fleecy care,
 'Tis pleasant then to mark the while
 How each his well-known voice doth hear.
 While to the labours of the soil
 The peasants with their spades repair,
 And country girls, with spinning-wheel;
 Their poultry tend beside the hill.

Such was the life, 'tis thought, of old,
 Our fathers led in days of gold.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your correspondents having favoured us with the etymon of the word *Saracen*, perhaps he will not object to afford any information he may possess concerning the etymon and application of the word *hour*. I have read that the word is *ghuree* in Chaldee, and that it denotes, to declare, to tell, one notice or declaration; and also the number of strokes on a bell, to be given at certain intervals during the continuance of a watch by night or by day. Also, some writers mention that in some parts of India are dials with each twelfth of a day divided into three parts, each called *ghuree*, having, according to the season, from *twenty* to *twenty-four* minutes of our reckoning; and therefore, that when we read of Daniel being astonished *one hour*, the probability is, that he was in that state one *ghuree*, one such division of time, equal to about twenty minutes; and likewise of Tobit, being prostrate about *two hours*, the Chaldee mentions *three ghurees*, perhaps a little more duration than one of our hours. The early Hebrews marked the *day* by four divisions, morning, noon, first evening, and second evening; and the *night* by night, midnight, and morning watch. But the Romans and Greeks, dividing the night into four *watches*, the Jews followed their method, and also divided the day into twelve equal parts, called *hours*, each equal in duration to the

other, but varying in reference to the different seasons; the twelve divisions of the long days much exceeding in length those of the short days. The first hour commenced at sun-rise, (corresponding to our six o'clock at the equinox;) the third hour ended at our nine o'clock; and the sixth hour at every season corresponded to noon.

If we view the word *hour* as of northern origin, as connected *cor*, *vor*, *oris*, a word, or *ora*, the mouth, we see some reference to its application in Chaldee. Any testimony *viva voce* is called *oral*, what is by the mouth told, mentioned, or promulgated. The word *hour*, in this application, signifies the *telling* what division of time is made, and what remains in future; and this *telling* may be effected various ways besides the mouth, as by strokes on a bell, calls from a bird, parts of a tune played, and any other way deemed adequate by mechanical genius. The *index* on the face of the time-piece, chronometer, clock, or watch, points to or indicates the precise part of such division; but in my opinion, in strictness of application, *hour* implies some sensitive method of denoting only the divisions. In some manufactories that employ steam-engines, a piece of mechanism, called a steam clock, is moved by the engine, to indicate the quantum of motion compared with a time-piece, nigh; but I do not remember hearing its divisions called hours. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On DISORDERS of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, attended with PAIN in the RIGHT SIDE.

AT no period were liver complaints, and disorders of the digestive organs in general, more universally talked of, and more frequently met with, than at the present time. The latter occurs every day, but the former are much less frequent than is generally imagined; for when disorder of the stomach and first intestine is of such a nature and severity as to occasion pain in the right side, that is, in the region of the liver, it is no uncommon practice for medical men to declare it a liver disease, and to treat it as such. When a patient afflicted with loss of appetite, sickness, difficulty of breathing, furred tongue, pain in the region of the liver, or in both sides, accompanied with depression of spirits, emaciation, and debility, applies to a medical practitioner for advice, he is commonly told he has a liver complaint; and active purges, bleeding from the seat of pain, or the system at large, with mercurials, in small or large doses, are prescribed for his relief. But a very considerable majority of these cases either remain nearly stationary under such treatment, or what is much more common, are aggravated by it. For there is no disorganization in the structure of the liver, but simply a disorder of its functions, consequent upon weakness and disorder of the stomach and intestines, which are the chief seats of the complaint. The liver is intimately connected with the stomach; when disordered, it sympathises with it, whence results the pain in the right side, which the patients rarely fail to complain of, and which is usually considered to indicate the propriety and necessity of blood-letting, blisters, &c. Sometimes severe pain is felt in both sides, in the region of the stomach, as well as of the liver, but it is more frequent in the latter only; and this is not because the liver is principally affected, but because its peculiar texture renders it more susceptible of pain than the stomach, when disordered.

This kind of disorder of the digestive viscera, is oftener met with in women than in men. Many females complain of the pain in the side, and back, as the most afflicting symptom, which frequently gives the sensation of smarting and burning. It never fails to be aggravated by venæsection, and other weakening measures, while it is as con-

stantly relieved by the use of a tonic aperient at night, and a strengthening medicine in the day. To strengthen the stomach, and excite into it a healthy secretion of its juices, the nitric acid is an admirable medicine. It may be given in doses of six or eight drops, three times a day, in a wine glass of water, and is far superior to preparations of steel, or any other tonic with which I am acquainted.

Every person of observation is aware that it is by no means unusual for the detraction of blood to be recommended for a long continued pain in the side, and if this fails to afford permanent benefit, active mercurials are administered, under the supposition of there being some disease in the liver. But the ideas of pain, and inflammation, are too often unjustly associated, and lead to an unscientific and injurious treatment. Long continued and severe pain may be experienced in the right side, and it may be increased by pressure, without the existence of disease; and when disease does follow, it will be removed, if a removal is practicable, not by bleeding, and purging, but by the aperient tonic plan before spoken of. Derangement in the functions of a viscus is easily induced, but disease, which is a disorganization of its structure, is not so readily assumed as many persons conceive, and when induced, it may be justly doubted whether venæsection, and bringing the constitution under the influence of mercury, be either safe or judicious. I believe, with one of the most eminent surgeons of our day, that the soothing plan of treating diseases, is the best. Mercury and blood-letting, especially the former, have done more harm than ever they will do good. Only a few weeks since, a respectable young female, afflicted with the symptoms before detailed, was treated with large doses of mercury for a *liver complaint*, and died in a state of salivation; and I am well persuaded that the number of females in both high and low life, who have their constitutions irreparably injured by such debilitating measures, is not small.

Very lately three cases of the complaint here considered have come under my notice, all attended, more or less, with the symptoms before recorded. They had been treated, before I saw them, with leeches, blisters, bleeding from the arm, &c. and all were aggravated by it; afterwards, a gentle aperient at night, and the nitric acid in the

the day was taken, from which they were immediately relieved, and gradually recovered. One of them was a young woman twenty-seven years of age, who was troubled with excruciating pain in the back and sides, and alarming difficulty of breathing; the eyes were surrounded with very dark circles, and her complexion was sallow. A physician prescribed active purges in the day, and six leeches and a blister to the side at night; next morning such frequent faintings occurred, and so great a degree of debility ensued, as confined her to her bed for a fortnight, and excited considerable apprehension for her recovery. After a time she tried the nitric acid, &c. with immediate and permanent benefit; no longer complaining of difficulty of breathing, or pain. In no case I have witnessed, did this plan appear so strikingly superior to the other, as in this: and there is reason to believe that the physician who attended, will in future be less precipitate in calling these maladies liver diseases, and certainly will prefer the aperient tonic plan of treatment to any other.

It is of no small importance that the public should be informed that disorder of the digestive organs, attended with severe pain in the parts where they are situated, is of very frequent occurrence, while diseased liver is comparatively rare; because many medical men seem ignorant of this fact, and the means that are often instituted to cure the latter when not existing, cannot fail to increase the former, and even to produce that disease in the liver which they were mistakingly intended to remove.

T. J. GRAHAM.

Cheltenham, June, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION through NORTH WALES,
in 1819.

(Continued from No. 355, p. 532.)

THERE are many, very many, who contemplate with ecstasy the mighty and magnificent wonders displayed over the face of the earth in never-ending variety; whose minds are elevated, and whose imaginations are delighted as they revel amidst the luxuriance that surrounds them, and who view through the happy medium of grateful pleasure the sublime and lovely productions of the Creator.

And thus whene'er

Man feels as man, the earth is beautiful.
His blessings sanctify even senseless things,

And the wide world in cheerful loveliness
Returns to him its joy. The summer air,
Whose glittering stillness sleeps within his
soul,

Stirs with its own delight. The verdant
earth,

Like beauty waking from a happy dream,
Lies smiling. Each fair cloud to him ap-
pears

A pilgrim travelling to the shrine of peace;
And the wild wave, that wantons on the
sea,

A gay though homeless stranger. Ever
blest

The man who thus beholds the golden
chain

Linking his soul to outward nature fair,
Full of the living God.

The recollection of our walk over the hills of Merionethshire, has given birth to these imperfect and perhaps gratuitous observations. Beautiful, indeed, is the scenery in that secluded and romantic district,—too beautiful for description by any but the heaven-born and rapturous poet. *We*, therefore, will not presume to pourtray it; but content ourselves with remarking, that had our good-humoured acquaintance, above alluded to, accompanied us in our ramble, his opinion of “countrified landscapes” would have experienced a powerful shock, if not a complete revolution.

After dinner, Mr. W. proposed that we should visit the monastic ruins of Vanner abbey in the evening; and after tea we repaired thither, in company with our friend and a young gentleman, a native of the town. Vanner, or as it is sometimes called, Cymmer Abbey, is about three miles from Dolgelley, and situated on the banks of the river Mowthach, near the beautiful village of Llanelltyd. It was once of considerable note, and contained many eminent persons within its walls; but now it is scarcely known to the inhabitants of the neighbouring mountains. The ruins consist of the refectory—converted into a farm-house; and what appears to have been the aisle of the church, the walls of which are very plenteously covered with ivy. At the entrance is a large and venerable plane tree, whose wide-spreading branches cast around a gloom perfectly consonant with the sacred character of the place. The east end is the most perfect, and through its thick covering of ivy may be discerned two or three lancet-shaped windows. Against the wall on the south are a few small gothic pillars, and an aperture in the wall, where

where, probably, the holy water was kept.

Vanner Abbey was founded about the year 1200, by Meredith and Griffith, sons of Cynan ab Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, for the reception of some monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the virgin. A few years after its erection, it is supposed to have been in a very flourishing condition;* but narrowly escaped total dissolution from the following circumstance: When Henry the Third marched into the principality, to carry on war against the Welsh, who had risen under their prince, the great and good Llewelyn, he resolved to attack the castle of Montgomery, then garrisoned by a strong party of the Welsh. While preparing for the siege, a monk of Vanner, who happened to be on the spot, fell into the hands of some of the royal troops, and was brought before the king, who questioned him closely as to the strength and position of the rebel army. The monk, actuated by patriotic motives, deceived the king, who determined, in consequence, to attack the castle without delay. An assault was accordingly made, and the Welsh, at the first onset, feigned a retreat to a marsh behind the fortress, whither they were eagerly and quickly pursued by the enemy, habited in the heavy and cumbersome armour of that period. As soon as the greater part of the English were fairly in the marsh, and unable on account of their armour, either speedily to extricate, or effectually to defend themselves, they were surrounded by a numerous body of rebels, and a sanguinary slaughter ensued. Henry, highly enraged at this deception, and passing the abbey a short time afterwards, ordered it to be set on fire, by which all the detached buildings were consumed, and the remainder of the pile only preserved at the earnest entreaties of the abbot, and what was infinitely more effective, the payment of three hundred marks to the monarch.

* Pennant informs us, that by a charter granted by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in 1209, it "had power over all rivers, lakes, and sea; birds, and wild beasts and tame; over all mountains, woods, things moveable and immoveable; and over all things under and over the lands so granted:" and that "it gave liberty of digging for metals and hidden treasures; all of which was done in the presence of Esau, then lord abbot, and other religious of the house."—Tours in Wales, vol. 2. p. 252. 8vo. edit.

At the general dissolution of monasteries, Vanner Abbey was valued at between fifty and sixty pounds per annum, but the only charge on it in 1553, was £6. 13s. 4d. paid to Lewis ab Thomas, supposed to have been the last abbot. Elizabeth, however, five and twenty years afterwards, granted it to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Since this period, it has gradually decayed, and the land on which it is situated is, we believe, the property of Griffith Howel Vaughan, Esq. brother to the member for the county, Sir Robert Vaughan.

Such is the brief outline of the history of Vanner Abbey—

Where sleeps the saint whose holy strains
Brought seraphs round the dying bed;
And where the warrior, who to chains
Ne'er bowed his crested head.

The spot where the ruins are situated is secluded and beautiful, and many a scene of pain and penance has it witnessed in the days of gloomy superstition and catholic tyranny. Yet how pleasing must have been the emotions excited by the holy vesper hymn of the monks, heard in the deep stillness of the evening, as it floated with the breeze down the valley, softened by the distance into a soothing but melancholy murmur. But all this hath long since passed away, and with it the austere group of the monks of Vanner. Their very names are forgotten, and the proud pile in which they dwelt is now the resting-place of the owl, the bat, and the night-hawk.

After our return from Vanner, we arranged with Mr. W. to take the first opportunity of ascending Cader Idris; after which he proposed that we should spend two or three days at Barmouth. We were much pleased with the arrangement, and rejoiced to find that our friend would be enabled to accompany us in our excursions through the country. By this we reaped the advantage of having for our *cicerone* a very skilful local antiquary, who is universally esteemed in the country, for his benevolence, affability, and well cultivated mind.

On the fourth day after our arrival at Dolgelly, we ascended Cader Idris, in company with our friend W., an agreeable party of two gentlemen, and as many ladies, from the Lion, and a guide—a shrewd, sensible fellow, strong as a mountain bull, and active as a mountain goat, good-humoured and amusing withal, and the fittest man in the

the world for the arduous but honourable occupation which he has chosen: he speaks English very well; strongly tinctured, however, with the somewhat musical brogue of the Cymry—is something of a traditional antiquary, and thinks no country so good and beautiful as his own, and none of his countrymen so wise and worthy as himself. Thus much for *Mister Richard Pugh*, the Dolgelley “guide-general.”

Our excursion to Cader was performed on horseback, but such was the uncouth cut of our palfries, that our cavalcade made but a sorry figure. But short and shagged as our ponies were, their lack of symmetry was more than compensated by their strength, patience and sure-footedness—qualities exceedingly requisite for the rugged bye-paths of Merionethshire. We commenced our ride soon after eight o'clock, and following the course of a road which wound among the hills, extending in a southern direction from the town, proceeded leisurely on our way. It was a lovely morning—cool, calm, and inspiring; not a cloud was there to dim the bright blue of the heavens, or to prevent the early beams of the sun from tinging with their golden radiance the peaks of the hills we traversed. We were all in high spirits, and rode on among the wild hills in glee and joyousness.

We viewed the green earth with a loving look,

Like us rejoicing in the gracious sky;
A voice came to us from the running brook
That seemed to breathe a grateful melody.

Then all things seem'd imbued with life
and sense,

And as from dreams with kindling smiles
to wake,

Happy in beauty and in innocence.

Six miles from Dolgelley, we arrived at the base of Cader Idris, whose majestic summit towered proud and loftily in the heaven before us. Here at a small cottage we all left our horses, the ladies excepted, and prepared for our ascent; the guide, accompanied by one of the gentlemen, leading the two horses which bore the fairest portion of our party, and the rest of us following Mr. W. up the craggy sides of the mountain. The task of ascending Cader Idris is no trifling one, more especially to those quiet personages who are not intimately versed in the art of scaling precipices, and wading more than knee-deep in the purple heather of the hills. However, notwithstanding

various mishaps and impediments, we gained the summit of the Parnassus of Cambria, in something less than two hours after we quitted our horses; and we had the pleasure, a short time afterwards, of receiving our fair companions, unhurt and scathless, and wondering greatly at the sublimity of the prospect around them. Sublime, indeed, is the scene from the summit of Cader Idris; and it more than recompensed us for the toil we had experienced in our progress to it.

Tremendous Cader! from thy towering
brow

His wildest views the mountain genius
flings.

————— Here broken cliffs
Caught at long intervals, anon a sea
Of liquid light—dark woods, and cities gay
With gleaming spires, brown moors, and
verdant vales,

In swift succession rush upon the sight.

The day was beautifully clear, and although a few fair and fleecy clouds were sailing slowly in the air above us, the pure transparency of the atmosphere below, enabled us to see to great advantage the noble prospect which our elevated situation commanded.* The scene was indeed grand, beautiful, and extensive. Mountain beyond mountain rose in the distance beneath us, and bounded the prospect in one direction, while it terminated in another in a broad expanse of ocean, which appeared like a sheet of brilliant light as it glistened in the sun-beam. Towns, villages, rivers, lakes, (of which we counted nearly twenty), and dark gloomy forests, were submitted unobscured to our view, and the surface of the earth beneath us seemed like a large and beauteous and living picture.

In restless gaze the eye of wonder darts
O'er the expanse: mountains on mountains
pil'd,

And winding bogs, and promontories huge,
Lakes and meand'ring rivers, from their
source

Traced to the distant ocean: scatter'd isles
Dark rising from the watery waste, and
seas

Dividing kingdoms.

Long did we remain gazing on the beautiful scene before us; but there were other matters to be considered. We had breakfasted early, and mid-day had long since passed by. Besides, the

* The altitude of the highest peak on Cader Idris is nearly 3000 feet above the Green at Dolgelley.

exertion of our journey, and the keen and exhilarating mountain air, had sharpened our appetites. We did not, therefore, reject a proposal made by Mr. W. that we should seek one of the numerous wells with which the mountain abounds, and by its brink discuss the contents of a basket which the guide had brought from Dolgelly.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read several curious letters of distinguished individuals, with fac-similes of their hand-writing, never before given to the public, in some of your late numbers, I am led to imagine something of a similar nature may not be wholly unacceptable. I have at present in my hands a little volume in duodecimo, published by the learned Dr. Warburton, in 1724, intitled "Miscellaneous Translations in prose and verse, from Roman Poets, Orators, and Historians." On inspecting the title page, I found this copy had belonged to the great commentator Edmund Malone. There is a little frontispiece in the beginning, exhibiting an engraving of an urn, in the centre of which is seen the Bishop's arms, and the surrounding parts in the form of a book-case, the backs of the books visible, so as at once to convey an idea of the bishop, the scholar, and the mortal. Under the coat of arms is a small inscription or motto:

"Fidelis ad Urnam,"

Underneath which again is written

Edm. Malone, et Amicorum.

and lower down, but on the same plate an observation from Menage:

"La premiere chose qu'on doit faire quand on a emprunté un livre, c'est de le lire, afin de pouvoir le rendre plutôt."—

"The first thing you ought to do when you borrow a book is to read it, that you may return it as soon as possible to the owner."

On the opposite page we find written in Malone's hand:

"This was I believe the first piece published by Dr. Warburton. His second publication was, I have heard, a small tract on *Prodigies and Miracles*, printed in 1727."

E. M. Nov. 1775.

Immediately after this follows:

"The author was son of George Warburton, attorney and town clerk, of Newark-upon-Trent, (who died in 1706) by Elizabeth, daughter of William Hobman, alderman of Newark."—"See a very curious letter in MS. at the end of this volume."

This very curious letter, accordingly

I found written on a few leaves pasted in the end of the volume. It seems chiefly to consist of a criticism on Addison's play of Cato, with the writer's remarks on his imitations, and those of many of his contemporaries. We give it as exactly as possible, with its grammatical peculiarities, from a copy of the original. It is as follows:

LETTER from MR. W. to MR. M. CONCANEN.

DEAR SIR.—Having had no more regard for those papers which I spoke of and promised to Mr. Theobald, than just what they deserved, I in vain sought for them through a number of loose papers that had the same kind of abortive birth. I used to make it one good part of my amusement in reading the English poets, those of them I mean whose vein flows regularly and constantly, as well as clearly, to trace them to their sources; and observe what oar, as well as what slime and gravel they brought down with them. Dryden, I observe, borrows for want of leisure, and Pope for want of genius; Milton out of pride, and Addison out of modesty. And now I speak of this latter, that you and Mr. Theobald may see of what kind those idle collections are, and likewise to give you my notion of what we may safely pronounce an imitation; for it is not, I presume, the same train of ideas that follow in the same description of an ancient and a modern, where nature, when attended to, always supplies the same stores, which will authorize us to pronounce the latter an imitation; for the most judicious of all poets, Terence, has observed of his own science, *Nihil est dictum quod non sit dictum prius*: for these reasons, I say, I give myself the pleasure of setting down some imitations I observed in the Cato of Addison.

Addison. A day, an hour of virtuous liberty

Is worth a whole eternity in bondage.

Act 2, scene 1.

Tully. Quod si immortalitas consequetur presentis periculi fugam, tamen es majus ea fugienda ope videretur, quo diuturnior esset servitus.

Philipp. Or. 10.

Addison. Bid him disband his legions,
Restore the commonwealth to liberty,
Submit his actions to the publick censure,
And stand the judgment of a Roman senate,
Bid him do this, and Cato is his friend.

Tully. Pacem vult? Arma deponat, roget, deprecietur. Neminem equiorem reperiet quam me.

Philip, 5.

Addison.

Addison. ——— But what is life?
'Tis not to stalk about, and draw fresh air
From time to time ———
'Tis to be free. When Liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid and has lost its relish.

Act 3. scene 3.

Tully. Non enim in spiritu vita est :
Sed en nulla est omnino serviente.

Philipp. 10.

Addison. Remember, O my friends, the
laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power delivered
down
From age to age, by your renowned fore-
fathers,
O never let it perish in your hands.

Act 3. sc. 5.

Tully. Hanc (libertatem scilt) retinente
quæso, quirites, quam vobis, tanquam here-
ditalem, majores nostri reliquerunt.

Philip. 4.

Addison. The mistress of the world, the
seats of Empire,
The nurse of heroes, the delight of Gods.

Tully. Roma domus virtutis, imperii
dignitatis, domicilium gloriæ, luce orbis
terrarum.

De Oratore.

The first half of the 5th sc. 3d. act,
is nothing but a transcript from the 9th
book of Lucan, between the 300 and the
700 lines. You see by this specimen
the exactness of Mr. Addison's judg-
ment, who wanting sentiments worthy
of the Roman Cato, sought for them in
Tully and Lucan. When he would
give his subject those terrible graces
which Dion Hallicar complains he
could find no where but in Homer, he
takes the assistance of our Shakespeare,
who in his Julius Cæsar has painted
the conspirators with a pomp and terror
that perfectly astonishes. Hear our
British Homer :

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the int'rim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream.
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in Council, and the state of man
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
The nature of an insurrection.

Mr. Addison has thus imitated it.
O, think what anxious moments pass be-
tween
The birth of plots, and their last fatal
periods!
O, 'tis a dreadful interval of time,
Filled up with horror all, and big with
death.

I have two things to observe on this
imitation: 1. the decorum this exact
master of propriety has observed. In
the conspiracy of Shakespeare's descrip-
tion, the fortunes of Cæsar and the
Roman Empire were concerned. And
the magnificent circumstances of

"The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in Council."
is exactly proportioned to the dignity
of the subject. But this would have
been too great an apparatus to the de-
sertion of Syphax and the rape of Sem-
pronius, and therefore Mr. Addison
omits it.

2. The other thing more worth our
notice is, that Mr. A. was so greatly
moved and affected with the pomp of
S.'s description, *that instead of copying
his author's sentiments, he has, before
he was aware, given us only the marks
of his own impressions on the reading
him.*

For,

"O, 'tis a dreadful interval of time,
Filled up with horror all, and big with
death.

are but the affections raised by such
lively images as these.

———— "All the int'rim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream."

And

"The state of man, like to a little kingdom,
suffers then

The nature of an insurrection.

Again, when Mr. Addison would
paint the softer passions, he has re-
course to Lee, who certainly had a
peculiar genius that way. Thus his
Juba

"True, she is fair, O how divinely fair!"
coldly imitates Lee, in his Alex: thus,
"Then he would talk: Good Gods, how
he would talk!"

I pronounce the more boldly of this,
because Mr. A. in his 39th specimen
expresses his admiration of it. My
paper fails me, or I should now offer to
Mr. Theobald an objection against
Shakespear's acquaintance with the
ancients, as it appears to me of great
weight, and as it is necessary he should
be prepared to obviate all that occur on
that head; but some other opportunity
will present itself. You may now,
Sir, justly complain of my ill manners
in deferring till now, which should
have been first of all acknowledged
due to you, which is my thanks for all
your favours when in town, particu-
larly for introducing me to the know-
ledge of those worthy and most inge-
nious gentlemen that made up our last
night's conversation.

I am, Sir, with all esteem,
Your most obliged friend
and humble servant,
W. WARBURTON.

Newark, Jan. 2, 1726.

(The superscription is thus.)

For

Mr. M. Concanen, at
Mr. Woodward's, at the
Halfe-moon in Fleet-streete.

London.

The foregoing letter was found about the year 1750, by Dr. Gawin Knight, first librarian to the British Museum, in fitting up a house which he had taken in Crane-court, Fleet-street. The house had, for a long time before, been let in lodgings, and, in all probability, Concanen had lodged there. The original letter has been many years in my possession, and is here most exactly copied, with its several little peculiarities in grammar, spelling, and punctuation.

M. A.

April. 30, 1766.

This memorandum is followed by an additional annotation, with which the MS. concludes:

"The above is copied from an indorsement of Dr. Mark Akenside, as is the preceding letter from a copy which was lent to me by George Stevens, esq. which copy he had transcribed from one given by Dr. Akenside to Thos. Tyrwhitt, esq. All the peculiarities above mentioned are here carefully retained.

EDMOND MALONE.

London, March 15, 1778.

Should this MS. prove to be an unpublished letter of the celebrated Dr. Warburton, I am sure you will have pleasure in giving it to the public.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER from the NORTHERN STATES
of AMERICA.

Merrimac, county of Hillsborough,
State of New Hampshire.

AT length I take my pen to write to you from this side of the ocean. I did not write before as I wished to give you all the information I could. We left Northampton on the 18th of June, and after a disagreeable voyage on the canal in Pickford's boat, we arrived at Liverpool, took lodgings till the 1st of July, and then went on board the ship Wallace, Captain Hickney, for Boston. At the end of forty days we were only half way on our voyage, our provisions nearly exhausted, and the crew also upon short allowance. The eldest child I did not expect to live a day; the two youngest were scalded by the upsetting of a kettle of coffee running under them as they sat on deck; all frequently crying for victuals and water, and scarcely any to

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give them. I had nothing several days but a little biscuit which the men gave us out of their scanty allowance, and the cook's slush (pot liquor.) A porpoise we caught made all hands sick; besides these we saw a few whales; but in our greatest distress, we happily met some British transports from Quebec with a regiment on board; from one of these we got some provision, and now depended upon catching some cod on the Newfoundland banks, but unfortunately we took but one. After being sixty days at sea we landed at Boston Sep. 7. When I left Boston with Mr. P. in a chaise, I was delighted with the appearance of the country; the thousands of apple-trees, loaded with fruit, the ground covered with wind-falls, and hogs eating, I was almost inclined to get out and fill the chaise with these apples. Small waggons from fifty to 70 tons are in common use here. At Hollis I worked for Mr. Paul, and resided in a house which he had formerly occupied; but not liking this place and having a number of invitations, we left it to go to Merrimac in November. We have now a comfortable dwelling and two acres of ground planted with potatoes, Indian corn, melons, &c. I have two hogs, one ewe and a lamb; cows in the spring were as high as thirty-three dollars, but no doubt I shall have one in the fall. Half my land, which was wood, I have cleared this spring. I have now a great deal of work at my trade; have kept one man in the house a considerable time, and have turned several customers away. Next year I hope to save something worth while: but as money is scarce, we have what we want in lieu of it. Most people pay in kind, and this is generally the way in the newly settled places. Labourers get a dollar per day, and 75 cents in winter. To form a just idea of this country, you must consider that 200 years ago it was all wood; a man buys three or four hundred acres of land; the neighbours turn to and build him a log house about 24 feet square; here he lives till he can clear land enough to maintain a family. He may next build a barn, stable, &c. and if industrious he may build a good frame house clap boarded, all of wood, excepting the brick chimney; another does the same, and thus you find all the country covered, not with villages, but single houses scattered over it. Thus our town is reckoned twelve miles by six, with

Q

about

about 1000 inhabitants; here are five stores, a meeting, a tavern, a lawyer, a blacksmith, a ferry house, and myself a shoe-maker. The river Merrimac, about sixty rods wide, runs from north to south in front of our house: it is navigable for flat-bottomed boats, with locks at the fall for thirty miles; and a canal is cut from it near Newbury Port to Boston. There is a great deal of traffic upon the Merrimac; in the winter from 50 to 100 sleighs pass from Vermont in the upper part of this state to Boston, with dead hogs, pork, butter, cheese, &c. and load back with store goods. They have generally two horses, and travel forty miles a day with a ton weight; the sleighs used for pleasure instead of chaises, are very handsome. The winters are very long and cold: the rivers are frozen from November till May, and the snow upon an average is two feet deep. The air is generally clear, and the cold steady; for a few days I observed the thermometer 24 degrees below zero. Upon such nights a person's hair, the blankets on the bed, &c. look as white as if they had been powdered. During winter the farmers slide their timber and fire wood to the rivers, attend their cattle, &c. The common drink is cyder, their dram rum, the latter a great evil to the Yankees. They generally barrel beef in the fall, and pork in the winter, for the year's use; much fish is eaten in summer; the bread is sometimes rye and Indian corn. They have but three meals a day, but these are hearty ones: for breakfast, fried meat, vegetables, toast, cakes, biscuits, tea, coffee, chocolate, butter, cheese, &c. They say they don't like pot-luck (boiled victuals) and seldom have a meal without a pye baked on plates; in short it takes twice as much to keep a Yankee as it would to support a common Englishman, but the people of Boston live more like the English than any of the Americans. Boston is the great mart for all the Northern States, and in a few years will be the largest manufacturing town in America, especially as a dam has been formed three miles long, and broad enough for buildings on each side, from the old town to the main land, This is a turnpike road, and here they work silk mills by the tide at all times. Now for the principal question: I assure you I have made every possible enquiry, and can safely invite you to this happy country; there can be no doubt of a steady active per-

son doing well, especially a man conversant in business as you are, and in possession of a little property; you have many distressing accounts in England, but is it strange that a person should be distressed who lands in a strange country without a farthing? and some expect miracles, others use no perseverance, and sink under their troubles. I could have sent you a distressing letter, when I had no money, no tools, no furniture, and a child extremely ill; but no, I would not—I went into the woods, felled a tree, made my lasts, went to a smith's, made my tools, and, strange as you may think it, turned out such boots as the people here never saw before. Bring all the furniture you can, in a ship direct from London, and if you are a steerage passenger, lay in 68 days provision or more. T. HANDS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a LADY
(*Mrs. Philips, wife of an English Missionary,*) at BATAVIA, to her
Friend at BATH.

April 5, 1820.

WE are now at Ryswick, about three miles from Batavia, which renders our situation more healthy; for my part I have not yet felt the heat more oppressive here than upon a hot summer's day in England, and in some parts of the day it is even cooler. This is owing to the west or *wet* monsoon, which generally commences about the end of November, and continues till March or April. During this season the inhabitants are exposed to sharp winds and violent torrents of rain. Thunder storms, accompanied with vivid lightning, are very frequent, especially towards the close of the monsoon. Batavia is very fertile; the whole year is one perpetual spring; the interior is quite the garden of the east; fruit is abundant, but few are equal in flavour with that produced in England.

Our house is surrounded with cocoa nut trees and plantains, two of the standing fruits of the country, and of the greatest importance to the natives, as with the addition of rice and salt they supply them with almost every thing which they deem the necessities of life. Cocoa-nut trees grow in almost every field around us; however the table of an European does not seem complete without a dish of boiled rice and currie, both for breakfast and dinner. We lately purchased a milch goat with a kid,

a kid for two rupees and a half, and eight fowls may be had for a rupee. Pork is not difficult to obtain, but other meat is scarce and not equal to what we have in England. The cows are very poor looking animals, and yield very little milk; goats are substitutes both for sheep and cows. Butter is extravagantly dear, and good cheese is a scarce article. Wines are moderate; the Cape wine is nine rupees the dozen. As to our situation, we reside in a house principally constructed of bamboo, in a pleasant green lane about three miles from Batavia; it is about 44 feet long and 35 wide, with a veranda before and behind. The centre is a large hall with folding doors opposite each other, which admit a free current of air; on each side is a sleeping room and a study. The walls are bamboo; the posts of teak; the floor is paved with square bricks, and the roof thatched with palm leaves. You may think it strange to hear of a house without an upstairs room, a pane of glass, or a single chimney; yet this is exactly the case, and it makes a pretty appearance. The contrast of the white walls with the green trees which surround it, gives a cheerful aspect to the whole. The sentinel tree, which presides over our gate of bamboo, is a majestic tamarind, now loaded with fruit. The front veranda looks into a garden, the back into a poultry yard. My little canary bird, my companion for fifteen thousand miles, hangs in the front veranda, and has never ceased warbling from cock-crowing till sun-set. The value of this little bird is equal to that of three houses in this country.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE public is much in the dark respecting the objects and real proceedings of certain societies which have been formed within the last few years in London, under all sorts of pretexts; and generally, with what are denominated *honorary secretaries*, at their head, which it must be confessed is a very imposing title; and would seem to indicate, that the offices implied by it are executed without emolument, and purely from patriotic motives. I fear however, that there is something in all this more than meets the eye; and that they and others with the same profession in their mouths, have only what is called the "main chance" in view.

So fully am I of this opinion, that I do not think that any individual or body of individuals could render a more useful service to the public than by devoting themselves to the ferreting out and bringing into day-light the mechanism and management, in all its ramifications, of some of these societies under the controul of their self-styled *honorary secretaries*. If it be a virtue to subscribe money to further the objects of such societies, it surely is no less a virtue to see that such money is legitimately and properly applied. It is, I believe, notorious that societies professing charitable objects, have been set on foot by individuals, the situations, circumstances, and previous habits of some of whom, would seem to mark them out as the most unfit persons as to property, responsibility and talent, that could be named for such offices. They however generally possess one indispensable requisite for such undertakings, which is, an over-weening degree of confidence in themselves, united with a large portion of cunning. Qualities, which, as daily experience proves, often leave real talent and desert, united with diffidence, in the shade.

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

The societies formed within these last few years are now so numerous, and their titles and apparent objects trenching so closely upon each other, that it really seems difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between them: or to know precisely the difference, where the objects and even the names are so nearly the same. We have "*the Houseless Destitute Society*," and "*the Houseless Poor Society*," between which it would, I apprehend, puzzle a much wiser man than I am to find out any rational distinction. Then we have "*the Society for the Suppression of Vice*;" and "*the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity*;" and "*the Constitutional Association for the Suppression of Seditious and Blasphemous Publications*;" which objects are to be accomplished, it seems, by impeding all the free motions of the press; and finally putting a gag into its mouth. The public, in the mean time, seem to be lost in amazement, and know not what to think, or how to act, under these novel combinations of persons and circumstances. Amid this chaos of objects, however, there is one thing very observable; and that is, that those societies professing to have for their objects the relief of distress,

tress, and for which such liberal contributions have been raised, seem much more intent (so far as the public have the means of knowing,) upon the punishment of vice and imposture, than the relief of distress; and the public papers are perpetually teeming with paid for paragraphs detailing their achievements in this way. The accounts inserted of the proceedings of the "*Mendicity and Houseless Poor Societies*," in the various leading papers, sufficiently witness to this fact, and which must cost these societies no small annual sum. Then we have a loose and general statement at the end of their *two month's winter campaign*, of the NUMBER of wretches to whom a night's lodging, and a meal of victuals have been afforded: which would really seem upon the face of it to be the least important feature of the expense.

And this is all that the public, or perhaps even the great body of the subscribers themselves, know of the disposition of the immense funds collected in this instance, and which are said to amount to eight or ten thousand pounds in hand, besides their large annual subscriptions. Fifty thousand meals of victuals, is evidently meant for the purpose of a grand display; for those who do not know that a meal of victuals means in this case two-pence, or three-pence, or even less, may very innocently suppose that it means a shilling, or perhaps more; a mistake which the *honorary secretary* seems to be no way anxious about correcting. In the instances of the canting and hypocritical *Societies for the Suppression of Vice*, and the misnamed *Constitutional Association* of Bridge-street, recent disclosures would seem to justify the belief that some of the active agents divide the great bulk of the outgoings among themselves; and that they are their own pay-masters and auditors, with little or no controul by the society at large. For these reasons I again repeat that a more useful service could not be rendered to the public, nor to the great body of the subscribers to such societies themselves, than for some competent person or persons to watch the operations of these societies, by bringing authentic documents of their accounts and proceedings as frequently as possible under the public inspection. SCRUTATOR.

26th July, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.
No. IX.

DON JUAN.—CANTOS III., IV., and V.

LORD BYRON again presents himself upon the public stage. The tragedy is followed up by the farce in due succession. Scarcely have the tears, shed over the doom of the unhappy Doge, been wiped from our eyes, when the noble comedian puts on his mask, and entertains us with a continuation of his serio-comic melo-dramatic harlequinade, Don Juan: assuming for himself the character of first jester or clown, and acquitting himself of his part with infinite promptitude and dexterity. As in the former cantos, he pours out a singular mixture of pathos, doggrel, wit and satire, taking a strange and almost malignant delight in dashing the laughter he has raised with tears, and crossing his finest and most affecting passages with burlesque ideas, against which no gravity is proof. Perhaps this style is the real transcript of his mind—at least if we are to believe him sincere in the apology which he offers for the offences charged against the former parts of his work.

"Some have accused me of a strange design
Against the creed and morals of the land
And trace it in this poem every line;
I don't pretend that I quite understand
My own meaning, when I would be very
fine;

But the fact is, that I have nothing
plann'd,
Unless it was to be a moment merry,
A novel word in my vocabulary."

The noble author in fact pursues this plan of making himself, or his readers, merry, with much greater steadiness than the ostensible scheme of his story. His digressions into every subject that chances to strike his fancy, and offer a fair mark for ridicule, are numerous and entertaining. Like his prototype in the pantomime, he has his jest ready for the most solemn occasions, and his box on the ear administered with hearty good will, for the gravest and most consequential personages. But a bitter truth often lurks under his best dissembled foolery. To some ears there is no jocularly in the jingle of his bells. Over the brotherhood of the lakes—indeed the notes must come, "toll, toll, through the silence of evening."

"All are not moralists, like Southey, when
He prated to the world of "Pantiso-
cracy;"

Or Wordsworth unexcised, unhired, who
then

Seasoned his pedlar poems with democ-
racy;

Or Coleridge, long before his flighty pen

Let to the Morning Post its aristocracy;
When he and Southey, following the same

path,
Espoused two partners (milliners of Bath.)"

"Such names at present cut a convict figure,
The very Botany Bay in-moral geogra-
phy;

Their loyal treason renegado vigour.

Are good manure for their more bare
biography.

Wordsworth's last quarto, by the way, is
bigger

Than any since the birth-day of typography;
A clumsy, frowzy poem, called the "Ex-
cursion,"

Writ in a manner which is my aversion."

The unlucky laureate is also darkly
shadowed forth in the character of a
Greek poet, who filled that high office
in the new establishment of Juan and
Haidée.

"And now they were diverted by their
suite,

Dwarfs, dancing girls, black eunuchs,
and a poet,

Which made their new establishment com-
plete,

The last was of great fame and liked to
shew it.

His verses rarely wanted their due feet—

And for his theme—he seldom sung
below it,

Being paid to satirise or flatter,
As the psalm says, 'inditing a good matter.'"

He praised the present, and abused the past,
Reversing the good custom of old days,

An eastern anti-jacobin at last

He turn'd, preferring pudding to no
praise.

For some few years his lot had been o'er-
cast

By his seeming independent in his lays;
But now he sung the Sultan and the Pacha
With truth like Southey, and with verse
like Crashaw.

He was a man who had seen many changes
And always changed as true as any
needle,

His polar star being one which rather
ranges,

And not the fixed—he knew the way to
wheedle:

So vile he 'scaped the doom which oft
avenges;

And being fluent, (save indeed when
fee'd ill,)

He lied with such a fervour of intention—
There was no doubt he earn'd his laureate
pension.

But he had genius—when a turucoat has it;
The "vates irritabilis" takes care

That without notice few full moons shall
pass it;

Even good men like to make the public
stare;—

But to my subject.

His animadversions on the author of
the "Vision of Judgment," or, as it
has been aptly parodied, "The Vision
of Want of Judgment," do not termi-
nate here. It forms one of his most
fertile subjects—another topic, as we
ought naturally to expect from his own
unhappy experience, is the sober insti-
tution of wedlock, which finds little
favour in his eyes. Some nice-nerved
readers have, we believe, been scan-
dalized at the levity of his strictures;
but it is only fair to observe that the
marriage yoke has time out of mind
been a legitimate butt; and we have
no manner of apprehension that the
sarcasms and buffoonery of the noble
writer will either disturb the harmony
of connubial life, or prevent one Bene-
dick from becoming a married man.

'Tis melancholy and a fearful sign

Of human frailty, folly, also crime,

That love and marriage rarely can combine,
Although they both are born in the same

clime;
Marriage from love, like vinegar from
wine—

A sad sour, sober beverage—by time
Is sharpened from its high celestial flavour
Down to a very homely household savour.

There's doubtless something in domestic
doings,

Which forms, in fact, true love's anti-
thesis;

Romances paint at full length people's
wooings,

But only give a bust of marriages;
For no one cares for matrimonial cooings,

There's nothing wrong in a connubial
kiss:

Think you, if Laura had been Petrarch's
wife,

He would have written sonnets all his life?

The only two that in my recollection
Have sung of heaven and hell, or mar-
riage, are

Dante and Milton, and of both the affection
Was hapless in their nuptials, for some
bar

Of fault or temper ruin'd the connection:
(Such things, in fact, it don't ask much
to mar,)

But Dante's Beatrice and Milton's Eve
Were not drawn from their spouses, you
conceive.

Some persons say that Dante meant theo-
logy

By Beatrice, and not a mistress—I,
Although my opinion may require apology,
Deem this a commentator's phantasy,

Unless,

Unless, indeed, it was from his own knowledge he

Decided thus, and show'd good reason why ;

I think that Dante's more abstruse ecstasies Meant to personify the mathematics."

The spirit of these passages will give our readers a pretty correct idea of the cynical *sorties* in which the poet delights to indulge. And, in truth, we see no reason for visiting him with a very heavy penalty of indignation, if he ventures to speak of human beings and human affairs in this strain of bitter sarcasm. Compare these cantos with the works of Swift. There is nothing in them which presents our nature in so degraded and disgusting a point of view as the latter laboured to place it in. His works are a tissue of wit, misanthropy, and something coarser, yet he was a dignitary of the church, and of unimpeached character. And why not allow his jest to Lord Byron? Must the metropolitan law society be put into a flame, because he speaks "of that sublime of rascals, the attorney?" or because in describing a Greek pirate, he calls him "a sea-attorney?" and again, unwilling to abandon so capital a hit, "a sea-solicitor?" Or must Miss Edgeworth or Lady Morgan resent it as a personal affront, when his Lordship comically talks of "the intensity of blue?"

The personal narrative of the hero of these pages may be condensed into a few lines. We may as well briefly recapitulate the story of the former cantos. Don Juan, the rising hope of a noble Spanish family, was carefully educated by his widowed mother; but being seduced at a very early age into an amour with a lady of rank, was sent on the grand tour, and for that purpose embarked at a sea port. The vessel suffers shipwreck, and the horrors endured by the unhappy crew are detailed with a fidelity and minuteness which is fully accounted for by a curious article in our last number, respecting which we shall merely observe that it forms the only substantial proof of plagiarism yet advanced against Lord Byron. Juan alone escapes, and is cast insensible upon a Greek island, the "chambers" in fact, of the sea-solicitor. He is restored to life by the cares of that respectable practitioner's daughter, Haidée; and the second canto concludes with a beautiful picture of their young and innocent loves. In the opening of the third canto, the tender

pair, on a false report of the old man's death, appear in full possession of his honors and estates, and of their own fond, ill-fated affections.

"All these were theirs, for they were children still,

And children still they should have ever been ;

They were not made in the real world to fill A busy character in the dull scene,

But like two beings, born from out a rill,

A nymph and her beloved, all unseen

To pass their lives in fountains and on flowers,

And never know the weight of human hours.

They should have lived together deep in woods,

Unseen as sings the nightingale; they were

Unfit to mix in these thick solitudes

Called social, where all vice and hatred are:

How lonely every free-born creature broods:

The sweetest song-birds nestle in a pair;

The eagle soars alone; the gull and crow

Flock o'er their carrion, just as mortals do.

Now pillow'd cheek to cheek, in loving sleep,

Haidée and Juan their siesta took,

A gentle slumber, but it was not deep,

For ever and anon a something shook

Juan, and shuddering o'er his frame would creep,

And Haidée's sweet lips murmur'd like a brook

A wordless music, and her face so fair

Stirr'd with her dream as rose-leaves with the air.

The dream of Haidée, after a variety of ugly forms, presents to her the dead body of her beloved Juan.

"And gazing on the dead, she thought his face

Faded, or altered into something new—

Like to her father's feature, till each trace

More like and like to Lambro's aspect grew—

With all his keen worn look and Grecian grace,

And starting, she awoke, and what to view?

Oh! Powers of heaven! What dark eye meets she there?

'Tis—'tis her father's fix'd upon the pair!

A minute past, and she had been all in tears,

And tenderness, and infancy: but now

She stood as one who championed human fears,

Pale, statue-like and stern, she woo'd the blow:

And tall beyond her sex, and their compeers,

She drew up to her height, as if, to show

A fairer mark; and with a fixed eye scann'd

Her father's face—but never stopped his hand.

He gazed on her, and she on him; 'twas
strange

How like they look'd! the expression
was the same;

Serenely savage, with a little change
In the large dark eye's mutual darted
flame;

For she too, was as one who could avenge,
If cause should be—a lioness, though
tame:

Her father's blood before her father's face
Boil'd up, and proved her truly of his race.

The enraged sire summons his band,
by whom Juan is cut down and borne
away; while Haidée, at the sight, bursts
a blood-vessel, and is laid by her wo-
man upon her bed of death.

"Yet she betray'd at times a gleam of sense;
Nothing could make her meet her father's
face,

Though on all other things with looks in-
tense

She gazed, but none she ever could re-
trace;

Food she refused, and raiment; no pretence
Availed for either; neither change of
place,

Nor time, nor skill, nor remedy, could give
her

Senses to sleep—the power seemed gone
for ever.

Twelve days and nights she withered thus;
at last,

Without a groan, or sigh, or glance, to
show

A parting pang, the spirit from her past:
And they who watched her nearest could
not know

The very instant, till the change that cast
Her sweet face into shadow, dull and
slow,

Glazed o'er her eyes—the beautiful, the
black—

Oh! to possess such lustre—and then lack."

We think that few will withhold
their sympathy from this affecting catas-
trophe, or refuse to drop a tear over the
fate of the lovely and unfortunate Hai-
dée, and to bid her

"Sleep well

By the sea-shore, whereon she loved to
dwell."

Over this charming creature the poet
has thrown a beauty and a fascination
which was never, we think, surpassed.
But it will be advanced that her amours
are objectionable by some fastidious
critic,

Whose face presageth snow,
Who minces virtue, and doth shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name.

If the amours of Juan and Haidée are
not pure and innocent, and detailed with
sufficient delicacy and propriety, the
tender passion may as well be struck

at once out of the list of the poet's
themes. We must shut our eyes and
harden our hearts against the master
passion of our existence: and becoming
mere creatures of hypocrisy and form,
charge even Milton himself with folly.

The arrival of the pirate gives a
strange turn to the fortunes of the
Don. Ignorant of the fate of his Haidée,
bleeding and bound, he is conveyed to
Constantinople, and exposed for sale as
a slave; he there forms an acquaint-
ance with a fellow captive, who seems
of some note.

He had an English look, that is, was square
In make, of a complexion white and
ruddy,

Good teeth, with curling rather dark brown
hair,

And it might be from thought, or toil, or
study,

An open brow, a little mark'd with care:

One arm had on a bandage rather bloody;
And there he stood with such *sang froid*
that greater

Could scarce be shewn even by a mere
spectator.

"My boy!" said he, "amidst this motley
crew

Of Georgians, Russians, Nubians, and
what not,

All ragamuffins, differing but in hue,
With whom it is our luck to cast our lot,

The only gentlemen seem I and you;
So let us be acquainted as we ought:

If I could yield you any consolation,
"I would give me pleasure—Pray what is
your nation?"

These unfortunate gentlemen attract
the notice of "a black old neutral per-
sonage," whose property they presently
become by purchase in market overt.
By him they are led through secluded
gardens into a magnificent palace, when
the stranger is arrayed in the Asiatic
style with all things requisite to form
"a Turkish dandy," while Juan is de-
sired to assume a splendid female dress;
his reluctance is amusingly described—
Baba eyed Juan, and said, "be so good
As dress yourself"—and pointed out a

suit

In which a princess with great pleasure
would

Array her limbs; but Juan standing
mute,

As not being in a masquerading mood,
Gave it a slight kick with his Christian
foot;

And when the old Negro told him to "get
ready,"

Replied, "old gentleman, I'm not a lady."

"What you may be, I neither know nor
care,"

Said Baba; "but pray do as I desire:
I have

I have no more time, nor many words to spare."

"At least" said Juan, "sure I may enquire
The cause of this odd travestie?"—"Forbear,"

Said Baba, "to be curious; 'twill transpire,
No doubt, in proper place, and time and season :

I have no authority to tell the reason.

"I offer you a handsome suit of cloathes ;
A woman's, true ; but then there is a cause

Why you should wear them."—"What, tho' my soul loathes

The effeminate garb?"—thus, after a short pause

Sigh'd Juan, muttering also some slight oaths,

"What the devil shall I do with all this gauze?"

Thus he profanely term'd the finest lace
Which e'er set off a marriage-morning face.

When fully equipped, he takes leave of his companion, and is conducted, through a suite of sumptuous apartments, into an imperial hall, where he finds a lady reclining under a canopy, to whom Baba introduces him and straightway retires.

Her form had all the softness of her sex,
Her features all the sweetness of the devil,

When he put on the cherub to perplex
Eve, and pay'd (God knows how) the road to evil ;

The sun himself was scarce more free from specks

Than she from ought at which the eye could cavil ;

Yet, somehow, there was something somewhere wanting,

As if she rather order'd than was granting.
Her very smile was haughty, though so sweet ;

Her very nod was not an inclination ;
There was a self-will even in her small feet,
As though they were quite conscious of her station,

They trod as upon necks ; and to complete
Her state (it is the custom of her nation,)

A poignard deck'd her girdle, as the sign
She was a Sultan's bride, (thank Heaven, not mine.)

The handsome Spaniard, it appears, had made a conquest of this princely beauty, and she is far from disguising her partiality, against which Juan nobly opposes the pride of captivity, and the sorrow of his late unhappy passion.

This was an awkward test, as Juan found,
But he was steel'd by sorrow, wrath, and pride :

With gentle force her white arms he unwound,

And seated her all drooping by his side—
Then rising haughtily, he glanc'd around,
And looking coldly in her face, he cried,
"The prison'd eagle will not pair, nor I

Serve a Sultana's sensual phantasy.
Thou ask'st if I can love ? Be this the proof
How much I have lov'd—that I love not thee !

In this vile garb, the distaff's web and woof
Were fitter for me : Love is for the free !
I am not dazzled by this splendid roof—

Whate'er thy power, and great it seems to be,

Heads bow, knees bend, eyes watch around a throne,

And hands obey—our hearts are still our own."

The sultana's anguish, on meeting with this repulse, is overpowering.

Her first thought was to cut off Juan's head ;
Her second, to cut only—his acquaintance ;

Her third, to ask him where he had been bred ;

Her fourth to rally him into repentance ;
Her fifth, to call her maids and go to bed ;

Her sixth, to stab herself ; her seventh, to sentence

The lash to Baba ;—but her grand resource
Was to sit down again, and cry of course.

The interview is cut short by the unexpected arrival of the Sultan ; and Don Juan, to avoid detection, is compelled to mingle with the female slaves. Here, however, he is so unfortunate as to draw upon himself the attention of the Grand Signior—

His Highness cast around his great black eyes,

And looking, as he always look'd, perceiv'd

Juan amongst the damsels in disguise,
At which he seem'd no whit surprised nor griev'd,

But just remark'd, with air sedate and wise,
While still a fluttering sigh Gulleyaz heav'd,

"I see you've bought another girl ; 'tis pity

That a mere Christian should be half so pretty."

And with the danger of a discovery, in this delicate situation, impending over the hero, the fifth canto concludes—

Thus far the Chronicle ; and now we pause,
Though not for want of matter ; but 'tis time

According to the ancient epic laws,
To slacken sail, and anchor with our rhyme.

Let this fifth canto meet with due applause,
The sixth shall have a touch of the sublime ;

Meanwhile

Meanwhile, as Homer sometimes sleeps,
perhaps

You'll pardon to my muse a few short naps.

We have only to remark, in conclusion, that of the sarcastic wit and poetical talents of this composition, there can be no question; and we must bear in mind that it is framed upon a model, which in all languages has been allowed considerable latitude of subject and expression. Whether the noble author has acted wisely in reviving this style of writing is another matter; but those who are acquainted with the labours of his predecessors in this vineyard, will be inclined to think that he has not exercised his privileges in a very outrageous manner.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING through near thirty years past felt admiration, and taken a strong interest in the success and extension of that important *system of improved communication* which is effected by the turnpike roads, the railways, the canal and the river navigations of our islands, and having on several occasions laboured* to extend the knowledge of these, to shew their vital importance to the nation, and explain the best principles on which each line has been and may be, constructed and managed, I cannot refrain, after reading your last number, from applauding the labours of *Samuel Galton, Esq.* of Birmingham, in collecting, collating and arranging the levels, or *heights* of numerous pounds of the water, in near forty different *canals* and river navigations; as also for suggesting twelve queries, as to *data*, that are still wanting, towards a connected view of the heights of all the navigable waters of the kingdom, and of its rail-ways, with reference to the ocean which surrounds us.

Instead of making *barometric observations* only on four days in a year, as Mr. Galton has recommended in p. 26, I beg to call that gentleman's attention, and that of your scientific readers

* See the article CANAL in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia, part II, published in February, 1806, and various articles in parts 16 to 37, Aug. 1807 to Sep. 1811.—Farey's Agricultural and Mineral Report on Derbyshire, vol. 3, p. 206 to 457, published by the Board of Agriculture, in July, 1817.—The Agricultural and the Philosophical Magazines, this Magazine, &c.

throughout the country, to an understanding which was come to in November last, between several scientific persons, for the purpose of making *simultaneous observations* with their barometers, *on the second Monday in each calendar month*, exactly at the hours of 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, in the forenoon (if the longitude were allowed for, and *Greenwich time* used in each instance, it would be better,) noting on each occasion, the height of the mercury (two thousandths of an inch,) the degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer attached, and of the same detached, the degree of some good hydrometer, if such is at hand, the direction of the wind, and remarks concerning its force or velocity, the sort of clouds visible, &c.

In consequence of this understanding, many sets of these observations have been sent to Mr. Tilloch, and printed in his Philosophical Magazine; and a far greater number of sets of such observations are understood to have been made, and to remain in the possession of the observers, intending thereon to found calculations, by comparisons with the published observations, of the heights of their respective places of observation.

I sincerely hope that the number of these monthly observers of the barometer will increase; and particularly of those who reside, or may have the opportunity of making their observations *near to some one of the levels of canals*, which Mr. Galton has mentioned in pages 27 to 30; and that they will be at the pains to carefully ascertain by a spirit level whenever necessary, the exact *height of the surface of mercury* in the basin of their barometer, above *the water's surface* in the canal; and I also hope and request, that a greater number than heretofore of these observations may be regularly transmitted for publication, particularly from gentlemen who may be either permanently or temporarily resident (were it only on one of the second Mondays) on the open coast of the ocean; being particular in all of such cases, to ascertain the height of their basin of Mercury, above high water mark, and above low-water mark, mentioning whether these are well-settled average marks, or merely the tide's heights on the day of observation.

In cases where barometric observations are made near and referred to, any intermediate pound or level of any of the canals between those levels which

R

Mr.

Mr. Galton has mentioned, I should feel particularly obliged if the observer, besides measuring the height of his barometer basin, would travel along the towing-path, and actually measure the rise or fall of water at each lock until he reaches one of the pounds mentioned; and if the same was also done in the contrary direction, so as to procure a check on the difference of levels in Mr. G.'s table, a further obligation would be conferred on me by the making of these particulars public: and the same, as to extending like observations by actual measurements of the locks, or to any others of the canals which branch from, or connect with those Mr. G. has particularized.

At a future time it is hoped that those who may prefer reducing and calculating their own observations, will not hesitate to send *the heights which result*, and ample local descriptions, either to you or to Mr. Tillich, as contributions to the general stock of knowledge on this interesting subject.

JOHN FAREY, SEN.

37, Howland-street, August 10, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ORIENTAL GLEANER. No. IV:

THE PERSIAN POETS.

SEVERAL of the poets, in imitation of Firdansi and Nizami, have composed a khamsah; the height of their ambition seems to have been to equal or excel their predecessors. The names of these poets, and their respective degrees of excellence, may be classed as follows:—Amir, Khosru, Hatifi, Katibi, and Jami, whose poems, including those of Firdansi and Nizami, amount to more than one hundred thousand couplets.

The following exhortation to *vigilance and activity* is from Sadi, who flourished in A.D. 1280. Although a literal prose translation cannot convey a correct idea of the original poetry, yet, as it gives an interesting description of the figurative style of the east, it is presumed that it will not be deemed uninteresting.

“O youth, to-day religion's path pursue; to-morrow age will check thy course: now strong is thy frame and ardent is thy mind, then every moment to improve thyself employ. I did not know the value of my younger days; but now, too late, I learn to prize them, as fate has spoiled me of those precious hours. What efforts can an aged ass beneath his load exert? But thou an

agile courser, urge thy speed; a broken vase, though joined again with skill, its price regaineth not. When opportunity once has slipped from the neglectful hand, never can it be recalled. Thou careless, threw away the purest water,* and now with sand must thou ablution make. When with the fleet in the course thou borest not away the ball, fatigued and trembling must thou now proceed; and now, scarce tottering must thy steed, decayed and fainting onward move.

“In the desert, one night, by travel wearied, I sunk in slumber. The camel driver came, and clamorous and angry struck me with the reins, saying, ‘Arise; if thou have not fixed thy heart on death, why not arise at the sound of the bells of the camels? Sweet would be repose to me as well as to thee, but the desert extends before us; if thou to gentle slumber yield, when the sound of departure is heard, how wilt thou the path regain?’

“Oh! happy those of auspicious fortune, who bind their loads before the signal for moving is given! But those who on their journey sleep, will never see again the track of the traveller. Though starting up in haste, what use is it to awake after the caravan has departed? Who barley sows in spring, that he may wheat in autumn reap? But now, thou slumberer, awake! When death prolongs thy sleep, what will be then thy benefit? When greyness covers the locks of youth, and day is changed to night, then fill thy eyes with sleep. Now that the black is mingled with the white, no longer in my days I place my hopes. Alas! passed away is the sweetest part of life; and soon these few remaining hours will also pass away. But now for thee it is the time to sow, if thou would'st wish to reap a harvest. The man at resurrection's hour who unprepared appears, shall sink into the regions of despair. If thou possess the eyes of wisdom, arrange thy journey to the grave, before those eyes are dimmed. Now that the water rises but to thy waist, exert thyself, nor wait until the torrent rushes o'er thy head. While still thy eyes remain, tears repenting shed; and while thy tongue retains its power, pardon for thy sins implore. Not always will the eyes with lustre shine, nor always will the tongue in accents move. To-day listen to the voice of wisdom, lest to-morrow thou should'st be with dread interrogated. Cherish, then, thy soul as invaluable, and pass not thy life in vanity; for time is precious, and transient are thy days.”

STORY.

“A friend that Jemshid loved, descended to the grave, inshrouded in the finest silk

* The ablutions are always made by the Muhamedans before they prostrate themselves to prayer; when they can get no water for this purpose, as is the case in the deserts, they substitute sand.

that worm had ever spun. A few days after, Jemshid sought the tomb to mourn and weep his loss; and when he saw the silk decayed, thus to himself he thought: Of finest texture was this shroud composed; but soon has the worm of the grave destroyed it. Ah! true these words that grieved my soul, one day as to his harp the minstrel sung: 'Alas! short are our days! and like the blooming rose or verdant spring they fade away; but when within the silent tomb we sleep, full many another spring shall glad the world, and many a rose shall bloom.'"

To appreciate correctly the merits of these mystic poems, it would be necessary to enter into an extended enquiry respecting the origin and opinions of the different kinds of mystics which have prevailed in Persia, which would be foreign to our purpose; suffice it to say that the first who wrote a poem on mysticism, was *Abu el Mujed ed din Mahdud ben Adam*, better known by the name of *El Hakim Sindi*, who flourished in the 12th century.

To conclude our extracts from Persian literature, the following, from an unknown author, appears not undeserving attention.

ON MARRIAGE.

"O slave to woman! if to love thy heart be still inclined, take unto thyself a wife, and remain no longer single. But when thou marriest, choose one who is of virtuous parents and endowed with modesty; nor seek for health or beauty, for rare it is to find a single one, in whom combine, fortune, beauty, modesty. A chastened modesty is better, then, than riches; these are earthly, but that is heavenly. Beauty and wealth are transient; the slightest grief impairs the one, and accidents disperse the other: but modesty is permanent, and subject to no reverse. When thou art married, seek to please thy wife, but listen not to all she says. From man's right side a rib was taken to form the woman, and never was there seen a rib quite straight, and would'st thou straighten it? It breaks but bends not. Since then 'tis plain that crooked is woman's temper, forgive her faults and blame her not. Nor let them anger thee, nor coercion use, as all is vain to straighten what is curved. But trust not to thy wife thy secrets or thy wealth; acquaint her with them, and thou wilt know no peace. Who conceals not his secrets from his wife soon finds them known to every one. Tell her thy fortune, and as it must either be that thou art rich or poor, it will happen, then, my friend, if rich, thy wife will blame continually thy avarice; if poor, she will complain of hardness and accuse thy meanness. But difficult it is to choose a wife; and marriage

always is attended with cares and troubles. As a proof of what has now been said, listen to this tale:—

"In Chin are many painters of skill and genius; and one of these painted the portraits of three men, all differing in their expression. One was represented as melancholy and afflicted, and his hand, through grief, fixed on his beard, and, like a diver, immersed in the sea of thought. The second had seized in his hand a stone, with which he was beating his breast; and his portrait resembled the mourners who weep over the dead. The third appeared gay and happy, and seemed free from every worldly care; his countenance was blooming, and his lips full of smiles. Above each of these portraits was written a description of their meaning. Above the one who seemed melancholy and sunk in thought was written, 'This was an Arab, compelled by the hardship of his fate to demand a maid in marriage; and from the bitterness of thinking on the subject is he so afflicted.' Above the one who smote his breast was written, 'This was a man who married, captivated by the charms of his wife; but misery ensued; and now repenting agony so overpowers his soul, that he tears his hair and beats his breast.' Above the third, who seems rejoiced and happy, was written, 'This is a man relieved from every care, as his wife is dead and has ceased to trouble him; and thus released from secret sorrow he now enjoys his liberty.'"

These fragments of oriental literature will give the reader an idea of the Persian style of writing. Like their cognate brethren the Arabs, their writings abound in metaphor and allegory. The different authors who have embellished Persian literature, flourished between A.D. 923 and 1520; for no sooner was the whole of Persia united under the government of Shah Ismael Sifi, than literature began to decay from neglect, since which a marked alteration has taken place in the style of Persian writers. To the chasteness of original genius has succeeded the sterility of imitation, and the beauty of ancient authors ought not to be included in the general censure which is attributable only to their modern writers. It has been admitted that the poetry of Persia is deficient in variety, in verity, and in action; but are not these imperfections compensated by the richness of the thoughts and imagery—by the beauty of the sentiments and descriptions—by the grace and animation of the style—and by the sweetness of the versification?

J.G. JACKSON.

Windsor.

ADDENDA

ADDENDA to the LIST of CANALS at page 26, No. 357.

Ascertained Levels of various Canals.				
	Above Summit of Birm. Canal		Below Summit of Birm. Canal	
	FEET.	IN.	FEET.	IN.
1. Hereford and Gloucester Canal.				
Severn at Gloucester 10 feet below Worcester			457	10
Summit at Ledbury			262	3
Withrington Marsh, Wide Marsh, and Hereford			292	3
2. Leominster and Kington.				
Severn at Arely, opposite Stourport			426	8
Sousnant			219	8
River Rea—Letchworth Brook			249	8
Wiston			213	8
Leominster			231	8
Great Westfield			167	8
Milton			130	8
Kington and Eywood	21	3		
3. Somerset Coal Canal.				
Junction with Kennet and Avon Canal, on the same level as Bath			373	5
Paulton Engine			235	5
Welton			235	5
4. Trent River.				
Shardlow and Grand Trunk Canal			381	
Near Nottingham			409	6
Junction with the Humber			467	6
Total fall 86½ by Smith's Map of Canals.				
5. Bedford proposed Canal.				
Wolverton level of Grand Junction Canal			251	4
River Ouse at Bedford			405	10

Errata in the preceding list.

Page 26, col. 2, l. 18, for *intercut*, read *intersect*—l. 20, for *Lea*, read *Sea*—l. 32, for *Kew*, read *Nen*.

Page 27, No. 11, Dudley Canal, for *Lelly Oak*, read *Selly Oak*—same pa. for *Smithwick*, read *Smethwick*, at top of the table.

Page 28, No. 12, Grand Junction, for *New River*, read *Nen River*.

Page 29, No. 21, North Wilts, for at the *Summits*, read at the *Summit*.

Page 30, No. 35, Worcester Canal, for *Tardiby*, read *Tardibeg*—No. 36, Wyrley and Easington, for *Easington*, read *Essington*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER from an OFFICER on board the Congress, United States Frigate, dated Bay of Canton, Dec. 26, 1819, on the restraints laid on Foreigners in their Commercial transactions with the Chinese.

WE arrived in this country on the 1st of Nov. I have now seen Canton, the great *entrepôt* of oriental commerce, and, like other voyagers who give the reins to imagination rather than reason, I find the reality inadequate to the ideas I had formed of the

archetype. Nor, indeed, has our reception been attended with very flattering circumstances. The Chinese regard with singular aversion, every appearance of military. They beheld, with alarm and jealousy, the arrival of a ship of war. To us they have manifested the most marked animosity. They ordered us to move to a distance, refused us the services of a *compredor*, a person deputed to supply the ship with provisions. When our commander, Capt. Henley, repaired to Canton, he received an order to depart, but when they found we treated their conduct with the contempt it merited, and that Capt. Henley persisted in his demand of a *compredor*, they began, after many weeks delay, to grant us, with a good grace, the authorization required. Without particularising all the details of their absurd and ridiculous conduct, in every thing relative to the vessel, suffice it to say, that nothing was left unattempted to thwart our views, and make our stay here insupportable.

Foreign commerce is managed, at Canton, by eleven persons, who form what is called the *Hong* or the counting-house

house (board) of merchants. They are appointed by the emperor, and selected from among persons the best acquainted with commercial affairs. The head of the present Hong is called How-Qua. That he is expert in his business is clearly proved from his immense riches, valued at from eight to ten millions of dollars. As soon as a ship arrives at Canton, one of these personages offers his services as protector; and this secures to the protector the privilege of vending the greatest part of the cargo, at his pleasure; and as the members of this board disperse their protection in turns, they engross immense advantages over all other traders. The port dues, usually amounting from 400 to 700 dollars, are paid to these merchant protectors. I am within the limits of the strictest truth, when I add that the officers of justice superabound. I do not think there is a country in the world where exactions and acts of injustice are reduced more regularly into a system. Not an individual employed in public business but is culpable, more or less, and from the first officer of state to the lowest clerk in the custom-house, all deem it a sovereign duty to dupe and tease foreigners.

The city of Canton is situated to the north of Bocca Tigris, in a low and marshy district; the streets are so narrow, for the most part, that two persons can with difficulty walk a-breast. The houses have but little elevation, and stand very near together, and as the buildings to the streets consist of shops and warehouses, it is not easy for a stranger to form any just notion of the domestic arrangements in a Chinese family. The foreign companies, in general, have very splendid mansions, with every convenience for the use of their agents. They are divided into sections or separate factories, one of which is commonly occupied by the captain or supercargo of their vessels.

The calculations relative to the population of Canton are, in my opinion, very inaccurate. The part of the city included within the walls, is not above one-third of the suburbs, and altogether does not occupy an extent larger than Philadelphia. From all the information I have been able to obtain, I do not believe the number of inhabitants, including those who live on board barks and vessels, to rise to above 200,000.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

WRITTEN BY

LORD BYRON,

On the Death of his Dog, at Newstead Abbey.

Near this spot
are deposited the Remains of one,
who possessed Beauty without Vanity,
Strength without Insolence,
Courage without Ferocity,
and all the Virtues of Man without his
Vices.
This praise, which would be unmeaning
flattery if inscribed over human ashes,
is but a just tribute to the memory of
BOATSWAIN, A DOG,
who was born in Newfoundland, May, 1803,
and died at Newstead, Nov. 18th, 1808.

WHEN some proud son of man returns to
earth,
Unknown to glory, but upheld by birth,
The sculptor's art exhausts the pomp of
woe,
And storied urns record who rests below:
When all is done, upon the tomb is seen
Not what he was, but what he should have
been.
But the poor Dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend;

Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him
alone,
Unhonour'd falls, unnoticed all his worth,
Deny'd in Heaven the soul he held on earth.
While Man, vain insect! hopes to be for-
given;
And claims himself a sole exclusive heaven.
Oh Man! thou feeble tenant of an hour,
Debas'd by slavery, or corrupt by power,
Who knows thee well, must quit thee with
disgust,
Degraded mass of animated dust!
Thy love is lust, thy friendship all a cheat,
Thy tongue hypocrisy, thy heart deceit,
By nature vile, ennobled but by name,
Each kindred brute might bid thee blush
for shame.

Ye who behold perchance this simple urn,
Pass on, it honours none you wish to mourn,
To mark a friend's remains these stones
arise,
I never knew but one—and here he lies.

LINES

Engraved on the Skull of an Ancestor.
BY LORD BYRON.

START not! nor deem my spirit fled,
In me be hold the only skull,

From

From which (unlike a living head)
Whatever flows is never dull.

I lived, I loved, I quaff'd like thee.

I died—let earth my bones resign!

Fill up—thou canst not injure me.

The worm hath fouller lips than thine.

Better to hold the sparkling grape,
Than nurse the earth-worm's slimy
brood,

And circle in the goblet's shape,
The drink of gods, than reptile's food.

Where once my wit perchance hath shone,
In aid of others let me shine,
And when, alas! our brains are gone,
What nobler substitute than wine!

Quaff whilst thou canst, another race,
When thou and thine like me are sped,
May rescue thee from earth's embrace,
And rhyme and revel with the dead.

Why not! since through life's little day
Our heads such sad effects produce,
Redeemed from worms and wasting clay,
This chance is theirs to be of use.

THE TEMPEST.

Translated from Ovid,

BY JOSEPH PRENDERGAST.

MOUNTAINS of waters are roll'd upon
high;

Now, now, they seem to touch the loftiest
sky:

The sea withdrawn, what yawning depths
appear;

Now, now black *Tartarus* approaches near.
The wide expanse presents no cheering
sight,

Naught else but sea and air doth meet the
light:

Here black clouds threaten, there the swelling
wave—

Between them both fierce winds with fury
rave.

Ocean's dread surge rolls o'er the vasty
deep,

Dubious, which lofty lord's command to
keep;

For now keen *Eurus* from the east controls;
Now *Zeph'rus* from the west his billows
rolls;

Now frozen *Boreas* bellows from the north;
Now *Notus* rages from the adverse south.

The pine-tree framework bursts with chilling
sound,

The cracking cables the dread noise re-
dound;

The shatter'd bark herself her misery feels,
And groans, as whirl'd by whistling winds
she reels.

The sailor's pallid cheeks betray his fears;
His raft he now obeys, no longer steers,
And as the unequal driver slacks the reins
When the fierce bounding steed defies his
pains,

The wearied pilot thus deserts the helm,
For winds to rive, or waves to overwhelm.

July 6th, 1821.

SUNG AT A SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

CHRISTIAN! who art here attending,
Listen to our infant praise
Now in pious strains ascending,
For our blest Redeemer's grace;
He to mitigate our danger
Interposed his precious blood;
Imitate his kindness, stranger;
Freely aid the public good.

Have thy parents' bounties blest thee?
Now, may we thy bounty bless!
Have their cares and griefs distress thee?
Save thou ours from like distress!
Let the fears which now oppress them
Cease to agitate the mind;
In thy charity caress them;
Shew to all that thou art kind.

Dost thou bless the boundless kindness
Learning does to man afford;
Save thou us from mental blindness;
Let us share thy precious hoard;
Now thy cares for youth discover,
While thy virtues mildly glow;
Prove thyself sweet Wisdom's lover,
By the helps thou dost bestow.

And when Earth, in dissolution,
Veils its objects from thy sight;
May thou prove the great ablution,
Sav'd by faith and blest with light;
Then may angel hosts attend thee
To the great Creator's throne,
May he then with bliss befriend thee;
May thy welcome be—WELL DONE.

S. SHAW.

ON HEARING OF THE DECEASE OF MRS. INCHBALD.

SHALL genius unobserv'd decay,
And no one pause around the bier?
Shall it in death's embraces lay
Nor leave a friend to drop a tear?

As tho' e'en Virtue ceas'd in death,
Nor left its trace of good behind;
And stamp'd oblivion on the breath,
Once breathing for the human mind.

Ah no! ten thousand tongues shall prove
How sympathy the heart may rend;
Those whom in life, in death we love,
And whom in friendship as a friend.

Yet o'er the ashes of the brave
We raise in grief a nobler strain;
Our wounded eloquence the grave
Deplores in many a pensive plain.
August 2d, 1821.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH,
QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN.

THIS illustrious lady, whose personal character, owing to the persevering malignity of her enemies, has been brought so prominently before the world, was born May 17th, 1768, and was the daughter of the late Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, by the princess Augusta, eldest sister of George III. king of Great Britain.

The prince of Wales had lived to the age of thirty-three in a state of avowed celibacy, and seemed rather averse to marriage, on the plan of those unions which are arranged by state policy instead of mutual affection. That an heir might not be wanting to the British throne, the prince's next brother, the duke of York, had, in 1791, espoused a Princess of Prussia, but they had been married four years, with no prospect of children; and as the Prince of Wales had contracted debts to a large amount he consented to marry, on condition, as is generally understood, that his debts, which amounted to nearly half a million, should be paid.

The lady whom the king and queen selected for his wife, was his first cousin, the princess Caroline of Brunswick, then twenty-five years of age. A negotiation was immediately set on foot, the princess brought to England, and the marriage took place under circumstances of the highest promise and most flattering auspices, on the 8th of April, 1795.

On this occasion the prince's income was increased to £125,000 per annum. But the connection proved unhappy from the beginning; the prince had attachments of the heart, and the high spirit of the lady could not brook neglect. She had been bred at the little court of her father at Wolfenbützel, and afterwards was long resident at Berlin, where the manners and customs are by no means analogous to those of England.

In a short time after the marriage, his highness wrote a letter to his royal consort, declaring frankly his dislike to her, and his fixed and firm resolution not to live as a husband with her. However, on the 7th of January, 1796, she was delivered of a daughter, the

much lamented princess Charlotte of Wales. For some time the princess remained at Carlton house, but a separation finally took place, and the princess had apartments assigned to her in Kensington palace. She was also allowed an annual stipend, and her household continued as at her marriage. On this occasion the prince addressed to her the following memorable letter:

Windsor Castle, April 30th, 1796.

MADAM,

As Lord Cholmondeley informs me that you wish I would define, in writing, the terms upon which we are to live, I shall endeavour to explain myself upon that head with as much clearness, and with as much propriety, as the nature of the subject will admit. Our inclinations are not in our power, nor should either of us be held answerable to the other because nature has not made us suitable to each other. Tranquil and comfortable society is, however, in our power; let our intercourse, therefore, be restricted to that, and I will distinctly subscribe to the condition which you required through lady Cholmondeley, that, even in the event of any accident happening to my daughter, which I trust Providence in his mercy will avert, I should not infringe the terms of the restriction, by proposing, at any period, a connexion of a more particular nature. I shall now finally close this disagreeable correspondence; trusting, that as we have completely explained ourselves to each other, the rest of our lives will be passed in uninterrupted tranquillity.

I am, Madam,

With great truth, very sincerely, yours,

(Signed)

GEORGE P.

The princess dowager of Brunswick, her mother, coming to England, his majesty purchased a house for her at Blackheath, and the princess had a house assigned her at the next door to that of her mother. From some cause, not yet ascertained, but said to have arisen from some intercepted letters, written by the princess to her mother, the female part of the royal family appear to have been on bad terms with the princess of Wales; but the king, her uncle, gave her his full confidence and friendship, and frequently visited and dined with her at Blackheath. She seems, however, to have been always beset with spies, who reported, according to their practice of pleasing their employers, not in the most favourable terms.

After

After residing some time at Blackheath, she took under her protection the child of a poor man in the neighbourhood, of the name of Austin, of which child she appears to have been very fond. Her enemies seized on this circumstance to attack her character, and even to assert that this boy was an illegitimate child of her own. This was a charge too serious to be passed over, but evidence was wanted to establish the princess's criminality. No effort was neglected to procure this evidence, and at last, a lady, the wife of a field-officer of marines, lady Douglas, who had been much favoured by the princess, and honoured with her confidence, made oath to certain points of the princess's conduct, and to certain confessions of hers, which, if to be credited, afforded proofs of her guilt. This happened about the year 1806, when lord Grenville and Mr. Fox were in administration, and his majesty was advised to issue a commission to certain lords of the council to inquire into the case. These were the lord chancellor, (Erskine,) lord Grenville, earl Spencer, and lord Ellenborough. They proceeded to a minute investigation of the documents laid before them, but in their final report declared they found nothing in the princess's conduct blameable, but levity of manners. The following is an extract of the document :

Your Majesty having been graciously pleased, by an instrument under your Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, a copy of which is annexed to this report, to "authorize, empower, and direct us to inquire into the truth of certain written declarations, touching the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,"

We first examined on oath the principal informants, Sir John Douglas, and Charlotte, his wife: who both positively swore, the former to his having observed the fact of the pregnancy of her Royal Highness.

The most material of those allegations, into the truth of which we had been directed to enquire, being thus far supported by the oath of the parties from whom they had proceeded, we then felt it our duty to follow up the inquiry by the examination of such other persons as we judged best able to afford us information, as to the facts in question.

We thought it beyond all doubt that, in this course of inquiry, many particulars must be learned which would be necessarily conclusive on the truth or falsehood of these declarations. So many persons must have been witnesses to the appearances of an actually existing pregnancy; so many circumstances must have been attendant

upon a real delivery; and difficulties so numerous and insurmountable must have been involved in any attempt to account for the infant in question, as the child of another woman, if it had been in fact the child of the Princess; that we entertained a full and confident expectation of arriving at complete proof, either in the affirmative or negative, on this part of the subject.

This expectation was not disappointed. We are happy to declare to your Majesty our perfect conviction that there is no foundation whatever for believing that the child now with the Princess is the child of Her Royal Highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1802; nor has any thing appeared to us which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, or at any other period within the compass of our inquiries.

That child was, beyond all doubt, born in the Brownlow-street Hospital, on the 11th day of July, 1802, of the body of Sophia Austin, and was first brought to the Princess's house in the month of November following. Neither should we be more warranted in expressing any doubt respecting the alleged pregnancy of the Princess, as stated in the original declarations—a fact so fully contradicted, and by so many witnesses, to whom, if true, it must in various ways have been known, that we cannot think it entitled to the smallest credit.

ERSKINE, SPENCER, GRENVILLE,
ELLENBOROUGH.

July 14th, 1806.

A change of administration soon took place, and, as this report was not deemed satisfactory, a *second* commission was appointed, and inquiry made; but that commission still reported that no charge of a criminal nature was made out.

After these successive acquittals, the public began to take an interest in her welfare, and addresses of congratulation came in from several places. As her enemies could not achieve their object by these charges, the next plan was to get her to quit the kingdom, and an offer was made her, at the commencement of the Regency, of 50,000*l.* per annum to live abroad. She had now thrown herself into the arms of the opposition, and by their advice, and to avoid further annoyance, she accepted a stipend of 35,000*l.* a year, and withdrew to the continent. It is not extraordinary that she should wish to quit a country, where she was slighted and treated in a manner by no means suited to her rank. When the foreign sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, &c. came here on a visit, she was not introduced or visited; and her reception at the Queen's

Queen's drawing-room was not such as she had a right to expect.

She continued travelling in Greece, the Holy Land, &c. &c. till the demise of George the Third. It has since appeared, that from the moment of her departure till her return, all her actions were watched, and that spies were set on her conduct, introduced into her family, and encouraged to make such reports as were agreeable to the party that employed them. After her travels, she fixed on a most delightful spot on the lake of Como, where she purchased a villa and some land, and from thence made excursions to different places. The reception she met with at some of the courts she visited, was insulting, and the British envoys at many of them showed her every mark of disrespect.

During her absence she lost her mother, the Duchess of Brunswick, and her only child, the princess Charlotte of Wales, which last melancholy event was not even announced to her by the proper authorities.

In the meantime every inquiry was made into her conduct. It was even thought proper to send certain persons to Italy, to make inquiries and collect proofs of her supposed guilt, under the name of what is called *the Milan commission*, which ended so disgracefully to all who were employed in it. The declining state of the king's health, and the prospect of his dissolution being made known to her, she journeyed towards England, and having heard of his death, assumed the title of queen of England.

Her vicinity to England, and the report generally circulated of her intention to come over, appeared to alarm both the king and his ministers; and Lord Hutchinson was sent to St. Omer's to offer her 50,000*l.* per annum, on condition that she would abandon the title of queen of England and continue to live abroad. She had too much courage, energy, and vigour of mind to fall into this snare, and she instantly set off for England, to meet any charges which folly or malice might bring against her. If she had been guilty of adultery, as her enemies asserted, the ecclesiastical court was open to try the cause; but the ministry must have been sensible that their evidences were such as would not find credit in any court in the kingdom, and therefore had recourse to a bill of degradation, or pains and penalties. The production of the green bags, and the proceedings thereon, in both houses, are

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too recent and well known to require particular detail in this place, and we shall only remark, that when the abandoned and avaricious character of the evidences and the high rank of her accusers are considered, her escape by the solemn vote of the House of Lords, was almost miraculous.

She now became the idol of the nation. Never were addresses more numerous, eloquent, or heartfelt. The people seemed to live to sound her praises, and pour in congratulations, and her answers to their addresses responded to their feelings and principles. Her visit to St. Paul's was the proudest triumph ever partaken by a British sovereign. Yet while enjoying the devotion of millions, power continued its malign exertions. Her name was proscribed from the liturgy—the nobility forebore to visit her—and she found herself neglected by all who moved in her own sphere. The press was even corrupted to vilify every one who visited her. The professed object was to drive her out of the kingdom—but she was the firmest of her sex, and would not separate herself from a people so devoted to her person and cause.

In our last number we noticed her claims to be crowned with the king, and her attempt to be present at the ceremony. Her personal exertions on that occasion are believed to have shaken her frame. She kept up her spirits in public, but pined and wept in secret. Her stomach ceased to perform its functions, and she resorted to her medicine chest, instead of taking professional advice. The consequence was an obstruction of the bowels, which, accompanied by a weariness of life, led to a fatal result on the 7th of August, after four days serious illness. On her death bed she exclaimed “they have destroyed me”—“my disease is here,” pointing to her heart—that she “hailed death as a friend”—and “forgave all her enemies.”

Conceiving that it would not be permitted that her body should lie with her daughter, she directed it to be conveyed to Brunswick, and buried in the vault of her ancestors, with the inscription “*Here lies Caroline, the injured Queen of England.*” This alternative being adopted by government, the removal of the body was on Monday announced for Tuesday, the 14th; but in spite of the shortness of the notice, the people prepared with alacrity to attend the corpse. The exact route, S was,

was, however, still withheld, and not given till the moment when the body was removed to the hearse. It now appeared that the most retired ways had been selected, and particular injunctions were given that it should not proceed in the direct road through London. This arrangement the people were, however, anxious to frustrate, and the head of the *cortege* found all the avenues which led to the north, blockaded with overturned carts, waggon, &c. By a feint it passed Hyde Park down Piccadilly, but on a sudden the hearse was turned about, the advanced people and carriages left behind, and the body drawn into Hyde Park. It proceeded by a quick trot to reach Tyburn gate, but the people fled before it, shut the gate, and began to barricade Edgware road. A party of horse guards in the mean time forced the gate, rode over and cut down the people, who returned volleys of stones. On this, a boy officer fired his pistol, and shot an inoffensive man, when the troops began a general firing, by which another innocent man was killed, and many wounded. The procession now passed by Edgware and the New Roads to Tottenham Court Road, where a fresh blockade, and the want of a competent military force, obliged the conductors to pass down St. Giles's, while other barricades at the end of Holborn, and Great Queen-street, forced them to proceed along Drury Lane to Temple Bar. Here ended this disgraceful and never to be forgotten contest. The Corporation assembled suddenly, and led the procession peaceably through the city; but such was the perverse spirit of power, that although the procession was *nine hours* in moving from Hammersmith to Whitechapel, it was hurried on to Chelmsford, and was not allowed to rest till four in the morning! It was subsequently hurried on to Harwich, and with little or no ceremony, embarked in a frigate for Germany.

In conclusion we may observe that this Princess had endeared herself to the people of these realms by her unshaken virtue under the severest trials—by the urbanity of her character, combined with an amiable condescension of manners—by an habitual benevolence and goodness of heart which she never ceased to exert—and by vigour of mind and extent of intelligence which qualified her to endure persecutions as unexampled as protracted; while as Queen consort, she inspired the best hopes of

the nation in the ardent affection which she cherished for the British people, and in the public testimonials which she repeatedly gave of her respect to the laws and constitution, and of her devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

The sympathy of the people was peculiarly drawn forth at her death, by contrasting the flattering prospects and auspicious circumstances which attended her first landing in England, with the events of which she became the victim: in being separated from conjugal ties, and from a court, of which she was qualified to be the brightest ornament,—in being the object of secret investigations, which though terminating in the disgrace of false accusers, wounded the delicate sense of female honour—in being deprived of the society of a beloved daughter, whose affections constituted her only solace, and whose premature death left her without hope—in having her father and brother successively cut off in the field of battle—in suffering the loss of a generous protector in the late king—in being driven into exile in the hope of finding repose in distant countries, yet every where followed by the same persevering malice, and beset by spies, whose interest led them to misinterpret every action of her life—and when at length on becoming a partner in the throne of this great empire, she sought to enjoy her dignities, and presented herself to a greeting and sympathising people, by finding herself the object of renewed persecutions—yet though again triumphant, in being neither restored to her rights as queen consort, nor permitted to fill the public station in society to which she was entitled by rank and birth.

Under such accumulated wrongs and complicated sufferings, she displayed to the last day of her life, unshaken firmness and dauntless courage, accompanied by an equanimity of mind which enabled her to baffle, if not extinguish the malice of her enemies. At length female sensibility yielded to the various and combined arts by which she was incessantly assailed, and after a few days illness, she left to her friends and partisans only the painful duty of lamenting her misfortunes, and paying an unavailing tribute to her virtues, by attending her last obsequies, in which last hope they were nevertheless disappointed by a series of vexatious manœuvres.

CORNUCOPIA

CORNUCOPIA,

Of Literary Curiosities and Remarkable Facts.

PRIVATE MARRIAGES.

MANY years ago the parsons of the Fleet, and of May Fair, were noted for the celebration of private marriages; and it appears that the village of Hampstead was not less remarkable for its conveniences of that kind to couples who wished to increase their happiness by a little air and exercise.

About the beginning of the last century there stood near the Wells, a place called Sion Chapel, which appears to have been the property of the keeper of an adjoining tavern. By the following advertisements from the papers of 1710 and 1716, it will be seen what temptations he held out to such parties as should keep their wedding-dinner in his gardens.

“April 18, 1710.—As there are many weddings at Sion Chapel, Hampstead, five shillings only is required for all the church fees of any couple that are married there, provided they bring with them a licence or certificate, according to the act of parliament.—Two sermons are continued to be preached in the said chapel every Sunday; and the place will be given to any clergyman that is willing to accept of it, if he is approved of.”

“Sept. 8, 1716.—Sion Chapel, at Hampstead, being a private and pleasure place, many persons of the best fashion have lately been married there. Now, as a minister is obliged constantly to attend, this is to give notice, that all persons upon bringing a licence, and who shall have their wedding-dinner in the gardens, may be married in the said chapel without giving any fee or reward whatsoever: and such as do not keep their wedding-dinner at the gardens, only five shillings will be demanded of them for all fees.”

A return to an order of the House of Commons in 1820, states the charge of a regiment of Life Guards, consisting of eight troops, of one farrier, 42 men per troop, and 274 troop-horses, for one day's pay, £65. 5s. 6d.; total charge, including clothing, &c. for the year, £32,000. 16s. 8d.

The charge of a regiment of Horse Guards, of eight troops, a farrier, 42 men per troop, and 274 troop-horses, for one day's pay, £81. 8s. 1d.; total charge, including clothing, &c. for the year, £30,188. 17s. 6d.

The charge of a regiment of Dragoon Guards, consisting of eight troops, of 46 rank and file per troop, and 273 troop-horses, for one day's pay, £49 2s. 3d.; total charge, including clothing, &c. for the year, £24,835. 12s. 11d.

MODERN WITCHCRAFT.

The trial of an indictment, the *King v. Betty Townshend*, in 1816, developed some disgraceful circumstances of the credulity of the mass of the people. The prisoner was 77 years old, resided in the parish of Taunton, and by the superstitious and ignorant had long been considered as a *witch*. Her appearance was calculated to sanction the idea, and her levees were much frequented by those who chose to pay for a peep into futurity. The prosecutor, Jacob Pool, was a poor man, residing in the hamlet of Taunton, and was in the habit of sending his daughter, about twelve years old, with apples in a basket to Taunton market. In January of that year, the child met the old woman, who stopped her, and after examining her basket, asked “hast got any money?” on the child answering in the negative, she ordered her to get some and bring to her, threatening to “kill her by inches” if she disobeyed. The terrified child borrowed two shillings of Mr. Bruford, druggist, in Taunton, which she gave to the prisoner; and afterwards, in consequence of similar threats, borrowed 11. 4s. 6d. of the same gentleman, at six different periods. At length Pool called on Mr. Bruford to pay him a bill, and was informed of the sums his daughter had borrowed “to go to market” with, and on questioning the child, the threats of the “witch” had made so strong an impression on her, that it was with great difficulty that she could be brought to disclose the truth. Pool's wife and a woman named Johnson then went to the house of the prisoner, and interrogated her as to the facts; she swore and raved in a violent manner, and vowed that, if they dared to accuse her, she would make them “die by inches.” Mrs. Pool replied, “no, thee shalt not; I'll hinder that;” and taking a pin from her clothes, she scratched the *witch* from the elbow to the wrist, that by *drawing her blood* she might dispel the power of her incantations! The prisoner being found guilty, the judge observed, that her extreme old

old age alone prevented him from pronouncing on her the severest sentence of the law. He ordered that she should pay a fine of 1s. and be imprisoned in the house of correction, and there kept to hard labour, for six calendar months.

INCREASE OF THE PRIVILEGED CLASS.

When George III. came to the throne in 1760, the House of Peers was composed of 107 lay peers, besides the bishops. Even the revolution of 1688, which entailed so sensible an obligation on William, produced only three dukes and five earls, and none of inferior degree. But in 55 years the English peerage increased to 366 persons, deducting the 28 Irish peers for life, and 16 peers for Scotland, an addition of 191 to the ranks of the nobility in that short time—add to these a new creation of Irish peers, who had not seats in the upper house, about 75—and it makes a total of 266. Baronets have increased in a still greater proportion; for there were 398 English baronets more in 1819 than in 1760.

THE JEWISH POETS.

Professor Eichhorn has long engaged in editing the preserved fragments of the Jewish political poets. He arranges their oracles in the chronological order of the events to which they relate, and is endeavouring to shew that they were all composed after the transactions to which they allude. Under the name of Isaiah, for instance, many poems have been brought together, which describe events occurring during the reigns of Cyrus and Darius Hystaspes. These, in the professor's opinion, were then first written, principally by Daniel, and had no place in the canon of the temple. They were according to him first inserted in that edition or translation of the sacred books of the Jews, which, for the information of the court of Shushan, was undertaken by Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Zechariah and Ezra. It is this translation which we possess. Hebrew was the language of the court of Shushan; but was at no period the vernacular dialect of Jerusalem. Cyrus and Darius were both descended from those Jews, whom Shalmaneser transplanted into the cities of the Medes; and when they acquired ascendancy in Persia, they set about establishing there the Jewish religion. This was completely accomplished at an early period of the reign of Darius, and by means of an exten-

sive massacre of the idolatrous priesthood, called by Herodotus the *Magophonia*, and circumstantially related in the 9th chapter of Esther. The Jewish religion continued to be the established church of the Persian empire until the Jewish dynasty was overthrown by the conquests of Alexander the Great. To Ezra principally was confided the confection of the Scriptures, who, under the name Zoroaster is celebrated by the Greeks as the religious law-giver of Persia. The Medic title *tsar*, or prince, has coalesced with his name, Zoroaster being the Greek form of the words Ezra-tsar.

PRICE OF PICTURES.

It is well known that pictures of any considerable interest are not to be bought except by mere chance, and at enormous prices. A hundred years ago, the little Correggio at Dresden, a picture not a foot square, was sold for 13,000 gold ducats, and when a certain powerful monarch told the Duke of Tuscany that he would give him 8000 crowns for the *Madonna della Seggiola* at Florence, the duke replied that for another such picture, he would give his majesty 80,000. The small picture of Acteon, belonging to the late Mr. West and ascribed to Titian, sold for £2000, while Mr. West refused 10,000l. for his own last picture but one.

TO FELTON IN THE TOWER.—1628.

By BUTLER, Author of Hudibras.

Enjoy thy bondage, make thy prison know
Thou hast a liberty, thou canst not owe
To such base punishments, kept entire,
since

Nothing but guilt shackles the conscience.
I dare not tempt thy valiant blood to whey,
Enfeebling it with pity; nor dare pray
That thou may'st mercy find: lest thy great
story

Lose somewhat of its miracle and glory:
I wish thy merit study'd cruelty,
Stout vengeance best befits thy memory;
And I would have posterity to hear,
He that can bravely do can bravely bear.
Tortures seem great unto a coward's eye;
'Tis no great thing to suffer; less to die.

Should all the clouds fall out, and in the
strife

Lightning and thunder take away my life,
I should applaud the wisdom of my fate,
Which knew to value me at such a rate,
As at my fall to trouble all the sky,
Emptying upon me Jove's full armory.
Serve in your sharpest punishments, use
the rack

Enlarge each joint, and make each sinew
crack?

Thy

Thy soul before was strengthened, that thy
doom,
To show thy virtue she has larger room :
Yet sure, if every artery were broke,
Thou wouldst find strength for such another
stroke.

And now I leave thee unto death and
fame,
Which lives to shake ambition at thy name,
And if it were no sin, the court by it,
Wou'd hourly swear, before the favourite,
Farewell—for thy brave sake we shall not
send
Henceforth, commander, enemies to defend,
Nor will it ever our just monarch please
To keep an admiral to lose the seas.
Farewell—undaunted stand, and joy to be
Of public sorrow the epitome.
Let the Duke's name solace and crown thy
thrall,
All we in him did suffer, thou for all ;
And I dare boldly write, as thou dar'st
die,
Stout *Felton*, *England's* ransom, here does
lie.

The above, by the date, appears to have been one of the earliest effusions of Butler's muse, demonstrating great vigour of thought and diction, accompanied by the usual defect of early attempts, obscurity, and the want of a sufficient connecting and regulating power in the mind. It farther appears, an expectation then prevailed with the public that Felton would be put to the torture, according to the demand of the royal martyr, *that was to be* the decision of the judges.

AN ANT HILL.

In crossing a field lately, says a correspondent, I felt my foot suddenly

sink into a heap of soft earth ; an incident which, though it might appear harmless and indifferent, was fraught with consequences the most alarming and destructive. The unguarded step was followed by the slaughter of incalculable numbers, and the awful convulsions of a whole empire ! It was a *nest of ants* ; and the measures pursued by the citizens on this calamitous occasion were so curiously interesting as to arrest my attention for a whole hour. As soon as the first terrors occasioned by the shock had subsided, I could surmise that an express was dispatched to the residence of the king, to acquaint him with particulars, and in less than two minutes he made his appearance on the scene of distress and ruin. He was a fine looking fellow, and though I could perceive his majesty was much agitated at this unexpected disaster, yet he convoked this senate without delay to deliberate upon the best means of retrieving the loss. There was a very full attendance of members, and one above all seemed to attract extraordinary attention, who was unquestionably the Nestor of the trade. This gallant officer rushed out of the assembly, galloped through thick and thin into the city, upset three or four old females with eggs on their backs, knocked down a fat pismire, and darted down a narrow lane that I afterwards found led to the corn-market ; there I lost him.

What a fine field was opened to the philosophical and contemplative persons to whom I recommend the further study and application of the subject.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

OBSERVATIONS on the ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES, from the *North American Review*, Jan. 1821.

THE English universities are entitled to respect, as most splendid depositories of literary treasures ; and were it but in the libraries which their halls contain, they could not be denied to have paid their debt of utility to each of the transitory generations which arise, flourish, and decay beneath their ancient walls.

They are entitled to respect, for the labours of a long unbroken line of learned men and accomplished scholars, who have made, and ever will make the names of Oxford and Cam-

bridge dear, when the English language shall be what the Latin is now.

They are entitled to respect, on the grounds on which, as we have stated, they often claim it, viz. as a suitable abode for the aristocracy of the country, during the interval between the restraints of the school, and the calls of life. It has, it must have, a salutary effect on the future character of this important class of the community, thus to bring its members, from a score of family factions, together ; to unite them, at least for a year or two, as members of one fraternity, before they plunge into the remorseless rivalries of government and life ; and even though
the

the literary atmosphere of the place should be wholly left out of the account, though no consideration be had whatever of the enlargement and illumination of mind that must be caught involuntarily, in a two or three years' abode at an academical city, still to have redeemed so much time from the saloons, and the worse than saloons of the metropolis, is enough. No one can doubt that the want of some such nursery of character in France, the immediate transition from boarding-school and private tutelage, to the vices of the capital and the army, was one great cause of the degeneracy of the once gallant heraldry of that country; a degeneracy under which the spirit of the order was so wholly broken, that when the revolution came on, there was found scarce a member of the aristocracy, to assert their claims to more privileges and greater fortunes, than were ever swept away by a popular storm.

Lastly, the English universities are entitled to respect, as a great integral part of the church establishment; and when so considered, some objections often urged to them will lose their force. It is objected, for instance, that at one of the great English universities, subscription to the thirty-nine articles is necessary for admission, and at the other for a degree; and this, if you look upon the universities as we look on all public institutions in our country, as the property of the people, the common inheritance of all, seems a hardship. But if you consider the universities as a part of the religious establishment, to murmur against the privileges secured to the friends of the church in the universities, or to the children of the universities in the church, is to quarrel with an institution for supporting, encouraging, and upholding itself.

For ourselves, with the veneration we feel for the great masters of English literature, it is impossible not to transfer no little share of the sentiment to the seats of science, where their minds were formed. That American must have a temper, which we are happy not to be able to comprehend, who could go up into the tower over the gate-way of Trinity College, or walk round the gardens of Christ's, at Cambridge, and think that he was pressing the footsteps of Newton and Milton, without a thrill which no reasonings or cavils can keep down. We of America have here

an advantage over our English brethren, in that keen enthusiasm which we feel for the famous spots and abodes, that are consecrated to both alike, by the great names associated with them. To them the constant presence and familiarity of the scene blunt the edge of the feelings it excites in us, and Westminster Abbey and Stratford-on-Avon, awaken an enthusiasm in an American fancy, which the Englishman smiles at, as a sort of provincial rawness. Instead of assenting to those on both sides of the water, who have spoken of America as unfortunate in the want of ancient associations, as condemned to a kind of matter of fact, unpoetical, newness of national character, we maintain that never nation, since the world began, had so rich a treasure of traditional glory. Is it nothing to be born, as it were, with the birthright of two native lands; to sail across the world of waters, and be hailed beyond it by the sound of your native tongue? Is it nothing to find in another hemisphere the names, the customs, and the dress of your own; to be able to trace your ancestry back, not to the ranks of a semi-barbarous conqueror, or the poor mythology of vagrants and fugitives of fabulous days, but to noble, high-minded men in an age of glory, than which a brighter never dawned on the world? Is it nothing to be able, as you set your foot on the English soil, and with a heart going back to all the proud emotions which bind you at the moment to the happy home you have left, to be able still, nevertheless, to exclaim, with more than poetical, with literal natural truth,

Salve magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,

Magna virum!

If there be any feeling, merely national, which can compare with this, it should be that which corresponds to it; the complacency, with which it were to be hoped the wise and good friends of British glory in England would regard this flourishing off-set of their own native stock; the pride with which they should witness the progress of their language, their manners, their laws and their literature, over regions wider than the conquests of Alexander; and that not by a forced and military imposition on a conquered land, but by a fair and natural inheritance, and still more by a voluntary adoption and choice; the joy with which they should reflect

reflect, that not a note is struck at the centre of thought and opinion in the British capital, but is heard and propagated by our presses, to the valley of the Missouri, and that if the day should come in the progress of national decline, when England shall be gathered with the empires that have been, when her thousand ships shall have disappeared from the ocean, and the mighty chain of her wealth shall be broken, with which she has so long bound the European world to her chariot-wheels, and mustered the nations, from the banks of the Tagus to the banks of the Don, to march beneath the banner of her coalitions, that then there will be no unworthy descendant to catch her mantle; and that the rich treasure of her institutions and character, instead of becoming the unrescued prey of Huns and Vandals, and whatever uncouth name of barbarism laid waste of old the refinements of the world, will be preserved, upheld, and perfected in the western world of promise.

We have allowed our feelings to carry us too far from the subject which we were considering, and from the tribute of respect we wished to pay to the illustrious literary establishments of England. But we would have this tribute as honest as it is hearty and sincere; and we cannot therefore but express with it the opinion, that though the English universities do not profess to be simply schools of instruction, still that, even in this department, some improvements might be made, and that the youth of rank and fortune which resort to them, might fill up their time more profitably and usefully, as well as innocently, by a more zealous and extensive course of academical study, than we believe prevails at them. The unexampled success of Blackstone's lectures on the law, and the permanent service which they have rendered the study of that profession, ought to encourage a more frequent imitation of the example. On the continent, at least in those parts of it where public education is on a good footing, the children of the aristocracy pass the time of their residence at the university, in attending courses of lectures on the law, on history, geography and statistics, on the natural sciences, on diplomacy. These are thought to merit their attention, as those who are to fill the front ranks in society; while, at the English universities, the zeal and efforts of the same class are chiefly di-

rected to general classical studies, or the abstract study of the mathematics, each of which is worthy of great attention, but neither nor both affording exclusively an adequate training for the future politician, statesman, legislator, or man of affluent leisure.

To the Oxford lectures on Hebrew poetry, is unquestionably to be ascribed the first spring given to the study of the Bible, in the enlightened spirit of the modern school of sacred literature. The Latin language, in which they were written, secured them easy access to the German universities and schools, and an edition of them with annotations, and an appendix, was soon published by Michaëlis, who stood at that time at the head of the biblical critics of his country; and who, as well as his successors, concedes to Bishop Lowth, the merit of having first penetrated into the spirit of Hebrew antiquity, and sets the example of the true mode of studying and enjoying its literary remains.

This affords one of many examples of the utility of a *lingua doctorum communis*. We suppose there are few scholars, who have had occasion to reflect on the subject, who have not had their doubts whether the disuse of the tongue, once common to scholars, be not upon the whole disadvantageous to the cause of letters. There was certainly something grand in this learned community of language; in this remedy, by no means inconsiderable, of the great catastrophe of Babel, which enabled the scholar wherever he went, to find his native tongue; and which, so long as it continued to be the depository of science and literature, emancipated him from this slavery of learning half a dozen languages. Let us consider, too, how much of our modern literature is translation, or the saying over in one language what had been better said in another, and still more that with all our translations, a mountain, a river, or an invisible political boundary, makes us substantially strangers to the efforts which the human mind has made and is making among our fellow men. One great blow to the universality of the Latin as a learned language, was abolishing the practice of lecturing in it, in the German universities. This was first done by Thomasius, a professor at Halle, in the beginning of the last century; and his example has so generally prevailed, that few or no lectures are now delivered in that tongue in Germany. In the Dutch universities the practice

practice is still kept up, and all the lectures are delivered in Latin, even those on the national Dutch literature. This language too may there, oftener than elsewhere, be heard out of the lecture room. We have heard it more pleasantly, we presume, than accurately, said of Ruhnkenius, the last modern scholar, to whose name the venerable *ius* is permanently attached, that Latin was the *only* language he was able to speak. He was a native of Pomerania, and as such the German was his vernacular tongue. That he had lost in his long residence in Holland, without having had occasion to acquire the Dutch, as the whole business of his calling was discharged in Latin. A little bad French he had picked up for society, but Latin was his mother tongue. We happened to be present in the study of his late lamented successor, the illustrious Wyttenbach, at an interview between natives of America, England, Holland, and Greece, where the conversation was of necessity conducted in Latin, as the only common tongue. The Latin language was perhaps used for the last time, as a vernacular language, by the Hungarian diet. In 1805 it was abolished as the language of this diet, and the native Hungarian substituted. This took place in consequence of the efforts made by the Austrian government from the time of Joseph II. to force the German language upon the Hungarians, with the design of eradicating their own. This of course had the effect of making their own doubly precious in their eyes, and so much has it since been cultivated, that it has quite driven out the German and Latin from the schools and the diet; so that now the Hungarian people enjoy the great privilege of speaking, under the appellation of Magyar, a language wholly unique, associated neither with the Roman, Celtic, Teutonic, or Slavonian stock, and of course the least likely to be learned by a foreigner, of any tongue in Europe. Such as it is, they pursue it themselves with singular zeal, and not a national press in Europe is more prolific of original works, as well as translations, than that of Pesth, the Hungarian capital.

It has appeared to us, if with a limited acquaintance we have a right to judge of the subject, that too much attainable good is sacrificed, at the English universities, by adherence to ancient prescriptions. We know not where else

in the world so munificent a patronage of learning exists as the endowment of the fellowships at Oxford and Cambridge. It is said that the revenues of the richest fellowships are £800 a year, a salary as high, or higher, than that of the governor or chief justice of Massachusetts. The number of fellowships so rich as this may not be large, but the whole annual amount appropriated in this way to the support of men of learning, at the universities, is well known to be great; great even with the less frugal English notions of an appointment. And yet the manner in which these livings are attained, and the tenure by which they are held, prevent them, we apprehend, from rendering half the good to the cause of learning, of which under a different administration they might be made productive. Some fellowships indeed are open to all the world, as those of Trinity College, Cambridge; others are limited to certain districts of counties, others to single counties, to single parishes, to single schools. At Oxford, the Magdalen fellowships are said to be the best. Of these, five belong to the diocese of Winchester, seven to the county of Lincoln, four to Oxford, three to Berks, &c. At new college, Oxford, the fellows must be elected from Winchester school; and at King's College, Cambridge, from Eton school. This holds of scholarships, another class of establishments similar in nature, though subordinate in rank, to fellowships, and which should be considered as a part of the system, inasmuch as the fellows, if we are not misinformed, are chosen from among the scholars.

We suppose that when these establishments were originally founded, the literary and clerical profession, for these were then identical, could not support itself: and it was necessary that permanent provision should be made for those, who were to teach and preach, as there is now adays for those who fight. The colleges were founded, to afford such provision for the training and supporting of the clergy. Places of general education, we suppose, they were not; for there was nobody, at the period of the establishment of the more ancient of them, to be educated. It is only an improvement, forced upon them by the progress of society, that other scholars, besides the stipendiaries on the foundations, have been received at them to be educated. Now that the wealth acquired by the commercial and agricultural

cultural classes has built up a middle order of society, unknown in the feudal ages, possessed of the means of pursuing whatever calling inclination may suggest, the original object of the colleges, viz. as indispensable nurseries for literary and clerical men, has become, if not subordinate, at least only collaterally important. There would now be learned men enough and clergymen enough, without so many or so rich fellowships and scholarships; and as England is the only country in the world, where such establishments exist in any considerable degree, so without them England would be able, as well as other countries, to provide for the interests of literature and the church.

There is no doubt but that, in many single cases, the patronage afforded by these establishments is, in the highest degree, seasonable in its application, and happy in its effects. But that the whole system, as existing in all its parts, is valuable in proportion to the costliness of the apparatus, we cannot fully persuade ourselves. A boy makes interest to be put on the foundation at one of the great schools, at Eton, Westminster, Winchester, Merchant tailors'; or he is put on such a foundation, because he was born in a certain parish, county, or diocese. Once a scholar there, he usually becomes a scholar at some college. He then becomes fellow, and at last succeeds to the first living in the gift of his college, that falls in, which happens on an average at the age of forty or forty-five. The moral effect of this system on the hearts and characters of the aspirants is feelingly and eloquently described, by the ingenious author of *Espriella's* letters. The literary effect of the whole system is, that from boyhood the individual secures a provision for life. It may be that he shall all along deserve such provision, and turn it to the account of religion and letters. But in no step of the progress does he enjoy the patronage *because* he

deserves it, but because he had the good fortune to get into the circle which is moving round, and will bring him his turn in due time. Now we do really think that this must of itself encourage indolence, and bring on an indifference to personal reputation. But the evil goes farther, for so many places in the church, as are thus appended to the fellowships, are so many rewards of exertion and merit removed from the market, so that a less worthy candidate may be promoted, and a more worthy one neglected. Besides this patronage in the church, thus forestalled, the fellowships themselves present a vast amount of patronage, which might be turned to greater account, by having greater respect to merit in its distribution.

If it be said that the Fellows earn their support, by the services they personally render to learning and religion, we are not disposed to deny that they do all that can be expected of men in their place, free from the spur of necessity, not wrought upon by emulation, under the lethargic air which has infested all establishments from the beginning. As instructors of the universities they serve the public; but a portion only of them are wanted in this way: and the circumstance that the fellowship is but a temporary provision, and that as soon as a few years' experience have well qualified an individual as an instructor, he is likely to be called away to a living, makes the fellowships of less use, even in this respect, than might be expected. While at the present day, and in England, learning is really so much honoured, and employed, and so well paid, it cannot be thought that its interests would suffer, were these appropriations for the support of an order of learned men in a state of celibacy (for that is the universal condition of fellowship) thrown into the common stock, to find their way into the hands of the industrious and the deserving.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT RELATIVE to the MOVING BOG of KILMALEADY, in King's County, made by order of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Royal Dublin Society-House, July 10, 1821.

IN compliance with the request of the Royal Dublin Society, I have visited the moving bog of Kilmaleady; and

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finding on my return to Dublin to-day, that very erroneous notions, respecting its magnitude and destructive effects, have been entertained, I think it my duty immediately to communicate to you, for the information of the society, some account of the nature and extent of this once alarming phenomenon.

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The bog of Kilmaleady, from whence the eruption broke out, situated about two miles to the north of the village of Clara, in King's County, is of considerable extent; it may probably contain about 590 acres; in many parts it is 40 feet in depth; and it is considered to be the wettest bog in the county. It is bounded on all sides, except the south, by steep ridges of high land, which are composed at the top, of limestone gravel, and beneath of cavernous limestone-rock, containing subterraneous streams; but the southern face of the bog is open to a moory valley, about a quarter of a mile in breadth, which for nearly half a mile in length, takes a southern direction in the lands of Lisanisky, and then turns at right angles to the west, and continues gradually widening for upwards of two miles. Throughout the centre of this valley flows a stream about twelve feet in breadth, which serves as a discharge for the waters from the bog and surrounding country, and finally joins the river Brusna, above the bridge of Ballycumber.

The bog of Kilmaleady, like all other deep and wet bogs, is composed, for the first eight or ten feet from the surface downward, of a reddish brown spongy mass, formed of the still undecomposed fibres of the bog moss (*sphagnum palustre*) which by capillary attraction absorbs water in great quantity. Beneath this fibrous mass, the bog gradually becomes pulpy, till, at length, towards the bottom, it assumes the appearance, and, when examined, the consistence of a black mud, rather heavier than water.

The surface of the bog of Kilmaleady, was elevated upwards of 20 feet above the level of the valley, from which it rose at a steep angle; and its external face, owing to the uncommon dryness of the season, being much firmer than usual, the inhabitants of the vicinity were enabled to sink their turf holes, and cut turf at a depth of at least ten feet beneath the surface of the valley, and in fact, until they reached the blue clay which forms the substratum of the bog. Thus the faces of many of the turf banks reached the unusual height of 30 feet perpendicular; when at length, on the 19th day of June, the lower pulpy and muddy part of the bog, which possesses little cohesion, being unable to resist the great pressure of water from behind, gave way, and being once set in motion, floated the upper

part of the bog, and continued to move with astonishing velocity along the valley to the southward, forcing before it not only the clumps of turf on the edge of the bog, but even patches of the moory meadows, to the depth of several feet, the grassy surface of which heaved and turned over almost like the waves of the ocean; so that in a very short space of time the whole valley, for the breadth of almost a quarter of a mile between the bog-edge and the base of the hill of Lisanisky, was covered with bog to a depth of from eight to ten feet, and appeared every where studded with green patches of moory meadow.

The hill of Lisanisky retarded the progress of the bog for some time; but at length it began to flow at right angles to its first course along the valley, where it turned to the west, and continued with unabated rapidity until it reached the bog road of Kilbride, (which runs directly across the valley, and is elevated five or six feet above it,) and choked up the bridge through which the waters of the stream pass. This barrier retarded the progress of the bog for five days: at the end of that time, the accumulation was such from the still moving bog and the waters of the stream, that it flowed over the road, and covered the valley to the south of it for about half a mile, flowing with varied velocity, till it was again stopped for a few hours (as I understand) by a second road across the valley leading from Clara to Woodfield: having also overcome this obstacle, it proceeded slowly westward, and if its progress had not been checked by the very judicious means that have been employed, the whole extent of the valuable meadows, which compose the valley where it expands to the westward, must long since have been covered. But when the flowing bog had passed over the road of Kilbride, and the consternation in the country became general, at the desire of the lords justices, Mr. Gregory employed Mr. Killaly, engineer of the directors general of inland navigation, to carry into execution any works that could be devised to arrest the progress of the bog. Mr. Killaly at once perceived that the only feasible remedy was to draw off the water that had accumulated; and to accomplish this end he employed a number of labourers to open the course of the stream where it was choked up, and also the drains through

through the valley that could be directed into the stream. By this means the head of the water was soon lowered, and in consequence the bog ceased to flow, and all the loose masses which floated on the river, were broken to pieces by labourers placed at intervals throughout its course.

Such was the situation of affairs on my arrival at the bog early on Saturday morning. During the course of the day, I exerted myself to carry into execution the well advised plans which had previously been commenced by Mr. Killaly. Towards evening, the floating masses which came down the river began to lessen considerably both in size and number; and finding every thing proceeded with regularity and certainty, I thought it useless to remain longer.

At present I entertain no apprehension of further devastation from the bog, except in the event of a very great fall of rain during the present week. Slight rains would be of service to increase the current of water, and facilitate the removal of a considerable deposit of heavy, black bog mud, which at present fills the bottom of the stream. The general current, has, however, been much increased by the breaking down of the weirs on the river Brusna, below the junction of the bog river.

I shall now describe the present appearance and state of the bog and moory valley.

In the centre of the bog, for the space of about a mile and a half in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, a valley has been formed, sloping at the bottom from the original surface of the bog, to the depth of 20 feet, where the eruption first took place. In this valley or gulf there are numberless concentric cuts or fissures, filled with water nearly to the top.

The valley between the edge of the bog and the road of Kilbride, for the length of half a mile, and an extent of between 60 and 80 acres, may be considered as totally destroyed. It is covered by tolerably firm bog, from six to ten feet in depth, consisting at the surface, of numberless green islands, composed of detached parts of the moory meadows, and of small rounded patches of the original heathy surface of the bog, varying from two to ten feet above its former course, so as to flow over the road.

Beyond the road to Kilbride the bog

has flowed for one mile westward, and covered from 50 to 70 acres; in this part the heathy patches of bog gradually lessen in quantity; the green islands disappear, and nothing is observed but a thin deposit, consisting of granulated black bog-mud, varying from one to three feet in thickness. This, though destructive for the present year, may when dry be burnt, and removed for manure to the neighbouring uplands, or left on the spot to fertilize the valley.

Thus the whole distance which the bog has flowed is about three miles in length, namely, one mile and a half in the bog, and the same distance over the moory valley: and the extent covered amounts to about 150 acres.

BAPTIST MISSION.

The following concise view of the translations of the Holy Scriptures, is extracted from the Seventh Memoir, dated Serampore, Dec. 1820.

1. In *Bengalee*, the fifth edition of the New Testament, containing 5000 copies, which was printed off about three years ago, is nearly exhausted, and of the different parts of the Old, scarcely a single copy has been left for some time past. The continual demand for this version, therefore, has rendered it necessary to print a new edition of the whole Scriptures. This edition, which will form the *sixth* edition of the New Testament, and the *third* of the Psalms, and some other parts of the Old Testament, will consist of 4000 copies, and of the New Testament 2000 extra, the demand being so very great. By using a new fount of types, of a reduced size, and printing in double columns, on a large octavo page, the brethren hope to bring the whole five volumes into one volume of about 1300 pages, royal octavo, or two very moderate volumes, and the New Testament into a neat duodecimo of about 400 pages.

2. In the *Sungskrit*, the last volume of the Old Testament was printed off about two years ago. The first edition of the New Testament is quite exhausted, and the numerous calls for the Scriptures in this language, by the literati of India, have induced the brethren to put to press a second edition of the whole Scriptures. This will likewise be printed in double columns in the large octavo size, and the whole Scriptures be comprised in one volume. It will

will consist of 2000 copies, with an extra number of 2000 New Testaments.

3. In the *Hindee*, also, the last volume of the Old Testament was published nearly two years ago. The edition of the New Testament being nearly exhausted, and Mr. Chamberlain having prepared another version of the New Testament in this language, for which his long residence in the western provinces of India, and his intimate acquaintance with their popular dialects, eminently fit him, the brethren have resolved in this edition to print his version of the New Testament instead of their own, as a comparison of independent versions, made by persons long and intimately acquainted with the language, will be of the utmost value in ultimately forming a correct, chaste, and perspicuous version in this widely extended language. Of this edition of the New Testament, which is more than half through the press, they are printing 2000 copies.

4. In the *Orissa* language the whole Scriptures have been long published. The first edition of the New Testament being exhausted, and the demand for this version still increasing, the brethren have prepared a second edition, which is now more than half through the press. It consists of 4000 copies.

5. The last volume of the Old Testament in the *Mahratta* language was published many months ago, so that a version of the whole Scriptures in that language is now completed. Of the first edition of the New Testament, not a single copy being left, they have put to press a second edition, in a duodecimo size.

In these five languages the whole of the Scriptures are now published and in circulation: in the last four of them second editions of the New Testament are in the press, and in the first, the Bengalee, begun 26 years ago, the sixth edition of the New Testament. In the following ten languages the New Testament is published, or nearly so; and in some of them the Pentateuch, and other parts of the Old Testament.

1. In the *Chinese* language the translation of the Old Testament was completed several years ago. In addition to the New Testament, the Pentateuch, the Hagiographa, and the Prophetic Books are now printed off. The Historical books, which will complete the whole Scriptures, are in the press, and

will probably be published before the end of the ensuing year.

2. In the *Shikh* language, besides the New Testament, the Pentateuch, and the Historical Books are printed off; and the Hagiographa is advanced as far as the middle of the book of Job. So strong, however, has been the desire of this nation for the New Testament, that the whole edition is nearly distributed, and a second edition will probably be called for before the Old Testament is wholly published. Excepting the Mugs on the borders of Arracan, no one of the nations of India have discovered a stronger desire for the Scriptures than this hardy race; and the distribution of almost every copy has been accompanied with the pleasing hope of its being read and valued.

3. In the *Pushtoo* or *Affghan* language, the nation supposed by some to be descended from the ten tribes, the New Testament has been printed off. The Pentateuch is also advanced at press as far as the book of Leviticus.

4. In the *Telinga* or *Teloogoo* language, the New Testament was published two years ago, and the Pentateuch is printed as far as the book of Leviticus. This translation, however, when the Pentateuch is finished, the brethren intend to resign to the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society.

4. In the *Kunkuna* language, the New Testament was completed above 18 months ago; and the Pentateuch is advanced at press as far as the book of Numbers. As this province comes immediately under the care of the Bombay Bible Society, it is intended, on the completion of the Pentateuch at press, to relinquish this translation to them.

6. In the *Wuch*, or *Mooltanee* language, the New Testament has been printed off these 18 months, in its own character. But, as the opportunities for distributing this version have been exceedingly limited, and they have little prospect of establishing a mission in that province, they have dismissed the pundit, and discontinued the translation, till these circumstances, with those of a pecuniary nature, shall be more favourable.

7. In the *Assam* language, also, the New Testament has been printed off nearly two years, and the vicinity of this country to Bengal, rendering it highly desirable to proceed with the translation, an edition of the Old Testament

tament has been put to press, in the large octavo size, in double columns, which will very considerably lessen the expence, the character being similar to the Bengalee, both in form and size.

8. In the *Gujuratee* language, the New Testament is now happily brought through the press, 13 years after retaining the first pundit in this language. It makes between 8 and 900 pages, and is printed in the Deva Naguree character. This translation the brethren intend to resign to their brethren from the London Missionary Society, who are now studying the language, that they may give their attention more fully to those in which no others are engaged.

9. In the *Bikaneer* language, also, the New Testament is now finished at press. It contains 800 pages, and is printed in the Naguree character. This version was begun nearly seven years ago.

10. To these we may add the New Testament in the *Kashmeer* language, which version has been in hand nearly eight years, and will be finished at press in about a month. It is printed in a neat type of its own, as mentioned in a former memoir. In these ten languages the New Testament may be considered as being published.

Besides these fifteen, in which the New Testament is completed, there are six other languages in which it is brought more than half through the press. These are the *Kurnata*, the *Nepal*, the *Harutee*, the *Marwar*, the *Bhughulkund*, and the *Oojein* versions. About ten months more, they have reason to hope, will bring these through

the press; and thus in twenty-one of the languages of India, and these by far the most extensive and important, the New Testament will be published. It is the intention of the brethren to relinquish the first of these, the *Kurnata*, to the Madras Bible Society, on the New Testament being completed, that they may be better able to attend to the remaining languages, in which no version is begun by any one besides.

The remaining versions now in hand are the following ten, which are all in the press.

The *Jumboo*, *Kanouj*, and *Khassee*, printed as far as John; the *Khoshul*, *Bhutuneer*, *Dogura*, and *Magudha*, to Mark; and the *Kumaoon*, *Gudwal*, and *Munipoora*, to Matthew.

In these ten versions, therefore, a sufficient progress is made to render the completion of them in no way difficult.

In comparing this memoir with the last, it will be seen that in several of the languages mentioned therein the translation has been discontinued. To this the brethren have been constrained, by the low state of the translation fund, arising principally from the heavy expences occasioned by new editions of the Sungskrit, the Bengalee, the Hindee and the Orissa Scriptures, now in the press. In discontinuing these, however, they have been guided by a due consideration of the importance and distinctness of the different languages in which they are engaged, as well as the ease with which pundits could be procured, should the public enable them to resume them again.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To GEORGE LILLEY, of Brigg, for certain Improvements in the Construction of Engines or Machinery (to be wrought by Steam or other elastic Fluids,) applicable to the Driving of Mills and other useful Purposes.

MR. LILLEY compresses atmospheric air or other elastic fluids, by means of mechanical force, in a vessel or in vessels of a low or moderate temperature, and afterwards let the same pass into a tube or into tubes, vessel or vessels of a much higher temperature, and after acting on a piston or pistons, permit it to escape into the at-

mosphere, by which means the expence of fuel will not only be very much lessened, but he is enabled to construct engines which will take up much less room than steam-engines in their usual form, be considerably lighter also, and which may be worked in some situations where the common steam-engine cannot for want of a necessary supply of water. And when engines are constructed, with some parts of his said improvements, and wrought by steam, the power will be delivered more uniformly, which admits of the fly-wheel being made lighter than with the usual way

way of constructing steam-engines: the pistons, &c. of the working cylinders will be formed so as to lessen the friction, and by the means of a fluid, prevent the possibility of steam passing between them and the cylinders; the valves will be rotary, and so constructed also, as by the intervention of a fluid, to obviate the possibility of steam passing through them during the time it should be cut off from the cylinder, and the whole will take up less room than steam-engines of the common construction.

The power obtained by compressing elastic fluids in a certain temperature, and afterwards allowing them to act in a higher temperature, may be made obvious, thus; suppose the elastic fluid to be atmospheric air, and that a tube contains twelve cubic inches, with its natural temperature and elasticity, it will require a certain force to compress this air into two cubic inches (say a weight of thirteen pounds falling one foot); but, leaving out the consideration of friction, the elasticity of the air itself (compressed into this compass) would in the same temperature raise the same weight to the height whence it fell. "If then," says the patentee, "I place the tube and air in a temperature which would double the elasticity which the air had in its natural temperature, and then let it expand till it had the same elastic force it had before, I compressed it in its natural state, it will give me back a force which would raise 26lbs. a foot high, and leave a disposable force of 13lbs. through the same height; and the same may be said of any other elastic fluid."

To HENRY CREIGHTON, of Glasgow, Civil Engineer; for a new Method of regulating the Admission of Steam into Pipes or other Vessels, and for the Heating of Buildings and other Places.

This invention consists in the application of the force or power obtained by the expansion and contraction of the pipes conveying and containing steam, or by the expansion and contraction of other pipes or vessels, bars or rods, connected with, or placed near to the pipes for conveying or containing steam, to effect and regulate the admission of steam into the pipes aforesaid; and the patentee applies this expanding and contracting force or power to regulators, for admitting the steam in different methods, as circumstances may require.

Such regulators may consist of cocks or valves, or other machinery now commonly employed.

He describes different methods by which the aforesaid force or power, obtained by the expansion and contraction of the pipes containing and conveying steam, or by the expansion and contraction of other pipes or vessels, bars or rods, connected with, or placed near to, the pipes for containing or conveying steam, may be applied to the effecting and regulating the admission of steam. But his invention consists in the application of these forces or powers to effect and regulate such admission. The methods by which the force and power aforesaid can be applied to the purpose above specified are various.

To WILLIAM DAVIS, of Bourne, near Minchinhampton, Engineer; for certain Improvements in Machinery for shearing or cropping Woollen, or other Cloths requiring such process.

Mr. D. claims as his invention, *First*, the application of rotative cutters, made of one solid piece of metal, not screwed or wedged to a cylinder bar, as has hitherto been the practical way of making rotative cutters for shearing cloths. *Second*, the application of rotative cutters, in an angular direction. The difference between this and the application of rotative cutters hitherto in practice, will be easily understood, as the old practice is to place the under cutter, known by the name of ledger-blade, nearly parallel to the length of the cloth to be shorn, or else nearly at right angles to the length of the cloth. *Third*, the application of beds, made elastic by spiral springs, placed nearly at right angles to the plane of the ledger cutters.

By the above described machinery, one or two kerseymeres may be cut at one time, by fixing a thin piece of metal between the cutters and middle list, to prevent its being shorn; if it is desirable to cut one narrow cloth, one half of the cutters, or as many as necessary may be made to rest by casting of the lines.

His machine will stand in a room three feet by seven feet six inches, and will cut an end of cloth, of twenty-one yards in fifteen minutes, equally hard to cloth cut with any other machine, free from streaks from list to list, and equal from end to end. It does not leave those long hairs which rise above the surface, as in cloths cut with the former

mer patent machine for cutting from list to list: or that hard stubbed feel, as in cloths cut in the longitudinal direction. It will cut cassimeres, one or two at a time, with equal facility. The power of one man will drive it in full work and speed. The cutters are made solid, of the best double-refined cast-steel, and are as hard as any common shear, an advantage not attainable in the former patent machines; from which it is expected that the cutters will work twelve months without being sharpened. The adjustment of the beds is so simple, that it does not require a mechanic; and will move through a space of three-quarters of an inch without injuring its elasticity.

A sufficient number of the best machines hitherto in use, to shear an equal quantity of cloth, would be more than double the expence of this machine. If a *cerf* of a long piece of cloth can be cut in ten hours by one of Harmer's frames, this machine is equal to twenty of them. The length of cut by the old machine is about 450 feet per minute, but by this machine 40,000 feet.

To GILBERT LANG and ROBERT SMITH, of Parkholm, near Glasgow, Calico Printers; for the Mode of producing the Swiss new deep and pale Red, by topical Mordants, and a pale blue Discharge on said Red.

When the cotton cloth has been freed by steeping and boiling in soap and water, from the paste used by the weaver, and any other impurities it may have acquired, immerse it thoroughly, or, as it is called, tramp or pad it in a solution of any alkali and oil or grease, forming an imperfect soap, or boil it in any of the perfect soaps dissolved in water, or in a solution of soda and gallipoli oil, in the proportion of one gallon of oil to twenty gallons of soda-lees, at the strength of four degrees and a half; then dry the cloth in the stove, and repeat the process several times, which may be varied at pleasure according to the lustre and durability of the colour wanted, stove-drying the cloth between every immersion. To the above solutions add a little sheep's dung for the first three immersions, these are called the dung liquors; after the cloth has received the dung liquors, it is steeped for twelve hours in a quantity of water, 110° of heat of Fahrenheit; this is called the green steep. The cloth, being again stove-dried, is im-

mersed as above in a solution of alkali and oil, or grease, or boiled in perfect soap dissolved, but without the sheep's dung; this is repeated four times, or oftener, according to the brilliancy of colours wanted, stove-drying as before between every immersion; these are called the white liquors. Steep the cloth for twelve hours at 125° of Fahrenheit, which forms what is called the white steep. The cloth being now thoroughly washed in cold water and dried, is ready to receive, first, the pink mordant, which is composed as follows: take equal quantities, by measurement, of a decoction of galls at the strength of four to six, and a solution of alum at one-half degree, the alum being previously saturated with whitening, or any other alkali, in the proportion of one ounce to the pound weight of alum; mix them together, and raise the temperature to 140° of Fahrenheit, or as hot as can be handled. By immersion, as formerly mentioned, in this mixture, the cloth, when dyed and cleared, exhibits a beautiful pink, equal if not superior to that produced by cochineal, and forms the ground colour of the invention. The same effect may be produced by using the galls and alum as above separately. As a substitute for galls in the foregoing process, the following substances may be used, viz. oak-bark, sawdust of oak, shumac, myrobalan, citrons, tormentil roots, or any other substance, containing a sufficiency of the tanning principle or astringent quality; and as a substitute for alum the following may be used, viz. alum dissolved or held in solution by vinegar, pyroligneous, or any of the vegetable or animal acids, or any number of them combined (but which may be most readily obtained by using acetate of lead or sugar of lead,) or as a substitute for alum may be used any of the mineral, vegetable, or animal acids combined, singly or together, with tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, or nickel.

The invention to which they claim the sole and exclusive right, consists in the mode of preparing the cloth for, and applying the mordants, which produce a more durable and brilliant deep red than the Turkey red, a second or pale red, a beautiful pink and a blue discharge formed upon it, which produces a style of work of uncommon brilliancy and variety of colours.

Repertory.
VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

ANOTHER Tragedy, by LORD BYRON, has arrived in London for publication.

ANTHONY TODD THOMPSON, Esq., F.L.S. will soon publish his Lectures on Botany.

Shortly will be published, *Bibliographia Sacra*; or, an Introduction to the Literary and Ecclesiastical History of the Sacred Scriptures, and the translations of them into different languages, by the Rev. JAMES TOWNLEY, author of *Biblical Anecdotes*.

The Malay Annals, translated from the Malay language, by Dr. JOHN LEYDEN, with an Introduction by Sir THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, F.R.S. &c., will appear in a few weeks.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. HENRY GRATTAN, with a Memoir, by his Son, will shortly appear in 4 vols. 8vo.

The Hall of Hellingsley, a Tale, in 2 vols., by Sir E. BRYDGES, Bart. is in the press.

CHARLES MANSFIELD CLARKE, esq. will soon publish the second part of his *Observations on Female Diseases*.

Mr. W. M. CRAIG will publish early in the ensuing season, a Course of Lectures on Drawing, Painting and Engraving, considered as branches of elegant education, delivered in the Saloon, Royal Institution, on successive seasons, and read subsequently at the Russell Institution.

Mr. I. H. GLOVER is preparing for publication a *Bibliographical Dictionary of English Literature*, from the year 1700 to the end of the year 1820. It will contain the title of every principal work which has appeared in Great Britain during that period, together with the date of publication, its price, and the publisher's name, as far as they can possibly be ascertained; alphabetically arranged under the names of their respective authors, and under the subject matter of each anonymous publication.

An octavo edition is about to be published, of *Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell*, with original letters, and other family papers, by the late OLIVER CROMWELL, esq. a descendant of the family.

Dr. WARDLAW, of Glasgow, is about to publish his *Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes*.

Dr. FORBES' Translation of Laennec on Diseases of the Chest, with notes, will speedily be published.

In a few days will be published, a Reply to Samuel Lee, professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, refuting his erroneous remarks on the New Translation of the Bible from the Hebrew text, by J. BELLAMY, author of the *History of All Religions*, the *Anti-deist*, &c.

Speedily will be published, by Mr. ROCHESTER, the *Norwich and Norfolk Guide*; or, *Tourist's Companion and Itinerary*: to be comprised in ten numbers at one shilling each, and a number to be published every fortnight. In the last number will be given views of gentlemen's seats, a correct map of Norfolk, and a plan of Norwich.

Lamps, supplied by artificial *naphtha*, or essential oil of tar, produced in the making of gas from coals, under Lord Cochrane's patent, are rapidly making their way in the metropolis; the brilliant and penetrating light which they afford gives satisfaction wherever they have been tried.

Mr. STEVENSON will shortly publish a *Practical Treatise on the Nature, Symptoms, and Treatment of Gutta Serena*, a species of Blindness arising from a loss of sensibility in the nerve of vision, illustrated by numerous cases.

Sketches of Upper Canada, Domestic, Local, and Characteristic; to which are added, *Practical Details for the information of Emigrants of every class, and some Recollections of the United States of America*, by JOHN HOWISON, Esq. will speedily be published.

A new edition of Mr. CUTHBERT JOHNSON'S *Essay on the Uses of Salt in Agriculture and Horticulture*, is in the press, and will make its appearance in the course of a few days. It will contain the results of the experiments of Messrs. Curwen and Cartwright, as well as those of numerous other practical farmers; and, by the favour of the Board of Agriculture, will also be enriched with those of Mr. Sinclair, of Woburn Abbey.

Mr. CURTIS will commence his next Course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Ear, on Monday, Oct. 1st.

In the account of some Experiments on the strength of Timber, given in our last Number, p. 66, it is stated that these experiments were made by John White, Esq., but in truth they were exclusively made by Mr. THOMAS TREDGOLD, of Lisson Grove.

Mr. ANDREW SMITH, of Mauchline, in Scotland, has invented an instrument for copying drawings, &c., called an *apograph*. It is so constructed, that drawings of any kind may be copied by it upon paper, copper, or any other substance capable of receiving an impression, upon a scale either extended, reduced, or the same as the original.

Mr. FRENCH, late of the University of Edinburgh, announces a Translation of *TELEMACHUS* into LATIN, and has circulated a specimen of his performance. No task would be more acceptable to the schools of all Europe. "It is with peculiar pleasure," says the *Classical Journal*, "that we observe the beauties of a really excellent modern author clothed in an unfading garb. Perhaps of all other works, *Telemachus* is best adapted for this purpose, and we are surprised that a Latin translation was never before attempted, though we are not sorry that it has been left to the elegant pen of Mr. French. The beautiful simplicity of its style, the classical nature of its subject, and the classical form of its construction, alike render it plastic to the skilful hand that would recast it in a Latin mould. No book can be found better adapted than *Telemachus*, translated in a pure and simple manner, for a text book to be put into the hands of a tyro in Latin. Its delightful story, the purity of its morality, the wisdom of its precepts, unperplexed by doubtful readings and uncertain meanings, would present a most alluring vestibule, through which the youthful scholar might pass to the higher departments of classical literature."

In a few days will be published a New Translation of *Faustus*, from the German of Goëthe.

The following excellent paragraph has appeared in many provincial papers, and ought to be copied generally:—

Cruelty to Fish.—It is hoped that the dreadful cruelty of boiling shell-fish alive, or, what is as frequently done, of putting them over a fire in a saucepan of cold water, will be reflected on as it deserves. Shell-fish possess an amphibious property, and are therefore

capable of existing out of the water a considerable time without the powers of life being impaired; hence it is just as shocking to dress shell-fish alive, as to convey mackerel (which do not possess an amphibious property, but die in a few minutes after being taken out of the water,) instantaneously out of the sea into a frying-pan or boiling water. The ignorant prejudice that lobsters, crabs, &c. are not good if they are dressed after they are dead, would vanish as soon as humanity were permitted to make the trial. When dressed many hours after they are dead, it is found that the fish is not lessened, or the flavour in the slightest degree impaired; if it were, that could hardly be a sufficient reason to torture a poor animal to gratify the pampered appetite of an epicure. Eels too possess this amphibious quality; therefore they are skinned, rolled in salt, and fried whilst they are writhing in agony.

A *Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Liver*, and on some of the affections usually denominated bilious, is preparing for publication. Comprising an impartial estimate of the merits of the Nitro-muriatic Acid Bath, by GEORGE DARLING, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

The following circulation of a single newspaper merits to be recorded among the *memorabilia* of the art of printing: The *Observer* Sunday newspaper published an extra sheet on the 22d of July, with an account of the late coronation ceremonial. It was spoken of as a full and accurate detail of the ceremonies, and four well-executed woodcuts were introduced, exhibiting interior views of Westminster Abbey and the Hall, and in consequence there have actually been sold no less than 61,500 sets of this one publication, consuming no less than 133,000 fourpenny newspaper stamps, and producing to the revenue upwards of £2000.

There is nearly ready for publication in 4to. a series of coloured engravings, from original drawings, taken on the spot, by JAMES WATHEN, Esq. illustrative of the Island of St. Helena, and executed in the same style as those which accompanied his "Journal to India," to which will be added, two or three very curious woodcuts relating to *Bonaparte*, a brief historical sketch of the Island, and a highly finished portrait of Mr. Wathen.

On the 15th of September will be published, part 3d of *Physiognomical Portraits*,

Portraits, containing ten beautiful engravings in the line manner, each of which will be by a different artist. The portraits will be accompanied by concise biographical notices in English and French, and will consist of the following eminent personages:—

Albert Prince Aremberg.—Oliver Cromwell.—Thos. Cromwell, Earl of Essex.—Desiderius Erasmus.—Diego Philip de Guzman.—Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.—John Pym.—Sir Richard Steele.—Charles Edward Stuart.—Thos. Wentworth, Earl of Stratford.

The Rev. Dr. CRACKNELL will soon publish an Essay on the Dying Confessions of Judas Iscariot, as found in the Greek records.

The Rev. JOHNSON GRANT is printing a Course of Lent Lectures, on the last seven sentences uttered by our Saviour from the Cross.

A History of the Literature of Spain and Portugal, by FREDERICK BOUTERWEK, translated from the German, is printing.

The Rev. T. H. HORNE'S Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, will be ready in the course of October next, in four large volumes, 8vo. each containing not less than 650 pages, closely but handsomely printed, with fifteen plates of maps and fac-similies, besides numerous other engravings inserted in the body of the work. The delay in the publication has been occasioned, partly by the accession of new matter, (amounting to considerably more than one third) and partly by the author's desire that the supplementary volume (of which a limited number of copies only is printed,) may appear at the same time, for the accommodation of purchasers of the first edition. This supplementary volume will comprise the whole third volume of the new edition, besides all such other historical and critical matter, as can be detached to be useful, together with all the new plates and fac-similies. Vol. I. contains a full enquiry into the genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; with refutations of the infidel objections lately urged against them.—Vol. II. treats on Scripture criticism, and on the interpretation of the Scriptures, with select lists of the best books on every subject therein discussed.—Vol. III. contains a summary of biblical antiquities, including so much of Greek and Roman antiquities as is ne-

cessary to elucidate the Sacred Writings, together with a geographical index of the principal places mentioned in them.—Vol. IV. comprises historical and critical prefaces to each book of the Old and New Testaments, and three indexes—1. Bibliographical—2. Of matters—And 3. of the principal texts cited and illustrated.

The observations of Sir Everard Home, that the black substance in the skin of the Negro has great influence in preventing the scorching operations of the sun's rays, are combated in the Newcastle Magazine. Sir Everard had said, that the *rete mucosum* of Negroes is a provision of nature against the scorching effect of the sun's rays.—*First*, as a provision against the rays of the sun, black is the very worst colour that could possibly be chosen.—*Secondly*, why should nature be so partial to black men? There are black men in New Holland, and very dark-coloured skins near the north pole.—*Thirdly*, there is no such thing as a pigment in the *rete mucosum*. In the eye, indeed, there is a pigment. The colour of the skin, in truth, depends not upon any pigment, but upon its texture; the texture of that of the Negro is thicker, but coarser wove. This would be a better preventive against the sun's rays than any pigment. It was decided as long ago as the days of Buffon, that it is the obtundity of the nervous system of the Negro which renders him callous to the most scorching heat.

Some intelligent persons in Edinburgh have imitated the Parisians by an establishment to teach the connecting arts and sciences to persons engaged in particular trades. In France every working carpenter can draw with the hand, and also geometrically, and pursue their tasteful productions and elegant forms.

Mrs. SIDNEY STANHOPE, author of Montbrazel Abbey, &c. &c. has in the press an Historical Romance, in four vols. called the Festival of Mora, which will be published in the month of September.

Speedily will be published the History of the Literature of Spain and Portugal, by FREDERIK BOUTERWEK, translated from the German.

Dr. Pearson's Lectures on the Practice of Physic, and on the Laws of the Animal Economy, also on Therapeutics with Materia Medica, and Professor Brande's Lectures on Chemistry, will commence the first week in October.

New

New Shetland is found to extend from $54^{\circ} 10'$ west to $61^{\circ} 28'$, and from 60° s. to $63^{\circ} 30'$. Other accounts add 2° more w. long. and 1° of s. lat.

The provisional committee for the encouragement of industry, and reduction of poor's rates at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, in contemplating the condition of *agricultural labourers* for more than half a century, have perceived the continual deterioration of their condition, occasioned by a series of causes over which they had no control. Of these the progress of *taxation* upon the necessities of life, and the alienation of the privilege of *common land*, and small holdings of *land*, which furnished the most profitable occupation for themselves and families' leisure hours, must be reckoned the most considerable. Besides that *the general demolition of small farms* by abridging the demand, tended to keep down the value of their labour. Hence, poverty has been taking the place of comparative ease, and privation of enjoyment. Large masses of waste land will furnish the most salutary remedy. Here our dissatisfied, because half-famished labourers, might be permanently relieved in coincidence with the interest of the other portions of society. Among the purposes embraced by the protecting care of our statesmen in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was enacted that *employment* should be provided for all: and that *cottages should be supplied* with some land; the necessity of which latter provision was so well understood in the reign of King Charles I. that a special commission was appointed to enforce its observance. By the revival of such means, the return of our prosperity may at no distant period be anticipated. Without colonization our population, will, on our own soil, be amply sustained, and poor's rates gradually diminish, till the impotent and infirm alone will be the applicants."

It appears that the nightingale does not visit Yorkshire so frequently as it did forty or fifty years ago. Whatever may be the cause, it is confessedly now seldom heard in this part of the island.

The discovery of an easy and effectual method of preventing the destruction of woollen fabrics and furs by moths is due to the officers of Artillery at Woolwich, employed in the inspection of clothing returned from Spain. It was observed, that in casks where all other woollen substances were totally

destroyed, those cloths that had been rendered water-proof by the common well known process, remained untouched. Attention having thus been excited to this circumstance, other similar mixed packages were examined, and the results were found to be invariable.

A liquor is brewed from the berries of the mountain ash, in North Wales, called *diod griäfol*, by only crushing and putting water to them. After standing for a fortnight it is fit for use; its flavour somewhat resembles perry.

FRANCE.

Mr. Simonde de Sismondi, the well known author of the History of the Italian Republics, is engaged in a work of the first importance, the want of which has been long and universally acknowledged—a Complete History of the French Nation. The patience and sagacity displayed by the author in his multifarious researches, his perspicuous style and excellent arrangement, and above all the spirit of liberty which never ceases to animate him, afford abundant proof that, if he lives to complete his design, he will raise a literary monument worthy of his own reputation, and of the great nation whose deeds he is about to commemorate.

Messrs. DUFAU and GUADET, of Paris, have recently published a dictionary of ancient geography, which is recommended in the foreign journals, as containing information unique in its kind. Close to the ancient names of places, is the corresponding modern one. Annexed is a map of the world, as known to the ancients, by M. Brué, geographer to his R. H. Monsieur. Ancient geography is not only an object of learned curiosity, but is a necessary compliment of history, and should form one essential basis of education.

A number of Cachemire goats, imported into France by M. Ternaux, have been settled at Perpignan, where having recovered their health, they are beginning to propagate. After yearning in March, the down, some rudiments of which had appeared in April, began to get entwined, and this may be looked upon as an approach to maturity. "This I had plucked up," says M. Tessier (in his communication to the Royal Academy of Sciences) "with horn combs, and it was thus almost pure and free from clots." Each animal furnished on an average three ounces and a half; some, including a large

large he goat, gave six ounces. There is very little loss, and every thing announces that this race will easily get seasoned to the climate. The she goats are better for milking than the natives; the large hairs vary much in length, and it has been remarked that the short haired individuals sometimes yield the most down, and it is finest on those of a grey colour. By allotting them a more elevated situation in the Pyrenees they are expected to give more down, and further improvements are contemplated, in the selections for propagation, by a judicious crossing with such of the indigenous races as bear an analogous down.

Sixty-nine pigeons having been brought from Liege to Paris, were permitted to begin their return flight on the 29th of July, at 8 o'clock in the morning. One of them reached Liege the same day at half-past twelve, and three others in three successive hours.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese monarchy has possessions in four parts of the world:—

In Europe is the kingdom of Portugal, and the Algarves, on a surface of 4630 leagues square, and 3,680,000 inhabitants.

In America, Brazil and Guiana, 277,000 leagues square, and 24,000,000 inhabitants.

In the Atlantic and Africa, the isles of Madeira and Porto Santo, 50 square leagues, and 91,200 inhabitants. The Azores 147 square leagues, 160,000 inhabitants. Cape Verd Islands, 216 square leagues, 36,000 inhabitants. The islands on the coast of Guinea, 53 square leagues, 35,000 inhabitants. The government of Angola, 70 square leagues, 75,000 inhabitants. Of Mosambique, 139 square leagues, 60,000 inhabitants.

In Asia, Goa, 92 square leagues, 60,000 inhabitants. Timor and Solor, 33 square leagues, 15,060 inhabitants. Macao, 14 square leagues, and 33,800 inhabitants. Total 282,444 square leagues, and 6,649,200 inhabitants: among the latter are two millions of slaves. The political importance equal to that of the Belgic provinces, and superior to that of Sweden.

The crown revenues from eighty to ninety millions of francs. The armed force consists in Europe of 25,000 regulars and 35,000 militia. In Brazil the troops of the line and militia about 50,000. Their marine has not above eight ships of the line and sixteen frigates.

SPAIN.

Don. J. A. CONDE, who had been employed during many years on the History of the Arabs in Spain, lived to publish only the first volume, which appeared last year. It will, however, be printed with all speed by his executors, and when finished will constitute one of the most important pieces of Spanish literature.

ITALY.

The Abbé Maio continues to make important discoveries. He will be able to make large additions to Polybius, and to add many new names to classic literature. We have already devoted much space to his discoveries, and we hope soon to be able to submit some further details with specimens.

A complete historical library is announced at Milan. It will commence with Miller's History of the World—and this will be followed by Botta's History of the American War, and by Gibbon's Decline and Fall.

A splendid work has appeared of the Life and Correspondence of Galileo by DE NELLI.

RUSSIA.

Literature advances rapidly in the Russian tongue; 8000 volumes appeared in the last 20 years, whereas in 1800 only 3000 were printed. It seems there are no less than 350 living authors in Russia, though their works and even their names (except two or three) are wholly unknown in England and France.

The Russian frigate, Voslock, Capt. Bellinghausen, and a corvette, are returning from a voyage of discoveries in the Pacific, to Petersburg. These ships proceeded nearly in the track of Capt. Cook, advancing as far as 70° s. The principal thing discovered, is that Cook's Sandwich Land consists of an island or islands.

UNITED STATES.

The flourishing condition of American literature is proved by the superiority of its periodical journals:

The North American Review, published in Boston, quarterly;

The Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, edited by Dr. Chapman, quarterly;

The Archæologia Americana, to be continued annually; and

The American Journal of Science, edited by Professor Silliman, published quarterly, are inferior to no works published in Europe, for good taste, intelligence, and style.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR LESLIE has made some experiments upon sound excited in hydrogen gas ; from which it appeared that the effect was considerably less than what would be produced in atmospheric air of the same density. The cause appeared to depend partly on the tenuity of hydrogen gas, and partly on the rapidity with which the pulsations are conveyed through this very elastic medium.

The connection between galvanism and magnetism has been illustrated by the Rev. J. CUMMING, professor of chemistry at Cambridge. The Professor has repeated the electro-magnetic experiments of Professor Oersted ; he gives an account of the effects of a wire connecting a large zinc and copper-plate, on two magnetic needles, one moving horizontally, the other vertically ; the connecting wire being bent into the form of a circle, and the needles applied to it at different azimuths. The direction of the galvanic current was such, that a wire connecting the zinc and copper-plates tended to place itself at right angles to the magnetic meridian, which appeared experimentally, by suspending a pair of very small plates. An instrument was then described for detecting weak galvanic action, by its effects on the magnetic needle. It was found that the magnetic influence could not be transmitted between a pair of plates through any non-metallic medium ; but, on making the circuit through a tube filled with acetate of lead, the needle began to be effected, when the arborescence of the revived lead had formed the metallic connection. On using connecting-wires of different lengths and diameters, it appeared that the magnetic influence was transmitted through large wires, though of considerable length, provided they were solid, more readily than through small ones, however short. An analogous effect was found to be exhibited on connecting the poles of a magnet by pieces of iron, of different lengths and thickness. The paper was concluded by contrasting this analogy with the opposite effects observed in the transmission of common electricity.

The same gentleman, on the application of magnetism as a measure of electricity, describes a galvanometer consisting of a connecting-wire movable upon a graduated slide. By comparing the deviations of a needle placed below it at different distances, the tangent of the deviation was found to vary inversely as the distance of the connecting-wire from the magnetic needle. On applying the deviation produced on the magnetic needle as a measure of the increased effect produced by moving two galvanic surfaces towards each other,

it appeared that the tangent of the deviation varied inversely as the square root of the distance of the plates from each other. A steel-wire was made permanently magnetic, by twisting it round a straight connecting-wire. A horse-shoe magnet was placed in the circuit, by twisting a wire from right to left round one pole, and from left to right round the other ; on connecting it alternately with each end of the battery, the magnetism of one pole was destroyed, whilst that of the other was increased. On transmitting the galvanism from a pair of plates of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of surface through a copper globe of four feet surface, the magnetic influence was distributed over every part, both of the globe and of the plates themselves.

Heat has been discovered in the moon's rays by Dr. HOWARD, by means of a differential thermometer of his own invention. Having blackened the upper ball of a differential thermometer, he placed it in the focus of a 13 inch reflecting mirror, which was opposed to the light of a bright full moon. The liquid began immediately to sink, and in half a minute was depressed 8° , where it became stationary. On placing a skreen between the mirror and the moon, it rose again to the same level, and was again depressed on removing this obstacle.

Dr. OLBERS informs Dr. Gauss, that he observed on the 5th of February an appearance in the dark part of the moon, which has been called a lunar volcano. It appeared as usual in Aristarchus. It was small, but much brighter than the other parts of the moon, unilluminated by the sun, quite like a star, and even appeared like a star of the sixth magnitude, seen situated to the north-east of the moon. Dr. Olbers is inclined to believe that this brightness is produced by the reflection of the light of the earth from an even and smooth surface of a great extent of rock in the moon.

RECENT investigations having directed the attention of observers in a particular manner to the study of the optical characters of crystallised minerals, we think it may not be without use to notice a circumstance in the structure of crystals, which, if not known, or neglected, may lead into error. Many crystals, which, in a general view, appear simple, are found to be compound, when all their relations are attended to ; and these, when examined optically, will present a compound, in place of a simple structure. The simple structure characterises the *species* of minerals, while the compound structure often distinguishes the *varieties* or subspecies.

MM. ARAGO

MM. ARAGO and FRESNEL have lately applied the principle of Count Rumford's concentric or co-lateral meshes to the improvement of lamps, intended either for light-houses or theatres, or for other uses where a strong bright clear light is wanted. In order to obviate the difficulty which was formerly found to arise from the carbonization of the wick by the great heat occasioned at the summit of the burner, the oil was made to flow over at the mesh, and in thus keeping the flame at the top of the wick, a full, clear, and steady combustion was obtained.

M. DUDUIT DE MAIZIERES has invented, and practised with great success, a method of making bread with common apples very far superior to potatoe bread. After having boiled one-third of peeled apples, he bruised them while quite warm into two-thirds of flour, including the proper quantity of yeast, and kneaded the

whole without water, the juice of the fruit being quite sufficient. When this mixture had acquired the consistency of paste, he put it into a vessel, in which he allowed it to rise for about twelve hours. By this process he obtained a very excellent bread.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris have proposed the following prize question for 1823: "To determine, by precise experiments, the causes, either chemical or physiological, of animal heat." It is particularly required that the heat emitted by a healthy animal in a given time be ascertained, as well also as the quantity of carbonic acid produced in respiration, and that the heat thus produced, be compared with that occasioned by the formation of as much carbonic acid from the combustion of carbon. The prize will be a gold medal of 3000 francs value.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXXVI. *For the better Regulation of the Public Notaries in Ireland.*—May 28th, 1821.

CAP. XXXVII. *To repeal the Duties of Customs on the Importation into Great Britain of certain Sorts of Wood and Timber, and certain Drawbacks or allowances in respect of such Duties, and to grant other Duties and Drawbacks in lieu thereof.*—May 28th, 1821.

CAP. XXXVIII. *An Act for establishing Regulations respecting certain Parts of the Proceedings in the Court of Session, and in the Court of Commissioners for Teinds, and respecting the Duties, Qualifications, and Emoluments of certain Clerks and other officers of the said Courts.*—May 28th, 1821.

CAP. XXXIX. *An Act for the better Regulation of the Courts of Admiralty in Scotland, and of certain Proceedings in the Court of Session, connected therewith.*—May 28th, 1821.

CAP. XL. *To repeal so much of an Act, made in the Parliament of Ireland in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of King George the Third, for preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts, as inflicts Capital Punishment on certain Offences therein specified; and to provide more suitable and effectual Punishment for such offences.*—May 28th, 1821.

I. 11 and 12 G. 3. c. 8. s. 24. (1.) reciting that on Bankrupts refusing to surrender, or be examined, or to deliver up their effects,

&c. shall be declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Recited act, so far as inflicts punishment of death, repealed.

II. Such offences may be punished with transportation for life, &c.

CAP. XLI. *For giving greater Facility in the Prosecution and Abatement of Nuisances arising from Furnaces used and in the working of Steam Engines.*—May 28th, 1821.

I. It shall and may be lawful for the Court by which Judgment ought to be pronounced in case of Conviction on any such Indictment, to award such Costs as shall be deemed proper and reasonable to the Prosecutor or Prosecutors, to be paid by the Party or Parties so convicted as aforesaid, such Award to be made either before or at the time of pronouncing final judgment, as to the Court may seem fit.

II. If it shall appear to the Court by which Judgment ought to be pronounced in case of Conviction on any such Indictment, that the Grievance may be remedied by altering the Construction of the Furnace so employed in the working of Engines by Steam, it shall be lawful to the Court, without the Consent of the Prosecutor, to make such Order touching the Premises, as shall be by the said Court thought expedient for preventing the Nuisance in future, before passing final Sentence upon the Defendant or Defendants so convicted.

III. Not to extend to Owners of Furnaces erected solely for working of Mines.

CAP. XLII. *To defray the Charge of the Pay, Cloathing, and contingent Expences of the Disembodied Militia in Great*

Great Britain; and to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Surgeons Mates, and Serjeant Majors of Militia, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.—May 28th, 1821.

CAP. XLIII. *To defray, until the Twenty-fifth Day of June, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the Charge of the Pay and Clothing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making Allowances to Officers and Quartermasters of the said Militia during Peace.*—May 28th, 1821.

CAP. XLIV. *To exclude Persons holding certain Judicial Offices in Ireland, from being Members of the House of Commons.*—May 28th, 1821.

I. From and after the passing of this Act, no Person holding the Office of Lord Chancellor, in Ireland, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, or being One of the Twelve Judges of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in Ireland, or being a Master in Chancery in Ireland, shall be capable of being elected, or of sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons.

CAP. XLV. *To amend an Act of the Forty-sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, for consolidating and rendering more effectual the several Acts for the Purchase of Buildings, and further Improvement of the Streets and Places near to Westminster Hall and the Two Houses of Parliament.*—June 8th, 1821.

CAP. XLVI. *To regulate the Attendance of Jurors at the Assizes, in certain Cases.*—June 8th, 1821.

I. From henceforth, in any County in which the Judge or Justices of Assize in England, or the Judge or Justices of the Grand Sessions in any County of Wales, or the Justices of the Courts of Sessions held for the Counties Palatine of Chester, Durham or Lancaster, shall think fit so to direct, the Sheriff or other Officer to whom the Return of the *Venire facias Juratores* or other Process for the Trial of Causes at *Nisi Prius* doth belong, shall summon and impanel not more than One hundred and forty-four Jurors, or such lesser number as the Judge or Justices of Assize in England, or the Judge or Justices of Assize of the Grand Sessions in Wales, or the Justices of the Courts of Sessions in the Counties Palatine of Chester, Durham or Lancaster, shall think fit to direct, to serve indiscriminately on the Criminal and Civil Side; and shall divide such Jurors equally into Two Sets, the first of which Set shall attend and serve for so many Days at the

Beginning of each Assizes, as the Judge or Justices of Assize in England, or the Judge or Justices of the Grand Sessions in Wales, or the Justices of the Courts of Sessions in the Counties Palatine of Chester, Durham or Lancaster, shall before or at the Commencement of such Assizes respectively think fit to direct; and the other of which Sets shall attend and serve for the Residue of such Assizes.

II. Such Sheriff or other Officer shall, in the Summons to the Persons in each of such Sets, require the Attendance of such Persons at the said Assizes generally according to the Mode now in Use, but upon the Back of each Summons he shall indorse whether the Person named therein is in the First or Second Set, and shall specify at what Time the Attendance of such Person will be required.

III. Every such Attendance and Service of such Jurors shall entitle such Jurors to the like Certificates and Exemptions as they have been heretofore entitled to, for their Attendance and Service during the whole Assizes.

The Sheriff or other Officer to whom the Return of the *Venire facias Juratores* or other Process for the Trial of Causes at *Nisi Prius* doth belong, shall, upon his return of every writ or process, annex thereto a Panel, containing the Christian and Surnames, Additions and Places of Abode, of the Persons in each of such Sets; and during the Attendance and Service of the First of such Sets, the Jury on the Civil Side shall be drawn from the Names of the Persons in that Set, and during the Attendance and Service of the Second of such Sets, from the Names of the Persons in such Second Set.

CAP. XLVII. *To exclude the Borough of Grampound, in the County of Cornwall, from sending Burgesses to serve in Parliament; and to enable the County of York to send Two additional Knights to serve in Parliament, in lieu thereof.*—June 8th, 1821.

I. Whereas there was the most notorious and general Bribery and Corruption previous to the election of Burgesses to serve in the last Parliament for the Borough of Grampound, in the County of Cornwall, in order to procure the Return of Burgesses to serve in the Parliament for the said Borough; and it should therefore be excluded from hereafter returning Burgesses to serve in Parliament: And whereas it is expedient that two additional Knights of the Shire should be returned for the County of York, to serve in Parliament in lieu of two Burgesses for the Borough of Grampound; be it enacted, that the Borough of Grampound, in the County of Cornwall, shall

shall cease to elect and return Burgesses to serve in the High Court of Parliament.

11. If, during the present Parliament, the election of the two Burgesses now serving therein for the same Borough of Grampound, or either of them, shall by Death or otherwise become void, then and in every such Case an additional Knight or

Knights shall be returned to serve in the High Court of Parliament for the County of York; and that from the end of the present Parliament, and at all times thereafter, the said County of York shall return, to serve in the High Court of Parliament, four Knights of the Shire instead of two Knights of the Shire.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

* * *Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

ONE of the most interesting publications of the present month is *A History of the Brazil*, by JAMES HENDERSON, comprehending a very full and particular account of the geography, commerce, colonization, &c. of that important country. The author, it appears, on his arrival at Rio de Janeiro, in 1819, was disappointed in his views of immediate employment, and therefore resolved to devote his time to the acquisition of intelligence respecting these vast regions. He has succeeded in collecting a very considerable mass of information on the past and present state of the Brazil, treating under distinct heads of the twenty-two provinces which it comprises. The picture which is presented to us of the external aspect of the country is highly magnificent and rich; but this writer concurs with all his predecessors in deploring the state of society at Rio de Janeiro, which he represents as being centuries behind in the comforts and enjoyments of civilized life. Even hospitality, the virtue of an uncultivated people, is here unknown. Living is as expensive, or more so, than in London, with none of the comforts which the latter affords. A moderate sized house will let for two hundred and fifty or three hundred pounds per annum; and provisions, with the exception of vegetables and fruit, are neither cheap nor good. Books are prohibited, and the state of literature is consequently very low. Only two gazettes are published throughout the whole empire. Assassination is frequent; the inhabitants carrying knives hid under the sleeves of their coats, which they throw and use with great dexterity; and these knives, we are ashamed to say, are manufactured in England expressly for that purpose. The deplorable state of the government has counteracted the advantages of nature, which would otherwise have rendered this nation one of the richest in the world. Even the diamond mines are not worked to advantage. The produce of these is selected, in the first instance, by the royal family; and it is said that the King possesses the best

collection of gems in the world, worth upwards of two millions sterling. From the mine, the diamonds are conveyed by a strong military guard to the treasury, till dispatched for London, which is now their great mart. Agriculture is in a very degraded state, and the present system of landed tenure is so bad, that the soil seems likely to remain covered with wild grass and forests till doomsday. When it is moderately cultivated, the returns are quick and bountiful. From the recent establishment of a free constitution in this colony, the warmest hopes of its speedy improvement, in every respect, may be entertained. And having escaped from political slavery, we may reasonably expect that the system of domestic bondage will not much longer be allowed to disgrace a nation calling itself free. In an appendix to the volume, we find a zoological account of the animals peculiar to the country, amongst which the reptiles are the most formidable, being exceedingly numerous, and for the most part venomous. Clouds of insects people the air. A collection has been already made of above sixteen hundred different sorts of butterflies. Perhaps no other region in the world equals the Brazil in the innumerable species of birds which it possesses, of incomparable beauty of plumage and variety of song. This work is illustrated with twenty-eight plates, executed with good effect upon stone, after sketches taken by Mr. Henderson on the spot, and with two maps. The style is plain and unaffected, and the author's information appears to be drawn from authentic sources. We think considerable credit is due to him for the judgment and ability with which he has embodied the result of his researches, which we regard as a valuable contribution to our stock of knowledge respecting this important and advancing country.

LAURENT'S *Classical Tour through various parts of Greece, Turkey, and Italy*, is a work in the perusal of which we have felt considerable interest. The author is very minute in his descriptions of the various

various adventures he met with illustrative of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and offers only short notices of the different architectural remains in the countries through which he travelled. In this, as the latter have been so often and so particularly described, he has, we think, acted judiciously, especially as he appears to have been much limited in his time, and the subjects of which he treats have been, generally speaking, but little noticed by travellers. His work is well adapted to supply that sort of information, and will reward the diligence of its readers, especially as the scene of this excursion lies in a country to which the public attention is at present, and may probably continue for some time to be strongly directed.

One of the most powerful of the many corrupt and unconstitutional means generally used at present, on the election of borough representatives, consists in the votes of non-resident electors. The admission of those votes was the first innovation on the original method of election, and has materially contributed to the establishment of the present detestable system. From *An Essay on the Elective Franchise with reference to the original and common Law Right in Residents*, by ARTHUR KELLY, Esq. Barrister at Law, we find that this innovation first arose from the necessity of the members being freemen of the city they represented, and as they were originally paid for their services, in proportion to their distance from the seat of parliament, it was the interest of the boroughs to have a representative residing as near it as possible. In this way almost all the distant boroughs had non-resident representatives. The custom of making conspicuous men honorary members, as a matter of compliment, soon became prevalent, and this has led to the most dangerous consequences. This evil is traced from its source, to its present alarming state, in this interesting tract, which we earnestly recommend to the perusal of our readers. It is accompanied by an appendix, containing lists of the boroughs and their various rights of voting, distinguished under separate heads.

Although the science of medicine in England has at least kept pace with its progress on the continent, there is yet one branch of it in which we have long been confessedly inferior to our neighbours. While in Germany many voluminous and important works on forensic medicine have been long before the public, and while in France the attention of the professors of medicine has been much engaged on this subject, it is only within these few years that any work of the kind has appeared in England. Dr. Farr's *Elements* is said to be the first production on this subject, which we possess, and this volume made

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its appearance no earlier than thirty years since. Since that period the medical world has been favoured with Dr. Bartley's *Treatise on Forensic Medicine*, and Dr. Robertson's *Treatise on Medical Police*. Another volume has been lately added to these, entitled *The Principles of Forensic Medicine, systematically arranged and applied to British Practice*, by JOHN GORDON SMITH, M.D. and we do not hesitate to say that this work will be found of great utility to those whose avocations require a knowledge of this very important branch of the medical science, upon a correct acquaintance with which the life and liberty of individuals frequently depend. However skilfully a work of this kind may be written, as to every thing relating to that portion of it which is more peculiarly connected with the medical art, it is evident, that the application of that knowledge involves a considerable acquaintance with legal learning. It is only in this view that we think Dr Smith might have rendered his work more useful, especially to his legal readers, to whom, however, we have no hesitation in recommending it as an useful manual in the course of their practice in criminal cases.

The Legend of Argyle is a novel founded on the attempt made in favour of the Pretender in 1715. We do not pronounce an undeserved opinion of this work, when we say that it does not rise above the ordinary level of the contents of the circulating library. It may be skimmed over for the amusement of the passing moment, but wholly fails in making any permanent impression on the fancy or the heart.

Miss LETITIA MATILDA HAWKINS has recently published a new novel called *Heraline*. This lady has before displayed considerable ability as the author of *The Countess and Gertrude*, and other works. Her present effort will, we think, contribute to increase her reputation. It appears to be her object to make her pages the vehicle of moral and religious improvement; an effect which may be reasonably expected from the good sense and correct sentiment with which they abound.

Mr. MAWE's *Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals* has reached the fourth edition, and is now offered to the public in an improved and enlarged form. The author has availed himself of the labours of Haüy and of Professor Clarke, of Cambridge, and has entered more particularly into a detail of the physical and chemical characters of minerals. Considerable credit is due to Mr. Mawe for the professional ability displayed in this elementary work, which is eminently calculated to answer its intended purpose by assisting the student in the classification of minerals and the management of collections.

Amongst the works of imagination lately offered

offered to the public, the romance of *The Cavalier* is entitled to a place in the first rank. It is a production of the Waverly school, and is evidently the offspring of no mean disciple. In character, incident, and style, it bears no distant affinity to the legends of the unknown author; but it may be easily distinguished from them by an occasional awkwardness and want of polish, from which the original is completely free. The scene is laid in the time of the great rebellion; and the character of the hero, Colonel Sydenham, afterwards Lord Falconridge, is touched with a very spirited hand. The principal portrait of the adverse faction, is taken from Jonathan Snell, a puritan adventurer, and it is certainly drawn with great power, though in somewhat exaggerated proportions. We augur very considerable success to these interesting volumes, which cannot be perused without impressing the reader with a conviction that they are the fruit of an ingenious and superior mind.

We cannot speak, without feelings of a mingled nature, of Mr. C. WEBB's little volume, entitled *Summer, and other Poems*. We can praise, with great sincerity, the poetical fancy and the love of nature which pervade all his compositions; and there is a tenderness and delicacy of thought in some of his smaller poems, which render them very pleasing. On the other hand, we have to complain of a want of correctness and good taste; and of an affected quaintness of style and phraseology, which, although it may for a while excite attention, cannot fail to be tiresome and repulsive in the end. For this reason, his shorter poems are those which we like best. On the whole, while we allow that Mr. W.'s performances are not of such a nature as to excite any high hopes of his future eminence, we are very sure that he by no means deserves the contemptuous treatment which he has received from some northern critics, who are apt to estimate literary labour, by any thing but its intrinsic merit.

If any thing were wanting to convince the advocates of war of the horrors which attend such a system, we would recommend to their perusal *The Personal Narrative of a Private Soldier, who served in the Forty-second Highlanders for Twelve Years during the late War*. This little work has probably made its appearance in consequence of the success which attended another production of the same kind, and which it seems to us to equal in interest and originality. The writer is represented to be a Scotchman, who entered into the army when young, and who encountered all the disastrous horrors of the Walcheren expedition, and the accumulated dangers and privations of the Peninsular war. The miseries which the army suffered at this period seem almost incredible, and we feel

indignant that the amazing energies which our countrymen then displayed, should be employed in slaughter and destruction. The narrative contains many free reflections on the conduct of those in command, and many curious anecdotes illustrative of a soldier's life. The style is simple, and sometimes singular; and, on the whole, the narrative appears to us to bear the stamp of truth.

We feel a pleasure in directing the attention of the lovers of poetry to the second part of *Poems for Youth*, by a family circle. The reception given by the public to the first part of this work was very flattering, and its readers will not, we think, find any diminution of interest in the continuation now offered to their notice. A considerable portion of this delightful volume is occupied with a pastoral masque, entitled *Amaryllis*; and the remainder consists of smaller pieces, from which we select, as an agreeable specimen, the following stanzas:

I'll be a fairy, and drink the dew,
And creep thro' the honied flowers,
And sleep in the violet's tender blue;
And dance in the evening hours.

My music shall be the soft low gales
Which sigh thro' the dark green trees,
And heaven's breath swell the gossamer sails
With which I swim the breeze.

The glow-worm shall be my gentle light,
And a lily's cup my bed;
And I'll warm me in the sweet moon-light,
And on fallen roses tread.

And ever fresh the grass shall grow
Around my mystic ring,
And little murmurs, sweet and low,
Shall answer when I sing.

And I will hold a fairy court,
And call each slumbering lay,
And wild and gaily will we sport,
As the twilight fades away.

I'll be a fairy, and drink the dew,
And creep thro' the honied flowers,
And sleep in the violet's tender blue,
And dance in the evening hours.

We believe it is generally understood that this little volume is the joint production of several members of Mr. Roscoe's family.

If a congregation of horrible ideas and phrases can lay claim to the title of poetry, there could not be two opinions about *The Last Days of Herculaneum*, by EDWIN ATHERSTONE. The author seems to have racked his imagination for the most revolting and disgusting pictures; and to have exhausted the language in seeking for appropriate phraseology.

————— "Oh! give me words—
Spirits of horrors—from the tongues of hell;
Such as the damned, to paint their agonies
And terrors, can alone invent."

The whole work answers well to this invocation. Every successive page is loaded with increasing horror, storm and rain;

————— "Ten thousand bolts
Fall every instant."

With the general overthrow, the writer mixes

mixes up incidents of the most horrid and improbable nature. We quote an example :

“ There stood within a square a bloody man,
Who with bar'd arm was brandishing an axe ;
His fellows round laugh'd merrily to see
How at a blow he had beat out the brains
Of one who begg'd him slay him.—One by one
They lay upon the earth ; and he struck out
Their brains—and still the standers by laugh'd
loud
And came to die in turn, till all were slain
Save the blood-spatter'd slayer.”

Such scenes as these are neither awful nor affecting, but can only shock and sicken the reader. The whole poem is in the same spirit of exaggerated and overwrought effect. The poem of Abradates and Panthea, which follows, has more merit ; and proves that the author possesses talents of a very respectable order.

Mr. HONE has produced another of those political and moral satires which will ever rank as *chefs d'ouevres*, and which are altogether *sui generis*. His Butt is the ultra-royalist conductor of a Tory newspaper, known by the name of Dr. Slop ; and who appears to merit the severe castigation he has received, not merely for his violence, but for his tergiversation. But the satire applies generally to all the political and theological pharisees of the time, and cannot fail to be attended with the happiest effects.

We have been much interested by a little pamphlet, entitled *Brief Observations on the present State of the Waldenses, &c.*, by G. LOWTHER, Esq. It will be recollected by our readers, that the Waldenses, a protestant sect inhabiting a district of Piedmont, were the first body of separatists from the Papal supremacy, after the schism between the Greek and Roman churches. The present account is the fruit of the author's personal researches, and we may confidently rely on its accuracy. We regret that he has not given us a connected view of the origin and progress of this sect, which would be highly interesting and instructive as the first link in the history of Protestantism.

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A new institution, established for the encouragement of the fine arts, was opened at Glasgow on Monday the 6th of August. The rules and regulations, as far as regards the disposal of the works in the gallery, are similar to those of the British Institution.

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The Beauties of Mozart, Handel, Pleyel, Haydn, Beethoven, and other celebrated Composers, adapted to the words of popular Psalms, and Hymns, for one or two voices, by an Eminent Professor.

THIS collection of adaptations comprises more than eighty articles, occupies one hundred and sixty-four pages, in horizontal octavo, and is accompanied with appropriate symphonies, and an organ, piano, or harp part.

The compiler's object in this publication, according to the professions expressed in his preface, was to apply to the most popular of the psalms, *a more elegant and fascinating style of music*; for which purpose he had selected a variety of detached strains of melody, from the above and other distinguished masters, among whom we find the name of the tasteful, original, and ever-charming Paesiello. This design was meritorious, and though not executed with uniform success, is far from being destitute of meaning and effect, and of promising to prove useful and gratifying to the lovers of sacred music. We, however, cannot refrain

from observing that the *accent* has not always been sufficiently attended to, and that in some instances, it is positively falsified.

To the vocal part of the work we find prefixed nine preludes, in as many different keys, (all in the major mode) the whole of which are abstracted from the justly-celebrated work of Sebastian Bach; and form a considerable and acceptable portion of the publication before us. Viewed altogether, the contents of this volume are of a description to sanction our approbation, and to admit of our recommending the undertaking to the notice of the public.

Numbers 1, 2 and 3, of a Selection of the most admired Waltzes, for the Piano Forte, by J. Monro. 2s.

Mr. Monro dignifies this little work with the appellation of *La creme des Waltzes*, to the justice of which, though we are not unaware of its subjection to the charge of vanity, we are by no means unwilling to subscribe. The pieces are selected with judgment, are dilated, ornamented, and filled up with taste and science, and the preludes, one of which

which is prefixed to each of the compositions, are proportioned in length, and adapted in style, to the melodies they introduce. As *practices* for those young musicians who have not made any great advancement in the art of execution, we think these waltzes will prove attractive and useful; in the character of exercises, we are justified in giving them our recommendation.

"*Dear, dear! the thought's enchanting,*" an admired Ballad, written by Mr. F. Wyman, Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by George Frederic Harris. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad is written with a degree of delicate humour, and is set with an appropriate ease and playfulness. The accompaniment is simple, yet busy and ingenious. Both by the writer and the composer, the production is evidently meant as a trifle; but it is a *pleasing* trifle, and gives satisfactory evidence of the abilities both of the poet and the musician. It will not fail to attract the lovers of light and airy composition.

Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Caroline's New Waltz, Composed and Arranged with variations for the Harp or Piano Forte, by J. Monro. 2s.

The passages of which this waltz is constituted, are of a pleasing cast, and well linked together. The appended variations (five in number) are of progressive volatility and difficulty, and calculated to lead forward the finger of the young practitioner. Regarded as a divertimento, Mr. Monro's composition is certainly worthy of commendation; and as an exercise ranks among those best calculated to promote the power of free and facile, if not of brilliant execution.

"*No dearer moments e'er can flow,*" a song Composed by John Barnett. 1s. 6d.

If this song, the words of which are written by Mr. Hippolitus Poignand, is not of the first description, in point

of beauty of melody, neither is it without some claims to our approbation, on account of its truth and propriety of expression. The passages, perhaps, are in some instances, too sombre, but the general effect is appropriate and interesting. Of Mr. Poignand's poetry we cannot speak very flatteringly, though we would by no means entirely deny its possession of merit.

Le Carnival, a familiar Divertimento for the Piano Forte, Composed by J. C. Nightingale, Organist of the Foundling Hospital. 2s.

This divertimento consists of three movements, the first of which is original, the second founded on "Fresh and strong the breeze is blowing," from INKLE and YARICO, and the third on "Come let us dance and sing," from the same opera. The variety which distinguishes this production, gives it, in our opinion, much and forcible attraction. The movements are ably arranged, and succeed each other with an effect that manifests the judgment of the composer and compiler. Of the merit of the two *borrowed* airs, we need not speak. It is a long while since they first spake for themselves.

The Zodiac, a Series of Favourite Songs, written by J. Richards, esq. adapted to *Airs of the most admired Country Dances and Waltzes*, Arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, or Harp, by J. Monro. 1s. 6d.

This little publication, founded on the idea of taking up as subjects, the remarkable or characterising day of each month, as *New Year's Day*, *St. Valentine's Day*, *St. Patrick's Day*, &c. &c., is appropriately and happily diversified, and marks the taste and ingenuity of the selector. We find among the assembled melodies some of the most justly admired, and if they are not all modern, the least new are in one sense of the word, too good ever to be *old*.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

OCCURRENCES are hourly presenting themselves to the writer of these pages, which prove the impossibility of establishing those universal propositions in medicine that are admissible and applicable in other sciences. We are daily taught, too, in the school of experience,

that the naming of a disease, and the pointing out its appropriate or specific remedy, is the conception of a something in the medical art which equally eludes the grasp of ingenuity, and bids defiance to the labour of industry.

Who that reads Dr. Hamilton on purgative

tive medicines, and Mr. Abernethy on disorders of the digestive organs, would not, giving credence to these authors, and they are both "honourable men,"—who would not suppose, that preserving the first passages clear and the chylopoietic functions in consistent action, is to ensure health and cure disease? But alas! it is not so. At this moment, two violent affections of a convulsive kind, are under the reporter's care, in which the cathartic and chylopoietic plan of treatment has been unavailingly instituted, and which, having refused to yield to the force of medicinals, founded on these views, are giving way before the tonic system of treatment—a system which is set at naught by our modern heroes in the fields of gastricity. St. Vitus's Dance is the disorder in one of the instances alluded to, and the remedy is five grain doses of the oxyd of zine. The other is a very curious example of epilepsy; the subject of which is taking small and gradually augmented doses of the nitrate of silver. Now what must be considered remarkable in the rationale and treatment of disordered states is this, that two other cases, not only nosologically identified with the preceding, but apparently calling for the same remedial management, would on the contrary, prove perhaps curable by an application of the cathartic or chylopoietic—the Hamiltonian, or Abernethyan principles. So much for the truth of extravagant and excluding dogmata.

Derangements in the stomach and bowels have recently been numerous. This is what we expect at this season, but during the last ten or twelve days, they have been more than ordinarily prevalent among children. It ought ever to be recollected, that although astringents are often required for these ailments, such should not be given without a careful regard to the condition of the secreting organs. Lock up injudiciously and you will induce organic disease. It is surprising, under these circumstances, how much good will be effected by one or two grain doses of calomel preliminary to, or in alternation with, the cretaceous mixture. There is another medicine, highly valuable when appropriately administered in these

maladies, but which demands discernment and experience to justify its adoption. Practitioners, perhaps, are in general too fearful of opium, from such injurious consequences having been attendant upon its popular and fearless employment: but one or two drops of laudanum, given to a child who is suffering from intestinal or teeth irritation, will occasionally even prove the preservative of life, by preventing those derangements of vital organs to which these irritations so readily lead; and it is even at times expedient almost to suspend sensibility, that is, to put it out of harm's way, till the storm of disease has passed over. With respect to the objection to these plans and practises, on the score of their interfering with nature, it may be replied, that all institutions for the restoration of health imply such interference—and it is only then, that we deviate from propriety when we dash at disease without care or consequence.

Before concluding, the writer will take the liberty of presenting the following curious statement, extracted from a letter by Mr. Fitch, of Ipswich. "Jeremiah Goldsmith, aged between 60 and 70, called on me about the 1st of July, at which time he was so violently affected with rheumatism, as to deprive him of the use of his side, and prevent his walking without great difficulty. I engaged him to collect *Colchicum seed** for me, and between the 7th of that month and August 1st, he brought at different times, nearly 500lbs. weight. Observing each time he came a gradual improvement in his walking, and that he appeared more free from pain, I questioned him as to the cause; his answer was that he had taken no medicine, but attributed it to his occupation in *shelling the seed*, as during the employ, he daily found himself improving, and the same circumstance occurred to him the previous year when engaged in the same business."

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Aug. 20, 1821.

* The seed may be procured by application to Mr. Fitch at a reasonable rate.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the most forward districts, wheat harvest commenced about the 13th inst. but generally, it will be full ten days later, and in the north, September will rather be the harvest month. The quantity of straw is said to be large in most parts, but from the spring and early part of the summer being unfavourable, and the subsequent beating down of the corn by the rains, the wheats have received considerable damage, and, it is now said, will not prove an average crop.

Barley, pulse, and tares, are expected to be full crops; oats more generally light, and the hay harvest, northward, has been also light. After-grass universally plentiful, from the rains which fell last month, benefiting equally the turnips and potatoes, both which are now promising

promising crops. Of the hops, accounts vary so much, that they deserve little attention; the fairest presumption may be, that the crop will be full as large as at present estimated. Live stock of every kind continues in the utmost plenty, every where fully equalling the demand at most reasonable and still declining prices. Wool very dull of sale in some parts, in others mending; notwithstanding, a fine sample from Van Dieman's Land has lately fetched the extraordinary price of 10s. 4d. per lb., a price greatly beyond the best Saxon or Spanish, and a most encouraging specimen of production from that most thriving and promising colony. The depression among the tenantry is at no rate mitigated by the prospect of the wheat crop; and some over-anxious speculators go so far, as to augur an inundation of foreign corn in the ensuing year; an apprehension for which, at present, we can discover very little

grounds, even should the crop on the ground fall considerably below an average. The cultivators on the continent are under a similar depression with our own, and prices sinking daily. Their crops have also been affected in a similar manner by atmospheric vicissitudes. The beautiful weather which we have had for some time past, will prove immensely beneficial to the country.

Smithfield: — Beef 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.—Lamb 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.—Veal 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—Pork 2s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.—Bacon 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.—Raw Fat 2s. 8d.—Wheat 35s. to 64s.—Barley 25s. to 30s.—Oats 17s. to 28s.—The quartern loaf in London 9½d.—Hay 42s. to 90s. 0d.—Clover do. 45s. to 95s.—Straw 22s. to 34s.—Coals in the Pool 33s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.

Middlesex, Aug. 24, 1821.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				July 27.				Aug. 28.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	3	15	0	to	4	0	0	£2	11	0	to	3	0	0	per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	10	0	..	5	15	0	5	1	0	..	5	6	0	ditto.
—, fine	6	14	0	..	7	6	0	6	4	0	..	6	16	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	13	0	0	..	17	0	0	10	0	0	..	14	0	0	per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	9	..	0	0	10	0	0	9½	..	0	0	10¼	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	0	10½	..	0	1	1½	0	0	10½	..	0	1	1	ditto.
Currants	5	10	0	..	5	12	0	5	3	0	..	5	5	0	per cw.
Figs, Turkey	2	4	0	..	3	0	0	2	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	50	0	0	..	51	0	0	50	0	0	..	52	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	41	0	0	..	0	0	0	40	0	0	..	42	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	2	8	0	..	3	15	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	16	0	..	4	10	0	2	16	0	..	3	15	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	9	10	0	..	10	10	0	per ton.
—, Pigs	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	6	0	0	..	7	0	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	9	0	0	..	10	0	0	9	9	0	..	10	0	0	per jar
—, Galipoli	66	0	0	..	68	0	0	66	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	..	1	18	6	1	18	6	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	4	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
—, East India	0	9	0	..	0	12	0	0	13	0	..	0	16	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0	18	4	..	1	0	4	0	19	2	..	1	2	1	per lb
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	7	..	0	15	1	0	14	3	..	0	16	6	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	6	..	0	11	0	0	7	3	..	0	7	6	per lb.
—, Cloves	0	5	10	..	0	0	0	0	3	8	..	0	3	10	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	6	9	..	0	0	0	0	4	0	..	0	4	2	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7¼	..	0	0	7½	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	0½	..	0	1	1	0	1	0½	..	0	1	1	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	8	..	0	1	9	0	1	6	..	0	1	8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	1	8	..	0	3	3	0	2	9	..	0	3	2	ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	14	0	..	2	16	0	2	14	0	..	2	16	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	15	0	..	3	18	0	3	10	0	..	3	12	0	per cwt.
—, East India, brown	0	17	0	..	1	3	0	0	18	0	..	1	0	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	4	14	0	..	5	0	0	4	6	0	..	4	7	0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	1	17	0	..	1	18	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	2	6	0	..	2	6	6	2	6	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	4¼	..	0	2	4½	0	2	8½	..	0	0	0	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	3	9	..	0	4	6	0	5	5	..	0	5	7	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	25	0	0	..	35	0	0	21	0	0	..	40	0	0	per pipe
—, Port, old	45	0	0	..	52	0	0	38	0	0	..	55	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	30	0	0	..	60	0	0	20	0	0	..	50	0	0	per butt

Premiums.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 10s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. 6d.—Bel-
fast, 10s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 0d.—Madeira, 15s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out
and home, 6gs. to 10gs.

Course of Exchange, Aug. 25.—Amsterdam, 12 17.—Hamburgh, 38 2.—Paris, 25 70.
—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50.—Dublin, 9 per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 560l.—
Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 66l.—Grand Surrey 60l.—Grand Union, 23l. 0s.
—Grand Junction, 215l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 315l.—Leicester, 290l.
—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 645l.—Trent and Mersey, 1810l.—Worcester, 24l.—East
India Docks, 168l.—London, 101l.—West India, 176l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18l.—Strand,
5l. 5s. Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 230l.—Albion, 44l. 0s.—Globe, 122l. 0s.—GAS
LIGHT COMPANY, 58l. 10s.—City Ditto, 102l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 76; 3 per cent. consols, 75 $\frac{1}{8}$; 5 per cent.
navy 108 $\frac{5}{8}$.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 14s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of July
and the 20th of Aug., 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 79.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ADCOCK, D. Melton Mowbray, druggist.
(Bishop.

Arnold, G. Manchester, fustian manufacturer.
(Heslop.

Atkinson, G. Bishop Wearmouth, dealer. (Bla-
kiston, L.

Atkinson, P. Rathbone Place, Oxford-street, ha-
berdasher. (Fisher, L.

Baggeley, R. and Co. Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford,
china manufacturers. (Clark.

Banks, W. Clapham, York, woollen draper.
(Peace, Huddersfield and Stocker and Co. L.

Barthrop, W. sen. Lincoln, woolstapler. May-
hew and Co. L.

Boddy, W. Hillingdon, Middlesex, farmer. (Wal-
ford.

Boyd, A. Commercial Road, master mariner.
(Lewis, L.

Bullman, J. and T. Milnthorp, Westmoreland,
merciers, &c. (Clapham, Burton in Kendal
and Beverley, L.

Burnett, H. Dodd's Place, Bethnal Green, oilman.
(Thompson, L.

Clark, H. late of Buckden, Huntingdon, grocer, &c.
(Frederick and Co. Huntingdon, and Egan and
Co. L.

Clay, T. Worksop, grocer. (Hannam.

Cloutinan, J. Shoreditch, carpenter. (Mayhew
and Co. L.

Connor, C. F. Peckham, soap maker. (Hunter, L.

Couchman, S. Canterbury, grocer. (Pownall, L.

Cox, T. Crediton, innkeeper. (Andros, L.

Crackler, J. jun. Enfield Wash, farmer. (James,
L.

Danby, M. Lucas-street, Commercial Road, master
mariner. (Pownall and Co. L.

Davies, W. Runcorn, flour dealer. (Chester, L.

Drake, J. Lewisham, master mariner. (Simpson, L.

English, F. Birmingham, draper. (Baxter and
Co. L.

Flinders, J. Atherstone, bookseller. (Smith and
Co. Atherstone, Hilyard and Co. L.

Flindt, G. London Wall, merchant. (Kaye and
Co. L.

Garton, S. Wood-street, Cheapside, silk manufac-
turer. (Elsher and Co. L.

Gilbert, J. Maidstone, rope maker. (Noy and Co.
L.

Goadby, T. Warwick, plumber. (Simcox.

Gratiix, S. and Co. Manchester, calico printers.
(Edge.

Haggart, J. Limehouse Hole, victualler. (Dun-
can, L.

Hart, J. Edwardstone, Suffolk, malster. (Last
and Co. L.

Heague, J. Chalford, Gloucester, linen draper.
(Gooldon, Clutton, and Hurd and Co. L.

Hodson, F. M. Manchester, drysalter. (Pownall,
L.

Horton, W. Yardley, Worcester, timber merchant.
(Short.

Hoyle, J. Beech-street, button seller. (Platt, L.

Huybens, C. W. Castle-street, Leicester-square,
picture dealer. (Clark, L.

Jagger, J. East Stonehouse, Devon, stone mason.
(Wright, L.

Keech, W. Axminster, grocer. (Alexander and
Co. L.

Kirk, W. Sutton, York, jobber. (Wilson, L.

Ladkin, W. Leir, Leicestershire, victualler.
(Troughton and Co.

Langstaff, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock,
L.

Lawrence, J. Pimlico, wine merchant. (Brown, L.

Lawrence, G. Stratford, Essex, silk manufacturer.
(Sweet and Co. L.

Leasingham, T. Worcester, hosier. (Platt, L.

Lee, J. Noble-street, jeweller. (Tucker and Co. L.

Lynch, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Battye, L.

Meredith, J. Manchester, paper dealer. (Clare and
Co. L.

Monk, A. F. Tollesbury, Essex, dealer in cattle.
(Lawrence.

Noble, J. Salford, brewer. (Adlington and Co. L.

Nutman, J. late of West Drayton, Middlesex,
vintner. (Kearsey and Co. L.

Pickles, J. Keighley, corndealer. (Constable and
Co. L.

Pigot, W. Ratcliffe Highway, grocer. (Heard, L.

Ponay, G. S. Little Yarmouth, brickmaker. (Fran-
cis, L.

Porthouse, T. Wigton, Cumberland, dyer. (Swayne
and Co. L.

Redward, C. B. Portsea, scrivener. (Williams, L.

Roberts, M. Manchester, grocer. (Rymer.

Roberts, J. Hull, blackbeer brewer. (Shaw, L.

Room, J. sen. Bristol, merchant. (Vizard and Co.
L.

Sandback, J. Bird's Buildings, Islington, slater.
(Baddeley, L.

Scarow, T. and J. Carlisle, wine merchant. (Cien-
nel, L.

Schmueck, A. St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Thomas,
L.

Shepherd, E. Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor Square,
wine merchant. (Shiers, L.

Smith, H. Blackburn, cotton manufacturer. (Wig-
glesworth, L.

Smith, J. St. John's in Bedwardine, Worcester,
hop merchant. (Williams and Co. L.

Smith, H. W. Bird's Buildings, Islington, tea
dealer. (Baddeley, L.

Snowdon, J. B. Lynn, linendraper. (Makinson, L.

Stabb, T. and Co. Torquay, Devon, and Prowse,
J. S. Botolph-lane, merchants. (Wainwright
and Co. L.

Staniforth, W. Little East Cheap, wine merchant.
(Wadeson and Co. L.

Stanton, J. Worcester, timber merchant. (Burt L.

Treadway, T. Sloane Square, chinaman. (Atkin-
son, L. Vice,

Vice, J. Valentine Row, Blackfriars Road, Surrey, oilman. (Clutton and Co. L.	West, J. R. Louth, coach maker. (Phillips, Louth and Edmunds, L.
Warwick, R. Warwick Hall, Cumberland, banker. (Mounsey, L.	White, J. Tarporley, Chester, innkeeper. (Kelsal, Chester, and Milne and Co. L.
Webster, J. Derby, taylor. (Jessop and Co. Derby, and King and Co. L.	Wildash, T. R. Aylesford, Kent, farmer. (Lowe and Co. L.
Wells, D. Friskney, Lincoln, merchant. (Scholefield.	Wilkes, T. Liverpool, bell hanger. (Ravenhill and Co. L.
Welsh, W. Liverpool, drysalter. (Dennison, Liverpool, and Taylor and Co. L.	Williams, R. Llangeful, Anglesea, draper. (Jackson, Manchester, and Adlington, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Abbott, W. Wyndham Place.	Frank, R. sen. Newark-upon-Trent.	Parkes, B. Alderinanbury.
Allum, R. Chatham.	Friend, H. Southwark.	Percival, G. G. Walcot, Somerset.
Archer, A. Great Chapel-street, Soho.	Fuller, H. Bethnall Green-road.	Philpots, R. Banbury, Oxon.
Arney, J. Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.	Fuller, J. Neat Houses, St. George's, Hanover Square.	Pitt, J. Cirencester.
Atkinson, G. Kirby Moor Side.	Garbutt, T. Manchester.	Powell, T. and Brown, W. Liverpool.
Atkinson, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Gerard, J. G. Basinghall-street.	Powles, M. Ross.
Baillie, M. Broad-street Buildings.	Gibbons, T. jun. Wells, Norfolk.	Rice, J. New Shoreham.
Balmer, J. City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street.	Gunston, T. J. Liverpool.	Richardson, A. York-street, Marybone.
Beadey, J. Wotton-under-Edge.	Hancock, J. Limehouse Hole.	Riding, F. Birmingham.
Berthoud, S. Soho Square.	Harris, T. Worcester.	Robinson, T. H. Manchester.
Bernecker, C. Birmingham.	Hart, J. Lewisham.	Rogers, J. and C. Plymouth.
Bingley, W. and Co. Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.	Hoffman, J. Mile End Road.	Rootsey, G. Tooley-street.
Bowden, G. Barlborough, Derby.	Holt, R. Lymn, Chester.	Royde, G. Newgate-street.
Brock, W. and Co. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.	Hobbs, J. Titchfield.	Rucker, S. Old South Sea House, Broad-street.
Brown, T. Longdon, Stafford.	Hubbard, T. jun. Coventry.	Savery, F. Bristol.
Brown, J. Bridgwater.	Hudson, B. Old City Chambers.	Saunders, J. Duke-street, St. James's.
Bruggengate, G. A. f. Little East Cheap.	Hully, C. Lancaster.	Sawtell, G. Bristol.
Buck, J. Arundel-street, Strand.	Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland Place.	Schlesinger, M. R. Church-court Lombard-street.
Bulkley, G. W. Queen-street, Hanover Square.	Jackson, C. Cleator, Cumberland.	Shakespeare, G. Pall Mall.
Burgess, H. and Co. Miles-lane, Cannon-street and Leeds.	Jackson, S. Romsey, Hants.	Shirley, J. and B. Worship-st.
Cater, S. and Co. Watling-street.	Johnson, T. jun. Wakefield.	Snuggs, J. W. Lime-street.
Clay, R. Stamford.	Johnson, J. Leamington, Warwick.	Stanley, W. Warwick.
Cole, D. Wolverhampton.	Johnson, J. Llandaff.	Street, J. F. Budge Row.
Collins, R. Maidstone.	Jones, T. Ware.	Taylor, R. Commercial Place, Commercial Road.
Cowl, W. Weston Colville.	Keating, A. Strand.	Tennant, J. Leeds, and Foster, J. Bishop Monckton.
Cox, D. High-street, Southwark.	Kelty, A. Pall Mall.	Thomas, H. Hull.
Crowe, E. Wymondham.	Kerr, W. Sherborne-lane.	Thompson, T. Lancaster.
Day, R. H. Tovill.	King, R. Mincing-lane.	Townsend, J. Ludgate Hill.
Devey, W. and Co. Albion Coal Wharf, Christ Church, Surrey.	Lamb, J. Birmingham.	Treharne, E. Llandarrog, Carmarthen.
Dowley, T. and J. Bankside, Surrey.	Lark, H. and Co. Essex-street, Strand.	Tuesly, W. H. High-street, Southwark.
Dubois, J. F. and J. Alderman's Walk.	Lee, J. King-street, Cheapside.	Tyrell, J. Maidstone.
Dunn, W. Hoxton.	Lee, W. Croydon.	Walker, W. Ramsgate.
Edwards, J. Vine-street, Spital-fields.	Lynn, T. Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill.	Wall, C. Coventry.
Farmer, N. East-lane, Bermondsey.	Lyon, J. Marsham-street.	Ward, J. Milton Abbot, Devon.
Farrington, J. Liverpool.	Lyon, J. Milbank-street.	Ward, T. Towcester.
Fisher, J. Milby, York.	Marsh, C. Wolverhampton.	Webster, J. and Co. Tower-st.
Forster, J. R. Old Broad-street.	Martin, P. Little Harrowden, Northamptonshire.	Whitechurch, J. Worship-st.
Foulartoy, J. Upper Bedford Place, Bloomsbury.	Massie, J. Derby.	Williams, T. S. and Co. Cheltenham.
Fox, R. jun. Norwich.	Millard, J. Cheapside.	Wilson, J. Macclesfield.
	Molyneux, M. Birmingham.	Woodhall, J. Picket How, Cumberland.
	Moore, J. and Co. Bishop Monckton, and Tennant, J. Leeds.	Wrightson, W. Leeds.
	Motley, T. Strand.	Wood, J. Nottingham.
	Mulligan, T. Bath.	Woolven, T. Andover.
	Nichols, S. and M. New Woodstock, Oxford.	Wroah, L. Truro.
	Nowell, J. Cheapside.	
	Payne, T. late of Banbury.	

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SINCE our last publication the death of the Queen has filled the nation with grief and consternation. In a formal notice of her life, we have detailed the circumstances of her death and funeral. Both events will be remembered by this generation, and the latter will astonish posterity. In the mean time the King was proceeding on an excursion to Dublin, where, as the

first visit of his family, he has been received with every mark of public attention; and with an enthusiasm bordering on idolatry by the Orange party, who have so long profited by the system of Irish administration, and by the heads of the Catholic party, who calculate on obtaining relief through his favour. This visit is in truth considered as a healing measure, and we hope it will prove such.

The

The murders committed by the soldiery at Cumberland Gate, have chiefly absorbed the attention of the nation. The resort on such an occasion to the sword and fire-arms instead of the constable's staff; and even the attempt to force the procession by violence in a course so contrary to public wishes, have filled the nation with mingled indignation and horror. Of course, Coroner's inquests were quickly assembled on the bodies of the deceased, and the proceedings before them have filled the newspapers and occupied public curiosity down to the time of our writing.

On the 24th one of the inquests returned a verdict of **WILFUL MURDER** against one of the soldiers of the Life Guards, but the assassin has neither avowed himself, been given up, or identified. The poor man it appears, was standing quietly with only two or three others near Tyburn Gate, and was deliberately aimed at by some wretch, who escapes for the present under the disguise of the uniform of his regiment.

The other inquest being able to identify the beardless **YOUTH** who held so delicate a command, and who ought not from his tender age to have been entrusted with the use of murderous weapons, have had a more anxious and onerous duty to perform. Their proceedings have been highly interesting, and no jury ever more patiently or honestly devoted their time to a similar investigation. When this article was written, seven days had been employed, and though baffled and insulted, the jury seem determined to persevere till they have satisfactorily identified the culprit. The relations of the victim authorised Alderman Waithman, the patriotic Sheriff, to conduct the enquiry in their behalf, and he has acquitted himself with his usual spirit, united with great ability and discretion.

The homicides in this case are not of simple character, but seem to implicate authorities perhaps beyond the reach of law. The following questions on the subject present themselves:

1st Quest. Who had the right to direct the march of the procession at the late Queen's funeral?

Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde were her late Majesty's executors, so constituted by virtue of a power given to all Queens of England by a statute passed in the year 1800; and this statute gave to the executors a presumptive right to conduct the funeral.

Mr. Bailey, an undertaker, took the management of the funeral out of the hands of the executors, and directed the march of the procession in opposition to the protest of those executors. Mr. Bailey was asked by the executors, by what authority he assumed to take the management of the proceedings out of their hands?—in reply he produced a writing.

Dr. Lushington, the executor, remarked that that writing had no signature: to which Mr. Bailey replied, he was aware of that, but that he knew from whom the order proceeded.

If the character of executors vested in Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde the presumptive right of conducting the funeral, this presumptive right could not be taken from them by Mr. Bailey, without the production of a writing with a name affixed to it. On the view of that name, the executors might decide, whether they ought to yield to the demand; and if they thought that the demand had no just foundation, they would have known the person against whom they might claim redress for the unlawful interposition.

When Mr. Bailey asked if the executors would resist by force, they answered that they would neither themselves employ force or recommend it to others; they contented themselves with protesting against Mr. Bailey's taking possession of her Majesty's remains, and directing the march of the procession differently from their wishes; for they desired that the procession might proceed by the shortest and most direct way, through the city; that the citizens of the metropolis might have the opportunity of paying that respect to the remains of her Majesty which had been voted by the corporation.

Here a *second question* arises; were the people guilty of an illegal act by an attempt to effectuate the wishes of the executors? Those executors had the presumptive right to conduct the funeral, and the people were not guilty of an illegal act by aiding to effect the wishes of those executors, until Mr. Bailey had notified to them and to the people that he had been furnished with an authority which superseded the right of the executors. Mr. Bailey declined to notify either to the executors or to the people the name of that person from whom he received such an authority; how could the people be guilty of an illegal act by assisting to support the claim of the executors, when it was not notified

notified to them that Mr. Bailey had an authority which superseded the executors right?

If the people were not guilty of an illegal act, there could be no riot, and even if there was a riot, it does not follow that the military, acting as part of the *posse comitatus*, had a right to employ carbines, pistols, and swords against the people, by which two men have been killed.

In respect to homicide, the law is as follows. He who gives the death-wound is principal in the first degree. He who is present when that death-wound is given, aiding and abetting, is principal in the second degree. He who advised and ordered those measures which lead to an homicide, is *accessory* before the fact, and he who has imposed impediments to the bringing him to justice who is guilty of an homicide, is *accessory* after the fact.

By the evidence of Sir Robt. Baker, the presiding magistrate, it appears that he was conducting the funeral down Piccadilly, and declared he would take the responsibility on himself, when an officer and party of Life Guards suddenly turned the hearse back into Hyde Park, leaving Sir Robert and the mourners to pursue it by cross streets—that no riot act was read—and no civil authority present to direct the soldiery, who entered into an affray on their own palpable responsibility.

On the 26th the public funerals of the unfortunate men took place with great decency and decorum. Their remains were conveyed to Hammer-smith, where they were interred. The Society of Provident Brothers, and others, attended in procession, with mourning banners, and a band of music occasionally playing "The Dead March in Saul." Those who went in procession walked four abreast, and had a very orderly appearance: the multitude that assembled through curiosity was immense. Previous to its reaching the barracks at Knightsbridge, which were shut, Sheriff Waithman, who was on horseback, accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff and the High Constable of the Division, assisted by two or three hundred constables in the neighbourhood, rode among the crowd, and recommended to them to observe silence and act with proper and necessary decorum. As the funeral passed the barracks, a brick-bat was thrown from a window among the crowd, which severely wounded a child, and

two or three soldiers appearing at the windows, some partial disapprobation was heard amongst the people. The funeral then passed on to Hammer-smith, where it was joined by crowds, and the deceased were interred amidst the pity of 150,000 persons. After the procession had passed, the Sheriff rode towards Kensington, but on his return found the gates of the barracks thrown open, and a number of the Life Guards standing in the gate-way. Their presence, as might be feared, created irritation among the people, and an affray being on the point of taking place, the Sheriff rode into the gate-way, exhorted the people to keep the peace, and declared that he would cause the first disturber to be taken into custody. He then conjured the soldiers to shut the gates, and on their refusing, requested to see an officer, but was told none were present. At length, however, he prevailed on them to close the gates, and quiet was restored. He then rode again towards Kensington, but on returning a second time, beheld 15 or 16 soldiers chasing the people on the causeway towards Knightsbridge, and a general affray seemed about to take place, when pushing forward his horse, he leaped over the bank between the soldiers and the people, stopping the progress of the former. A corporal now seized his bridle, and in a few minutes the soldiers drew their swords, and a sharp and frightful affray commenced. Several cuts were aimed at the Sheriff, which were parried, partly by his own activity and partly by the constables' staves. At length one of the soldiery aimed a pistol or carbine at the Sheriff, but he was knocked down by a constable. Some superior officers at length made their appearance, and ordered the soldiers into the barracks, and thus the affray terminated. Several persons however were wounded, and one man received a cut in the eye; but the Sheriff happily escaped unhurt.

FRANCE.

M. Bonavita, the priest, who left St. Helena in May last, has transmitted to the Princess Borghese, the following letters.

Count de Montholon to the Princess Borghese at Rome.

"MADAME.—Napoleon has charged me to give you an account of his health. The malady in his liver, which attacked him many years ago, and which is mortal in this climate, has in the course of six weeks made a frightful progress. The amelioration

tion produced by the care of Dr. Automarchi has not continued, and many relapses took place during the concluding six months of last year, and the disease renders him weaker every day. Napoleon is extremely feeble and can scarce support half an hour's ride in a carriage with the horses walking. He can just walk in his chamber without assistance. To his liver complaint is added another disorder which belongs to this climate—his intestines are strongly attacked; his digestive organs no longer fulfil their functions, and his stomach rejects all which it receives. For some time Napoleon has eaten neither meat nor bread, nor vegetables; he lives but upon potted meats and ices. Count Bertrand wrote in September last to Lord Liverpool, to demand the removal of the Emperor to a more favourable climate; and to convince him of the necessity of its being in the neighbourhood of mineral waters, I have given M. Bonavita a copy of this letter. The governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, refused to transmit it to his government, under the vain pretext that it gave to Napoleon the title of emperor. Monsieur Bonavita departs to-day for Rome; he has experienced the cruel influence of the climate of St. Helena; one year's residence in this island will cost him six of his existence. The letter which M. Automarchi has written to Cardinal Fesch will give your Highness the circumstantial details of the Emperor's disease. The journals of London constantly publish letters under the head of St. Helena, which abound with lies, and which are fabricated to deceive Europe. Napoleon hopes that your Highness will endeavour to make known the real state of his malady. He dies, without succour, on a frightful rock; his agony is terrible.

Letter from General Count Bertrand to Lord Liverpool.

“Longwood, Sept. 3, 1820.

“MY LORD,—I had the honour of writing to you on the 25th of June, 1819, to inform you of the situation of the health of the Emperor, who, since the month of October, 1817, has been attacked by a chronic complaint in the liver. Dr. Automarchi arrived here in September last: he dedicated all his care to Napoleon, who obtained from it some relief; but since this physician has declared, as appears from his notes and bulletins, that the disease had reached a point at which the aid of medicine could do nothing against the pernicious effects of the climate; that mineral waters appeared to him to become necessary; that so long as he remained at St. Helena, his life would be only a long agony, and that he could hope for no relief but by returning to Europe, his strength being entirely worn out by a residence of five years in the dreadful climate of St. Helena; by

the privation of every necessary, and by the bad treatment of which he has been the object.

“In consequence, the Emperor commands me, my Lord, to demand, as the only means of preservation which remains to him, to be transferred to Europe.

Letter from the Military Secretary to General Bertrand.

“Plantation-house, Sept. 8, 1820.

“SIR,—The instructions addressed to the Governor, not permitting him to receive letters in which the title of Emperor is given to Napoleon Buonaparte, I am commanded to return that which you have addressed to Sir Hudson Lowe; you will find it inclosed.

“The Governor commands me at the same time to observe to you, that he has never received the letter which you state that you addressed to him, the 25th June, 1819, for Lord Liverpool.

Signed) “CORREGNER, Military Sec.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The friends of liberty and liberal opinions can desire nothing more gratifying than the progress of events in the Peninsula. The only error in policy is the notion that foreign colonies are of any other use to a parent state beyond that of adding to the corrupt influence of the government; and hence every obstacle is opposed to the independence of the South American provinces.

In Portugal some admirable laws, dictated by the true spirit of philosophy, have been adopted for securing the liberty of the press, which may, as long as they are in force, be considered as better secured in Portugal than in any country in Europe.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—The Miscellanea has published the proceedings instituted against the authors of the military massacres in Cadiz on the fatal 10th of March last year. The result of the testimony of a great crowd of witnesses prove that every possible means of seduction was employed to induce the soldiers to massacre the inhabitants. Brandy and money were distributed in the taverns. The Generals Campana, Freyre, Rodrigucz, and Valdez; the Colonels, Gabarre and Capacete, and many subaltern officers, are greatly compromised. The sentence will be quickly pronounced. The three generals and the superior officers are strictly guarded. The people wait with great impatience for justice. There were 156 persons killed or severely wounded.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The exaggerated and contradictory accounts

accounts of the momentous and tragical occurrences in these countries have induced us to forbear the intrusion of them. But as the results now enable us to state that nearly the whole of Greece has been emancipated from the horrid Turkish yoke, we submit beneath some of the last accounts:—

“VIENNA, Aug. 13.—The ordinary mail from Constantinople arrived to-day with letters to the 25th of July. The ultimatum of Russia had been delivered on the 18th; and the time fixed by the Emperor Alexander for the answer expires on the 28th. All the subjects of Russia had quitted Constantinople: the few Russian vessels which remained in the harbour with corn had just hoisted the French flag. Baron Strogonoff, the Russian ambassador, strictly guarded by the Janissaries, was expecting at Bujukdere the resolution which the Porte would take on the 26th, and the categorical answer of the divan.”

“ZANTE, July 20.—The sailors of Galaxidi, a town in Doris, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Crissa, who are not pirates, as they have been called, cruize with so much success from the Dardanelles of Lepante to Corinth, that this place, which is blockaded by land, and can secure no succour by sea, must soon fall. Athens has just constituted itself a *provisional republic*, under the standard of the cross. Livadea, Salona, (Amphissa,) Coda, (Platea,) all the villages of Phoeis, Bedia, and Megaris, have adhered to the compact of union of the Athenians. Hydra, Egina, Sallamis, and Zea, have sent their adherence to the acts of the senate of the city of Minerva; and every thing allows us to hope that the destinies of Greece are going to change. The indignation of the Ionians against the English is at its height, since they see that the merchants of a free people furnish provisions to the Turks in the fortresses in the Morea, which, but for this aid, would have been long since reduced.

“MARSEILLES, August 15.—The squadron of Tripoli, consisting of a corvette, three polacres, a brig, and a xebec, have fallen into the hands of the Greeks.”

All the accounts from the Morea represent the affairs of Greece as flourishing. The Greek vessel which came to Marseilles for arms sailed some time ago. She took on board, besides the young men and mechanics who had been waiting for her departure, thirty French officers who have gone to support the cause of Greek independence. On the eve of her departure the Greek archbishop, Maximus Mazlum, who has been for some time at Marseilles, went on board to give his blessing to the crew, and to communicate the news of the naval victory. He concluded with a pathetic exhortation, recommending to them to render themselves worthy of their ancestors, and the cause they were going to defend.

The Bishop of Achaia, in an address, dated Calvaryta. July 2d, announces that the whole of the Peloponnesus is in possession of the Greeks, so that the colours of the cross float in nearly one thousand villages, which have been liberated from the yoke of the Turks. The intelligence of the defeat of the Ottoman fleet is confirmed in letters from Cephalonia of the 19th ult. and it is added, that an insurrection had broken out in Cyprus, in which the patriots had a decided advantage. Accounts from Odessa state, that the divan was disposed to accept the mediation of Austria and England, and to give Russia the satisfaction required; but it was doubted if the Grand Seignior could succeed in inducing the insubordinate Asiatic hordes to return to their territory without the expected spoil, or bring the inhabitants of the Porte to witness patiently the re-construction of the Christian churches which the ferocious infidels had dilapidated in their blind and infuriated zeal in support of the crescent.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

July 16. **M**ESSRS. Waithman and Williams, Sheriffs, addressed a notice to the headboroughs of hundreds, of Middlesex, enforcing attention to the statutes respecting jurors, as in numerous instances, persons duly entitled have been excluded from serving on special juries.

— 18. The committee of Lloyds, in concert with the society of ship-owners, addressed a circular to their agents, recommending that vessels be provided with rockets and blue lights.

— 21. From a rigid enquiry set on foot by Mr. Sheriff Waithman, three police officers

eers, Breton, Jones, and Mason, were found guilty at the Middlesex sessions, of a conspiracy to extort money. Breton and Jones were sentenced to two years imprisonment in the House of Correction, and Mason to six months.

— 24. A grand musical festival was given in the Abbey, to raise funds for the rebuilding of Westminster Hospital. 3000 spectators were present.

— In the Court of King's Bench, on an information for libel, the following was quoted from the *Republican* of Oct. 20th, 1820:—"There is not a vice which the King can put his hand upon his heart and say I am innocent of. He has inherited the gross obstinacy of his father, with the avarice and meanness of his mother, without any of their domestic qualities; and to these he has added all that vice can teach or conjecture." The defendant, Mr. Beve, admitted the grossness of the libel, but pleaded ignorant of the contents of that number, and brought evidence to his loyal character. Verdict—Guilty.

On the same day was an indictment for a libel, which, among other things, spoke of the Bible as "a book so full of wickedness and contradiction, that it could not be the word of God." The defendant, Mary Ann Carlile, had copied the article from an American paper, and alleged that she was a servant, at fixed wages, to her brother. "The common law," she said, "was common sense." Verdict—Guilty.

— 25. At the Old Bailey, the foreman of the London Jury, by direction from his co-jurors, requested permission to read an application for mercy to the convicts of the session, but was repeatedly interrupted by the Common Serjeant, who threatened to commit him. The paper stated that the jury were embarrassed in their verdicts by the sanguinary character of the criminal code.

26. A letter to the different Revenue Boards, from the Treasury Chambers, announced an act of grace for the release of certain prisoners confined for penalties.

31. This day's Gazette contains a notice respecting the claims of British subjects on the French government. Established claims to receive 65 per cent.; 813 claims settled, since passing the act, May 19th, 1819.

Aug. 7. The following appeared as a supplement to the London Gazette of this date: "Wednesday, Aug. 8th, 1821. Yesterday evening, at 25 minutes after ten o'clock, the Queen departed this life, after a short but painful illness, at Brandenburgh House, at Hammersmith."

— 9. Intelligence received by the prisoners confined in London and its vicinity, at the suit of the Crown, of their discharge by an act of grace; a measure of benevo-

lence for which we feel it our duty to compliment the government.

— 9. W. Thompson, Esq. elected Alderman of the ward of Cheap, vice Rothwell, deceased.

— 10. The Earl Moira packet lost off Liverpool, and 60 persons perished.

— 11. The King landed in Ireland.

— 14. The Gazette of this day contains an order for the Court going into mourning for the late Queen, on Wednesday the 15th.

— The Queen's funeral; for further of which see the *Memoirs*, and *Public Affairs*.

From the report of the Common Council committee, it appears that great abuses have been practised in framing the special jury lists. The secondary has the power of placing or removing names, at his option. Out of an immense number of qualified persons (resident householders worth one hundred pounds) only 485 are named, and of these 226 are not resident. Of the remaining 259, only 88 are merchants. Several jurymen have served thirty, forty, or fifty times each in a term—while 87 served but once and 28 but twice!

— 24. The Coroner's inquest on Francis, killed on the 14th, brought in a verdict of WILFUL MURDER against one of the Life Guards.

— 25. Public funeral of Francis and Honey, when the Sheriff of Middlesex, at the head of the posse comitatus, was assaulted by the Life Guards, at Knightsbridge.

MARRIED.

J. Graham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Eleanor, daughter of E. Curties, esq. of Windmill-hill, M.P. for Sussex.

R. Angelo Browning, esq. of Stamford-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late H. P. Engstrom, esq. of Loughton, Essex.

Is. Wilcox, esq. of Bread Street-hill, to Miss Gibley, niece of J. Hunter, esq. of Brixton.

Lieut. Col. J. Camack, of the 1st regt. of Life Guards, to Miss Wingrove, of Brittenham Park, near Ipswich.

W. S. Best, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice B. to Jane, youngest daughter of the late W. Thoytes, esq. of Sulhamstead House, Berks.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Hyde Parker, R.N. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Sir Fr. Morton Eden, bart.

The Rev. J. Brewster, vicar of Great-ham, Durham, to the eldest daughter of G. F. Loekley, esq. of Half Moon-street.

W. A. Oriebar, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to the 2d daughter of the late B. Longuet, esq. of Bath.

J. M. Bennet, esq. of the East India service, to Miss Bennett, of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

Sir. Fr. Sykes, bart. of Basildon Park, Berks, to the eldest daughter of H. Villebois, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

Capt. J. T. Williams, of the Queen's royal regt. of Infantry, to Eleanor, daughter of M. Cowper, esq. late of Gibraltar.

H. W. Stephens, esq. to the R. H. Lady Frances Bentinck.

Lieut. Col. Sir T. Noel Hill, of the Grenadier Guards, to the 2d daughter of Lord Teignmouth.

At Hampstead, Dr. Lushington, M.P. and one of her late Majesty's counsel, to Miss Carr, daughter of — C. esq. solicitor to the Excise.

B. Rouse, esq. of New Bridge-street, to the eldest daughter of W. Gaskell, esq. of Chalfont, St. Peter's, Bucks.

R. B. Long, esq. only son of R. L. esq. of Doughty-street, Russel-square, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late J. Crallan, esq. of Highgate.

Mr. E. M. Pereira, of Artillery Place, Finsbury, to Esther, daughter of the late Solomon Benamor, esq. of Gibraltar.

Capt. Baird, of the 3d regt. of Guards, nephew of General Sir David B. bart. to Lady Ann Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassilis.

At the Duke of Northumberland's in St. James's Square, F. Thomas, son of Major General Buller, of Laareth, Cornwall, to the Right Hon. Lady Agnes Percy.

DIED.

D. Kay, esq. of Aldersgate-street, deputy of the ward of Aldersgate, and proprietor of the well-conducted Albion Hotel.

In Guildford-street, Russel-square, 87, W. Orme, esq.

At Upper Kennington Green, W. Marriott, esq.

Mr. M. Burnell, of Great Coram-street.

At Hampstead, in his 84th year, G. Gibbon, esq. formerly of Rotterdam.

In Copenhagen, June 28, Mr. A. W. Wilder, of Little St. Mary Axe.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, wife of the Rt. Hon. R. R. brother to the Earl of Harrowby.

At the house of her brother, J. W. Buckle, esq. Mark-lane, Mrs. Cruikshank, wife of J. C. esq. Bath.

In her 24th year, Mary, wife of Mr. E. Gregory, of Gwyn's-buildings, Goswell-street.

At Finchley, 49, J. Willshen, esq.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Burney, relict of the late Rev. C. Burney, D.D.

At Kensington, Mrs. Inchbald, 66. She appeared to be younger; and though beautiful, and early exposed to theatrical vicissitudes, in a provincial career, her conduct was unimpeachable. Biographical particulars of this interesting lady will be inserted in our next.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Elizabeth, 5th daughter of Sir. W. Bagot, bart. of Blithfield, Staffordshire.

At Stockton Field, near London, W. Hebden, esq. formerly of Huddersfield.

At Islington, 66, J. Thompson, esq.

Charles, son of G. Walker, esq. of Chalk Lodge, near Cheshunt.

At Amesbury, R. Bloxham, M.D. justice of peace for Surrey.

At Stockwell Fields, Surrey, 74, A. Wilson, esq.

At Weston Green, Mrs. M. Johnson, relict of the late S. J. esq. of the East India House.

Sarah, wife of C. Harford, esq. of Wandsworth Common.

Suddenly, nearly 80, Elias Heintz, esq. one of the oldest subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee House.

Mary, wife of H. E. Bicknell, esq. of Judd-street, Brunswick-square.

In Grove-lane, Camberwell, 66, Sarah, wife of Ben. Wilson, esq.

In Charles-street, Berkely-square, Lord Suffield, who dying without issue, his brother, the Hon. Edward Harbord, succeeds to the title and estates.

In Bedford-square, Lucy, 2d daughter of Mr. Justice Bayley.

Anne, wife of J. Strange, esq. of Enfield.

In Cavendish-square, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Sir Wm. Langham, bart.

In Duke-street, Portland-place, 67, Anne, relict of the late Rev. C. Robinson, D.D. of Albury, Oxon.

In Rodney-street, Pentonville, Louisa, daughter of J. Brandon, esq.

At Hanwell, 17, S. F. Kendal, son of the late J. F. K. esq.

At her mother's, in Upper Seymour-street, Jane, wife of B. H. Gill, esq. of Wraysbury, Bucks.

At Camberwell, in his 91st year, G. L. Reed, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

At Croydon, in her 33d year, Rebecca, wife of Mr. J. Blake, solicitor, of Great Surrey-street.

At Cheshunt, 79, Oliver Cromwell, esq. great grandson of Henry Cromwell, fourth son of the Protector. In a late supplement we gave extracts of his memoirs of his ancestor, a work in which he displayed good principles, though like all his family, since 1660, he played a subdued part in politics, and lived in constant fear of committing himself or being committed. He formerly practised as a solicitor in Essex-street, and was also well known in London as clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital. For some years he resided in retirement, and amused himself by writing the memoirs which about two years ago were published. He is survived by

by a widow and a daughter, who married a Mr. Russel, by whom she has a large family. Mr. C. was in possession of the family papers, relics, and portraits, which descend to his daughter.

At Camberwell, 74, Mr. *J. Temple*, above 30 years much respected as the keeper of Guildhall, London.

Mrs. *E. Huntley*, wife of W. Lucas, esq. of Blackheath.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, 61, *A. Fogg*, esq.

Mr. *W. Clark*, son of Mr. C. solicitor, of Chertsey.

In Caroline Place, Mecklenburgh Square, Capt. *J. R. Franklyn*, of the East India Company's service.

In Grosvenor-street, the *Countess Dowager of Ely*, widow of John, Earl of Ely, of Ireland.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, *J. Jordan*, esq. of the Island of Barbadoes.

At Chelsea, in his 52d year, *W. Dermer*, esq.

Aged 18, *Margaret*, eldest daughter of J. Greenwood, esq. of the Adelphi.

In Nottingham-street, 74, Mrs. *Pen. Cholmley*, aunt of Sir M. C. bart. of Easton, county of Lincoln.

At Paddington Green, 74, *J. Thrupp*, esq.

W. J. Waldie, esq. of Queen-street, Cheapside.

Mr. *Simons*, of Grafton Court, High-street, Islington. He was found dead in his bed, though in high spirits the preceding night.

Mr. *T. Smith*, a gentleman residing at No. 10. in Queen-street, Grosvenor-square. He was poisoned by taking oxalic acid in mistake for salts.

At Woolwich, 69, *John Bonnycastle*, Esq. Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Academy. He was, from an early age, employed in educating youth, and for some time kept an academy at Hackney. After continuing some years at Hackney, he removed to Woolwich, and was introduced as a mathematical master, in the Royal Military Academy there. Here, on the retirement of Dr. Hutton, he was appointed professor of mathematics to that institution, in which situation he died. The best account of this ingenious man, is to be found in a letter which he wrote to the Duke of Richmond, then Master-General of the Ordnance, on seeking an appointment in the Royal Military Academy: "To avoid, as much as possible, the disagreeable task of mentioning my own qualifications, I shall lay before your Grace such particulars of my life as will afford the most ready means of making known my pretension. Your Grace needs not to be informed that a mind of moderate powers, strongly determined to any particular pursuit, can easily over-

come these obstacles, and be even benefited by the difficulties it has to encounter. I was born at Weedon, in the parish of Hardwick, near Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks. My father was a plain, honest, reputable farmer in that village, and designed me for the same occupation; so that the learning he gave me was only what was to be obtained from a school education, and such as would qualify me to manage that business with propriety. Disliking the business of a farmer, and from my attachment to mathematical studies, being but ill qualified to pursue it, my father consented at the age of eighteen, to let me go to London, and try whether I could find any encouragement as a teacher of these sciences. I accordingly went to town, and without a single friend, or acquaintance, to apply for assistance, so far succeeded in my design, as by means of attending on schools and private pupils, to procure a scanty but decent subsistence. Ever since that time, from the age of eighteen to thirty, which is twelve years, I have followed the same employment, and by means of continual application, and constant experience, I think I may venture to assert, without arrogance, that I am now pretty well acquainted with the whole compass of mathematical learning, and the best means of communicating it to others. The Rev. Dr. James, of Greenwich, and the Rev. Dr. Crawford of Chiswick, in whose schools I have attended twice a week, for these several years past, can give your Grace every necessary information respecting my behaviour and conduct in these situations; and the parents of the different pupils I have had at the same time, in London, would be disposed to give the same impartial testimony in my favour. For this half-year past, I have been in the family of the Earl of Pomfret, in order to complete his children in some branches of the mathematics, which a former tutor had instructed them in; but the term of my engagement being nearly finished, and as he means to direct their attention to other pursuits, I should be very happy to change my situation for one that would be likely to be more permanent. These, may it please your Grace, are the principal circumstances in my life worth mentioning. With respect to what more intimately concerns my abilities and qualifications, Dr. Hutton, who does me the favour to deliver this to your Grace, is the best able to judge. Mr. Wales, the mathematical master of Christ's Hospital, and Dr. Priestley, of Birmingham, have likewise known me for some years, and would be ready to give any information required. It will not be considered as improper if I likewise mention to your Grace, that I have engaged in writing an Introductory Course of Mathematical Science, and have already published

published three volumes of that work, which has met with the most favourable reception.”

Mr. Bonnycastle was the author of the following much-admired works :

- The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic. 12mo.
- An Introduction to Algebra, 12mo, 1782.
- Euclid's Elements. 1789.
- General History of Mathematics. 1803.
- A Treatise of Plain and Spherical Trigonometry. 1806.
- Introduction to Arithmetic; being the first part of a General Course of Mathematics. 1810.
- A Treatise of Algebra, 2 vols.

At his house, Gloucester-place, New Road, 56, Major *Charles James*, a native of Warwickshire, well known as a writer on military topics, and as an elegant poet. He served originally in one of the regiments of the Yorkshire Militia, but being related to, or respected by, some noble families, he left that regiment and settled in London. His first work was an Opera, translated from Beaumarchois, 1787; Poems, in 2 vols, 1789; Hints, founded on facts, respecting our Military Establishments, 8vo, 1791; Suicide Rejected, a Poem; Poems 8vo, 1791. All these works evince a fine imagination, and his political epigrams have long been celebrated for their wit. Few men ever evinced more activity in all the transactions of life; and in his profession his various works prove that he had not been an inattentive spectator. In 1794 he published a work on the abuses in the militia, with a plan for its better regulation; and in 1797, he brought out another work on the abuses in the militia, and he lived to see most of his plans adopted at the War-office. The Regimental Companion came out in 1789; but his chief military work, and one of the best in the language, was his *Military Dictionary*, published in 1802, and of which he lived to revise a fourth edition. Major James was an ardent lover of civil liberty, and was much elated with the prospects which opened to the world at the beginning of the revolution in France. In 1792 he published *Audi Alteram Partem*, or an Extenuation of the Conduct of the French Patriots. His gentlemanly manners procured him many friends among the higher orders of society. By the Earl of Moira he was particularly patronized, and he acted for some time as his confidential secretary; and when that excellent nobleman was at the head of the Ordnance, he appointed Captain James to be major of the Artillery Drivers, a situation which he did not hold long after his patron retired, and from which he retired on a remuneration. On the appointment of his lordship to be Governor General, it is believed that Major James might have chosen his own station, but he would not sacrifice his health, the society of London, and his domestic comforts, to prospects of wealth and vain ambition, and, to the great surprise of his

friends, he remained in England. As a lyric poet and epigrammatist, he was above mediocrity. Some of his songs are the best in the language, and his epigrams have for many years gratified the readers of the *Morning Chronicle*, and sometimes of this *Miscellany*. His collected poems exhibit specimens of his varied powers of versification, but his strength will be found in his songs and epigrams. He was one of the most liberal hearted of men; his muse—his time—and his purse were at the service of persons in distress, to whom he always listened with a tear starting in his eye. Yet he was also a man of the world, and with some mental reserve, mixed in the circles of high life. Altogether he was beloved by every one who knew him, and the notice of his death in the newspapers gave acute pain to his friends, because his vigour and activity warranted the expectation of greater length of life. He has left a widow and four sons, youths of considerable promise.

At Belle Vue, near Southampton, Sir *R. R. Bligh*. He was born in Cornwall, in 1737, of a family long connected with the navy, and had the good fortune to have Lord Rodney, then a captain, to be his godfather. Under his auspices he entered the sea-service, but did not attain the rank of post captain until 1777. In 1794, he commanded the *Alexander*, in which ship he was taken by a French squadron of five seventy-four gun ships and three large frigates, but did not strike his colours until he had evinced a spirit and resolution never perhaps surpassed in our naval annals. He was promoted in his turn to be rear and vice-admiral, and to be admiral; in April, 1804, he was named Admiral of the Red. When the King encreased the number of Knights of the Bath, he was named a Grand Cross. At the time of his decease he was the eighth on the list of flag officers. After he had resigned the command of the *Leith* station, in 1804, he retired, and died at the age of 84. He was twice married, but has left only a son, Capt. G. M. Bligh, R.N.

At her house in Flintshire, aged 79, Mrs. *Esther Lynch Piozzi*. This lady was the daughter of John Salisbury, Esq. of Bodvil, in Caernarvonshire, born about the year 1748, and in 1768 married to Henry Thrale, Esq. an eminent brewer of Southwark, and M.P. for that borough. That gentleman dying in 1781, Mrs. Thrale had many suitors, but in 1784 she gave her hand to an Italian music master, named Gabriel Piozzi. With him she visited the continent, and resided some time at Florence. The celebrated Dr. Johnson had been patronised by her first husband, and is said to have aspired to succeed him. The choice she made of the Italian gave the doctor great offence. On his death she published letters and anecdotes of that singular character,

ter, which did not add much either to his character or hers. Johnson's friends were irritated, and Baretti was very severe in his animadversions on her conduct. Boswell replied to her, and Peter Pindar, as he called himself, or Dr. Woleot, in a lively poem, called *Bozzy and Pozzi*, vented his philippics on them both. She had written several pieces, and Mrs. Ann Williams, in a volume of Miscellanies that appeared in 1765, published a very beautiful tale, written by Mrs. Piozzi when young. Her other works are—

Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson during the last twenty years of his life. 1781.

Letters to and from Dr. Johnson. 1786.

Observations and Reflections made in the course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany, 2 vols. 1794.

Retrospection; or, a View of the most Striking Events, Characters, &c. for the last 1800 years, 2 vols. 1801.

British Synonymy; or, an Attempt to Regulate the Choice of Words in Familiar Conversation, 2 vols. 8vo. 1794.

Mrs. P. had a poetical vein, and several of her poems are preserved in periodical publications. Her Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson are frequently trifling. Her observations on her Tour in Italy, &c. are just what might be expected from so lively a lady. Her Synonymy does not exhibit profound grammatical knowledge, or much critical acumen, and the flippant style and superficial views of her Retrospection, do not entitle her to the elevated rank of an historian. At the same time she must be considered as a woman of superior character and endowments, and possessed of much originality of character.

At Chelsea, *Thomas Keate*, esq., who was bred a surgeon, and was for some time in the guards. He had the good fortune to be appointed surgeon to the Prince of Wales on the first establishment of his household, and became a great favourite. This introduced him to other branches of the royal family, and he was appointed surgeon to the Queen, the Duke of York, &c. and was on a vacancy appointed surgeon general to the army. He has always ranked high in his profession, but has only published "Cases of the Hydrocele, with Observations on the Method of treating that Disease," 8vo. 1783. He was as surgeon general, or rather as one of the medical board, brought into some disputes with the medical officers of the army, and he thought it proper to publish "Observations on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry," 8vo. 1808, and next year, "Observations on the Proceedings and the Report of the Medical Board appointed to examine the state of the Army Department in the Isle of Wight." Mr. Keate was married, and has left some daughters.

At his house, near East Retford, suddenly, on the 6th April, Lieutenant General *Charles Crawford*. He was the son

of Sir Alexander Crawford, bart. and, with his brother, the late general Robert Crawford, while subalterns in the army, published in 1787 and 1788, a translation of "Tielke's Memoirs of the seven years war," and "a Traité on several branches of the Military Art." In 1800 having attained the rank of colonel in the army, he had the good fortune to gain the hand of the Duchess Dowager of Newcastle, sister of the Earl of Harrington, and by the interest of these families, he was appointed military commissioner to the army of the royal confederates, under the Archduke Charles, who then commanded the Austrian army acting against the cause of liberty in France. Here he received a severe wound in the head, after writing various gasconading dispatches, and was obliged to resign his post to his brother Robert. By the Newcastle interest he was promoted to the command of the second regiment of dragoon guards, and was by the same interest chosen representative for the town of East Retford.

In Margaret-street, 53, *Henry Edridge*, esq. R.A.F.S.A. This excellent artist was born at Paddington, in 1768; having very early shewn an attachment to the fine arts, his mother was induced by the advice of her friends, to place him, at the age of 14, with Mr. Pether, an artist, well known as a mezzotinto engraver and painter of landscape. Two years after his apprenticeship, he was admitted a student in the Royal Academy, where he soon distinguished himself, and in 1786 obtained a medal for the best drawing of an academy figure. Mr. Edridge's earliest works were miniatures on ivory; afterwards he made his portraits on paper, with black lead and Indian Ink; to these he added back grounds, which were beautifully diversified, and drawn with great taste; after continuing this practice several years, he discontinued Indian ink, and adopted water colours, still finishing his drawings slightly, except the heads, which were always remarkable for their force, brilliancy and truth. It was of late years only that he made those elaborately high-finished pictures on paper, uniting the depth and richness of oil paintings with the freedom and freshness of water colours, and of which there is perhaps scarcely a nobleman's family in England without some specimen. Mr. Edridge had always an exquisite taste for the picturesque beauties of landscape, but the extent of his practice in drawing portraits, prevented the devotion of much time to this his favourite pursuit, until after the death of his son, when having no longer a motive for adhering to the lucrative part of his profession, he indulged his inclination, and the drawings which he afterwards made from various scenes of nature, are most admirable. In 1817, and again in 1819,

1819, he visited France, where he found ample materials for the exercise of his taste, in the picturesque buildings of Paris, and still more interesting scenery of Normandy; the drawings made from these sketches, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820, as well as those of the present year, leave us to regret that this branch of art had not, at least, shared a greater portion of his earlier time. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy of Arts in November, 1820, and no better or more grateful tribute could be paid, either to his talents as an artist or his worth as a man, than the feeling and appropriate eulogy pronounced to his memory by the president, at the annual academy dinner, which took place immediately after his death.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. W. Horne, M.A. of Gore-court, to the rectory of Otham, in Kent.

The Rev. T. Gronow, A.B. to the living of Cadoxton, near Neath.

The Rev. W. Smith, A.M. rector of Broughton, Bucks., to the vicarage of South Elkington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. C. Spencer, vicar of Bishop Stortford, to be domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Aylesbury.

The Rev. J. Warmford, of Mickleham,

Surrey, to the living of Llanellin, Monmouthshire.

The Rev. H. Scott, to the lectureship of St. John's, Newcastle.

The Rev. W. P. Jones, A.M. to be under master of the King's School of Canterbury.

The Rev. G. T. Plummer, A.B. to the rectory of Northill, in Cornwall.

The Rev. J. Scobill, B.A. of Baliol College, Oxford, to the rectory of All Saints, Lewes.

The Rev. J. Baylis, chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort, to the vicarage of Mickleton, with Ebrington annexed.

The Rev. T. Jefferson, archdeacon of Colchester, to the vicarage of Witham, in Essex.

The Rev. J. Nelson, A.B. to the rectory of Winterton, with the chapel of East Somerton, in Norfolk.

The Rev. J. B. Sharp, to the rectory of Martin, near Horncastle.

The Rev. J. Hownam, B.A. to the rectory of Hockering, with Mattishall Burgh, in Norfolk.

The Rev. D. F. Pryce, D.D. to the perpetual curacy of Ashfield cum Thorp, in Suffolk.

The Rev. D. Lloyd, to be chaplain of Haslar Hospital.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Durham Advertiser reports it as a measure absolutely necessary, to check the encroachments of the sea at Sunderland, which has made great inroads in the last 20 years. In a few years more, unless prevented, the houses at the southern extremity of the town, will be undermined. Public attention is also called to the state of Sunderland moor, represented as a public nuisance, and which might be rendered a delightful promenade.

The Durham Chronicle asserts, that at the commencement and middle of the proceedings against the Queen, Earl Grey was twice offered the direction of Government, on condition that he would carry on the prosecution. No offers could induce him to consent to the sacrifice of an unprotected female.

Married.] At Berwick, W. W. Hay, esq. to Miss J. Gregson, of Blackburn.—In London, F. Webb, esq. of Westwick, Durham, to the eldest daughter of Mrs. Shiel, of South Audley-street, London.—Mr. A. Graham, merchant, of Howick, to Miss C. Nixon, of Leith.—Mr. P. Blair, bookseller, of Morpeth, to Miss Hunter, of Alnwick.—At Haltwhistle, Mr. J. French, to Ann, eldest daughter of T. Bell, esq.—At Ber-

wick, Mr. E. Sturdy, corn merchant, to the third daughter of Mr. T. Chartres, iron-monger.—At Sunderland, Mr. R. Wake, master mariner, to Miss M. Hall, also Mr. J. Davis, to Miss E. Hutchinson.

Died.] At Newcastle, 63, Mr. J. Aikin. Mr. S. Johnson, many years keeper of the Scotch Arms inn. His death was occasioned by the cutting of a corn on one of his feet.—Of apoplexy, 49, Mrs. B. Hamilton.—Mrs. A. Batey, 66.

At Gateshead, 80, Mrs M. Wills.—Mrs. A. Welsh, 81.

At Gateshead Fell, aged 51, Susannah, wife of Mr. T. Butterfield, tea-dealer.

At Durham, Mrs. Hilton, and the wife of Mr. W. Johnson, both hair-dressers.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Mr. W. Hardy, cordwainer, 84.—Mr. G. Parke, master mariner, 37.—Mr. A. Leighton, 22. His death was occasioned by contusions from an accident in blasting stone.

At Stockton upon Tees, Mr. Dobbing, of the Custom-house.

At Alnwick, 54, Mrs. Dixon, of the Nag's Head Inn.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Atkin, late serjeant major of the royal horse artillery, 45.

At North Shields, 72, Mr. Robinson.—Mr. T. Appleby, printer and stationer, 46.

At

At South Shields, 76, Mrs. E. Young.—Mr. W. Rennies, late of Newbiggir, 75.—The wife of Mr. W. Barnes, brewer.

At Sunderland, Jane, second daughter of Mr. M. Douglas, ship-owner.—Mr. G. Park, 35.

At Barnard castle, the wife of Mr. G. Ware.

At Darlington, Mr. T. Proud, 78, described as a "man of genius, and a poet."

At Staindrop, W. Proctor, esq. late of Newcastle, 72.

At Bromley, 63, Mr. G. Angus.

Mr. R. Reay, farmer, of Kenton Bar.

Mrs. Ogle, relict of R. O. esq. of Egghingham.

At the Felling, 82, Mr. C. Morley, late of Benwell.

At Whatton, 72, the wife of T. Meggison, esq.

At Aspatria, 67, the wife of Dr. Rigg.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] The very Rev. T. Carter, A.M. dean of Tuam, in Ireland, &c. to Harriet, daughter of the late R. Wingfield, esq. of Kendal.—Mr. J. Jackson, of the Royal Oak Inn, to Miss Pearson; both of Keswick.—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Henderson, to Miss E. Eccles.—Mr. W. Matthews, to Miss M. Hewitson.—Mr. J. Johnson, grocer, to Miss H. Wharton.—W. Donald, esq. of Blagthwaite-house, to Miss J. Bell, of Lowhurst.—At Penrith, Mr. W. Elwood, of Barton, to Miss E. Boak, late of Eamont Bridge.—Also Mr. R. Campbell, of Brampton, to Miss H. Foster.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Cartmell, tanner, 47.—Mr. A. Moore, 70.—Mr. J. Blaylock, 81.—Mr. T. Walsall, 56.—Mr. W. Bass, shoe-maker, 74.—Mr. G. Sewell, postmaster, 53.—Mr. J. Richardson.

At Workington, 59, Mr. M. Poole, late butler to C. Curwen, esq.

At Longtown, on the road to his residence at Bellinter, county of Meath, Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Baron Tara, 56.

At Beatoock Bridge New Inn, 63, Mrs. Shearman, mother of Mrs. Wilson, of the Bush Inn, Carlisle.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Clarke, of Scarborough, the principal owner of sixteen ships, is making preparations for building a square that will contain free residences for sixteen old and infirm seamen.

By opening a new road through Pontefract to Barnsdale, the distance from Leeds to Doncaster is rendered four miles shorter. The line is much less hilly, and the tolls are much lower.

Married.] The Hon. H. Hawke, of Womersly Park, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir J. Ramsden, bart. of Byram.—F. Marchant, M.D. of Hemsworth, to Anne, only daughter of T. Wilson, esq. of Pontefract.—At York, Mr. Hudson, of the firm of Nicholson and Hudson, to the youngest

daughter of Mr. J. Nicholson, merchant.—Mr. W. Morris, druggist, of Leeds, to Miss E. Rawling, of Wood-house hill.—At Northallerton, Mr. P. Kemp, wine merchant, to the daughter of Mr. J. Dixon.—At Richmond, Mr. R. Petch, to Mrs. Richardson, of the Turf coffee-house.

Died.] At Sheffield, 73, Mr. J. Barker, cutler, of Shales Moor.—Mr. T. Milner, file smith, 55.—Lately, Mr. W. Harris, hinge-maker, 41.

At Leeds, in his 32d year, Mr. T. Burnand, of the old George Inn.—Mr. J. Driver, late of the White Hart Inn.—Mrs. Horsley.—In his 84th year, Mr. J. Armistage, confidential clerk to Messrs. Banks and Goodman.

At Hull, 89, Mr. S. Hammond, of Sprotborough, near Doncaster.—At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Thornton, through life, and by bequests at her death, the friend of missionary and other charitable institutions.

At York, 77, Mrs. C. Cappe, relict of the late Rev. N. C., an excellent woman, whose life was spent in benevolent labours.

At Scarborough, 66, Mrs. Hornsea, relict of the late Mr. J. H. master of an Academy.

At Whitby, after an illness of 12 years, Mary, eldest daughter of John Saunders, esq. banker, one of the Society of Friends.

At Doncaster, 70, Mrs. Reynolds, of Hull.

At Sutton, near Hull, in his 76th year, R. Bell, esq. His character presented the picture of an honest man, and his life was marked by acts of kindness and beneficence.

At Ingleby Cross, Mr. T. Holmes.

In London, 26, Miss J. Walstell, second daughter of the Rev. R. W. of Cleasby, in this county.

At Naburn Lock, near York, 52, Mr. J. Purdon.

At Snaith, suddenly, Mr. J. Drury, merchant.

Mr. J. Kay, of Kippax, late of Hunslet.

LANCASHIRE.

A memorial, signed by more than a thousand merchants, has been transmitted from Liverpool to the Lords of the Treasury, petitioning against the plan of building insulated warehouses, with exclusive privileges to supersede the stores now erected, which it is alledged, would be unable to subsist under the competition, and would be gradually abandoned. The plan was recommended by the commissioners of enquiry into the customs and excise.

The Earl Moira packet left Liverpool Aug. 8. In attempting to tack, the vessel struck on Burboo Bank. After considerable toil, she was got into deep water, but grounded a second time on the Wharf Bank, and leaked. The vessel soon filled, and the pump was plied, but with no effect.

The

The waves brought the vessel on her broadside. All who were able got on the shrouds, and clung (men, women, and children) till from exhaustion they began to drop, and were overwhelmed. One wave carried off from ten to fifteen at once. The captain was among the first who perished. The Hoylake life-boat saved about thirty, many in a dying state. The number of those who perished and were saved, and of those on board, not exactly known. Fifty supposed to be saved, and the same number perished. The captain, mate, and greater part of the crew reported to have been in a state of intoxication.

July 19, the opening of that magnificent structure, the Prince's Dock, at Liverpool, was accomplished, with a respectable attendance, and all the paraphernalia of characteristic decoration.

By a resolution of the Common council, the building of St. Luke's church, at the top of Bold-street, Liverpool, is immediately to be proceeded upon.

At the Salford sessions, July 23. Samuel Waller, a preacher among the ranters, for holding forth in the streets of Ashton-under-Lyne, was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the house of correction, and to give securities of good behaviour for two years.

Population. Liverpool. Males 54,340; females 64,632; total increase 24,590. Kirkdale 1273. Everton 2109. Toxteth Park 12,829.

July 27, the foundation stone of a new infirmary was laid in Brownlow-street, Liverpool.

Married.] The Rev. H. White, M.A. rector of Cloughton, in Lonsdale, to Elizabeth, only child of Mr. Stackhouse, of Blackburn.—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Rankin, merchant, to Miss S. Milligan.—Mr. J. Austin, to the 2d daughter of the late Mr. S. Irvin, cotton-merchant of Newton Heath, near Manchester.—Mr. W. Mears, timber-merchant, to Miss S. Roberts.—At Warrington, Mr. E. Wilmer, book-seller, of Liverpool, to the 2d daughter of Mr. R. Smith.—At Manchester, Mr. Jos. Mackean, to Miss Hulme, 3d daughter of the late Otho H. esq.

Died.] At Liverpool, the wife of Mr. Horner, of Blake-street.—On the second day after his arrival at this port, from Bahia, in his 26th year, Mr. W. Otway, son of Mr. O. of Bilston, Stafford, late of Ulverstone.—Capt. M. Scallion, 65, one of the oldest traders between Liverpool and Dublin.—Mrs. Freeland, 70.—Mrs. Welsh, of the Royal Oak, 59.—Mr. T. Clement, silversmith, 70.—Mr. W. G. Rowe, 24.—In his 56th year, Mr. J. Jones.—In her 71st year, Mrs. E. Thompson.

At Manchester, 65, Mrs. S. Cowdroy, relict of the late Mr. W. C. proprietor of the Manchester Gazette.—Mr. J. Daven-

port, grocer.—Mr. J. Ormerod, of New Windsor.

At Crook Hall, near Wigan, suddenly, Mr. J. Clarke, late banker, of Liverpool, 65.

Mr. J. Hickson, farmer, of Childwall.

In his 36th year, Mr. W. Eltoft, of Clough, near Colne, only surviving son of Mr. J. E. of Burnley.—At Savannah le Mar, Jamaica, May 18, Capt. S. Thompson, 42, of the ship *Rose*, of Liverpool.—At the Havannah, June 5, R. H. Conner, esq. lieut. R.N. and commander of the *Hall*, of Liverpool.

CHESHIRE.

There are at present 352 men, six horses, and ten vessels employed on the Suspension Bridge over the Menai. On the Anglesea side, the main piers 63 feet above the level of high water, and the piers are rapidly advancing. On the Caernarvon side, the main pier is 33 feet above high water; first pier from it 45, second ditto 57.

A new iron bridge is about to be placed over the river Weaver, near Nantwich. It combines elegance and lightness, with strength and durability. One peculiar excellence is, that the 24 massive braces which are placed diagonally, between the perpendicular bolts, and the upper and lower ribs, equalize the pressure, on whatever part it rests; architect, T. Harrison. esq.

Married.] Mr. T. Daniel, of Hockley Hall, near Disley, to the youngest daughter of M. Walker, esq. of Stockport.—W. Leigh, esq. 2d son of T. P. L. esq. of Lyme, to M. A. Wilkinson, daughter of the late J. W. esq. of Castlehead, Lancashire.—At Nantwich, lieut. T. Young, of the late 3d Ceylon regt. to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late W. Wrench, esq.—F. B. Clough, esq. of Denbigh, to Miss E. R. Marshall, of Horsham.—After a courtship of six days, Mr. J. Bayley, of Poynton, aged 30, to Miss Susannah Jackson, of Bolton, Lancashire, aged 75!

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Garner, confectioner.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Bromfield, of Chester.

At St. Asaph, L. John, esq. surgeon.

At Dolgelly, in his 70th year, E. Pryse, esq. late of Helygog.

Mrs. A. Fenna, of Tilston.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. E. Luard, of Morley, to Julia, daughter of the late E. Coxe, esq. of Hampstead Heath.—At Derby, Mr. C. Parker, to Miss E. Dewsbury.—Mr. Hall, grocer, to Miss Cowleshaw.—Mr. R. Nevin, of Old Radford, late of Dublin, to Miss Riding, only daughter of Mr. R. of the Mason's Arms, Derby.

Died.] At Derby, 25, Mr. H. Dodsworth, grocer.—Mrs. Needham, wife of Mr. S. N. sadler, 62.

At Chesterfield, 42, Mr. F. Launt.—In her 64th year, the wife of Eb. Smith, esq.

At Cold Eaton, 86, Mrs. Wild, widow.—Mrs. A. Dakin, of Suffield.

Lately in London, Mr. Hough, of Chesterfield, formerly the dramatic tutor of Master Betty.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Collars, huntsman, of Ashbourne Hall.

The Rev. F. Gisborn, rector of Staveley, 90. His charities were evinced in the remission of his fees to the poor, in claiming merely nominal tythes, &c. At Peter-house, Cambridge. Mr. Gray gave up his rooms to Gisborne, the bard having been driven from his college, by the students mimicking his effeminate manner. Mr. G.'s gravity even then stood aloof from such indiscretions.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham, Mr. J. Thompson, corn-factor, to Miss F. Salmon.—Mr. J. Barks, to Mrs. Osbourne.—Mr. C. Peet, to Miss M. Briggs.—Mr. F. Vity, to Miss England.—At Stapleford, Mr. Moore, lace-manufacturer, to Miss Simpson.—At Bulwell, Mr. T. Ellis, eldest son of Mrs. M. E. to the youngest daughter of Mr. T. Lomas, twist lace-manufacturer.

Died.] At Nottingham, 59, Mr. S. Fox, dyer.—Mrs. M. Hall, 74.—Mr. J. Jennings, sinker-maker, 51.—Very suddenly, 23, Miss M. Selby.—Mrs. Straw, widow, 72.—Mr. S. S. Frost, 25.—Mrs. M. Clarke, 88.—Mr. J. Wateridge, 26.

At Mansfield, of a rapid decline, in his 31st year, James, only son of Mr. J. Handley.

At Newark, advanced in years, Mrs. Bradley.

At Kegworth, in his 65th year, the Rev. J. Dawson, dissenting minister.

At Ruddington, in her 23d year, on a visit at a friend's, Miss S. Wastie, of Camden Town, London.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At Lincoln Assizes, James Cawthorne was convicted of the murder of his wife, by administering arsenic in some thickened milk.

Married.] Mr. Simpson, surgeon, of Heckington, to Miss M. Ingall, of Swineshead.—At Stickney, Mr. T. Cammack, goose merchant, to Mrs. D. Dewis.—At Swineshead, Mr. J. Allyatt, farmer and grazier, aged 62, to Miss A. Motley, aged 22.

Died.] At Lowth, in her 68th year, Mrs. Chatterton.

Miss J. Marshall, 21, daughter of Mr. M. farmer and grazier, of Elsham, near Brigg.

At Holbeach, 33, M. Hood, surgeon and apothecary.

At Gainsborough, 44, Mr. Atkinson.

At Wainfleet, St. Mary's, 80, J. Dandison, gent.

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At Alford, 70, the Rev. W. Thompson, master of the Grammar School.

At Stamford, 59, Mr. J. Tomlinson, deputy apparitor.

At Louth, 23, Miss M. Humphrey.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Population. Castle Donington, males 1206, females 1354. Coleorton, males 401, females 482. Belton and Gracedien, males 342, females 322. Diseworth, males 338, females 380. Lockington, males 100, females 106. Breedon and Long Wilson, males 511, females 533. Long Whatton, males 424, females 396. Packington and Snibson, males 227, females 219. Seals, males 568, females 505. Kegworth, males 785, females 822. Hemington, males 222, females 199. Blackfordby, males 146, females 144. Osgathorpe, males 174, females 178. Part of Ravenstone, males 134, females 121.

Population, county of Rutland, 18,493, increase 2118.

Married.] At Red Mills, near Belvoir Castle, G. Beaumont, esq. of Winthorpe House, to Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of J. Shylock, esq.—Mr. Greaves, attorney, of Market Harborough, to Miss Munton, of Great Bowden.—At Leicester, Mr. T. Wickes, to Mrs. Murdin. John, youngest son of the late Mr. Thos. Horner, to the youngest daughter of Mr. Yates.—George, youngest son of Mr. J. Smith, farmer and grazier, of Kibworth Beauchamp, to Anne, only daughter of the late Mr. Thornton, of Kibworth Harcourt.—At Sheephy, Mr. T. Kirkland, surgeon, of Ashby, to Miss Fawkes.

Died.] At Leicester Mr. T. Cockshaw.—Mrs. F. Catlin, 25.—Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. C. cabinet-maker.

At Loughborough, 72, Mrs. Bell, of the Marquis of Granby Inn.—Mrs. Hickling, 83, mother-in-law of Mr. Eddowes, surgeon.

At Hinckley, 86, Mr. J. Blunt, wool-comber.

At Uppingham, 24, Charles, eldest son of Mr. L. Bell, wine-merchant.

At Quorndon, 72, Mr. Inglesant.—In London, 51, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. C. Lakin, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Mr. W. Smith, grazier, 77, of Thorp Langton.

At Riddlington, Rutland, Mr. Baynes, of Leicester.—At Eaton, near Belvoir, in the prime of life, Mrs. Holmes, formerly of Melton Mowbray.

Mr. C. Smith, farmer, of Burbage Fields.—Mr. G. Geary, farmer, of Lindley. Shortly after breakfast, he fell back in his chair and expired.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Total population of Stafford, 5736, increase 868. Newcastle 7031, increase 253. Barslem 10,176, increase 1551.

2 A

Married.

Married.] At Breewood, J. Wrottesley, esq. eldest son of Sir J. W. bart. to the 3d daughter of T. Gifford, esq. of Chillington.—At Tamworth, J. Baggaley, esq. of Fradley, near Lichfield, to Miss Lyon.—G. Parker, esq. iron master, of Tipton, to Sophia, daughter of the late C. Humphreys, esq. of Pennant, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. H. Parkes, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Gitton, of Bridgenorth.

Died.] At Wednesbury, suddenly, Mr. T. Hawe, 80.

At Walsall, in her 90th year. Mrs. A. Bates, widow, formerly of Bloxwich.

At Handsworth, Mary, only daughter of Mr. S. Hodges.—In his 74th year, Mr. M. Woodhall, late of Birmingham.

In his 68th year, Mr. J. Tandy, of Great Barr.—In the prime of life, Eleanor, wife of Mr. E. Wilson, of the Hattons, near Breewood.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, the Rev. J. B. Warden, to Marianne, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Crump, solicitor.—At Birmingham, Mr. H. Payne, to the 2d daughter of Mr. W. Riley.

Died.] At Birmingham, 26, Anne, wife of Mr. J. Plevins, builder.—Mrs. M. Darwin.—Mrs. Tindale, wife of Mr. T. chemist and druggist.—In his 50th year, Mr. J. Clowes.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Ledbrook, malster.—In his 19th year, Henry, eldest son of the late Mr. H. Leake, of Tavistock, Devon.

At Castle Bromwich, in his 21st year, Mr. Waldron.

R. Bartlam, esq. solicitor, of Aleester.

At Great Packington, 92, Dame Ecle.

SHROPSHIRE.

Total Population. Wellington 8390; increase 177. Ludlow, males 2120, females 2700, increase 670.

Six orphans survive the late downfall of the house which adjoins the Shrewsbury theatre. Three individuals of one family were killed, and the ruins had nearly overwhelmed five families, comprising more than twenty persons. The theatre is 500 years old, and was formerly a palace belonging to the Lords of Powys.

Married.] At Longdon, J. Smith, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late S. Adey, esq. of Chorley.—At Shrewsbury, Mr. R. Reece, to Miss A. Jones.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in his 62d year, J. Beck, esq.—Mr. T. Jones, wine-merchant, 42.

At Ludlow, 55, S. Vaughan, esq.—Anne, daughter of Mr. Adams, surgeon.

At Oswestry, 71, Esther, widow of the late Mr. R. Jones, shoe-maker.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. J. Lloyd.

At Church Stretton, 83, Mr. T. Beddoes, formerly a skinner.

At Pitchford Park, Miss E. Smythe.

In his 46th year, T. Vaughton, esq. of

Cound Cottage, late of Pearse Hay, Staffordshire.—Mr. E. Davies, an opulent farmer, of Waen Wen, near Oswestry, 82. The close of his vigorous life was hastened by an accident.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Chantry, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Lane, of Upton-on-Severn.

Died.] At Worcester, 52, E. Griffith, esq. formerly of Birmingham.—Suddenly, of a paralytic attack, while attending service in the cathedral, Mr. C. Richards.

At Evesham, 84, Mrs. Isabella Horne, and after a few days, her brother, R. Horne, esq. 85.

Mrs. M. Taylor, widow of Northfield.

In her 43d year, Mrs. Cooper, of Netherton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bromyard, Mr. C. Blackith, merchant, of Palermo, to Miss Vickary.

Died.] At Hereford, 42, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mrs. Gwyllym.

At Ross, at an advanced age, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. corn-factor.

At Norton, 75, Mrs. M. Shelton, mother of Mr. J. S. lamp manufacturer, of Birmingham.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Married.] The Rev. R. Strong, of Painswick, to the only daughter of Mr. W. Gravenor, of Bristol.—Mr. W. Knipe, of Frampton, to the 2d daughter of Mr. Turner, of Froombridge.—Mr. J. Reeve, of the Bristol Theatre, to Miss Aylett, of Moorfields, London.—Mr. G. Gough, son of Mr. T. G. timber merchant, of Bristol, to Miss E. Slee, daughter of R. S. esq. of Somerset-square.—J. Whitechurch, esq. of Bristol, to Susan, daughter of R. Newman, M.D. of Thornbury Park.—At Clifton, the Rev. E. Jacob, tutor of the missionary institution, at Stanstead, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late J. Patterson, esq. of the Bengal civil service.

At Gloucester, 23, the Rev. J. Adams, a young gentleman of excellent sense and peculiar firmness of character.

At Bristol, Mr. T. Applin, 72.—Mr. W. Pether, formerly an artist.

At Cheltenham, the Countess Dowager of Jersey.—In his 48th year, Sir T. M. Wilson, bart. of Charlton house, Kent.

At Cirencester, in his 19th year, W. B. 3d son of Mr. H. Chavasse. He was designed for the church, but fell a victim to consumption.

At Tewksbury, Mr. J. Moore, corn-dealer.

At the Hot Wells, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late J. T. esq. of Bath.

In her 31st year, Mrs. Vaughan, late of Pentynmawr-house, Monmouthshire.—Esther, wife of Mr. J. Daniels, of Ebley.

74, D. Parsons, esq. adjutant of the county militia.

At Monmouth, 60, Mrs. Philips, widow of

of the late Rev. W. Philips, M.A. and vicar of Appleby, Westmorland.

At Cardiff, 35, Mr. W. Swansboro, clerk to Messrs. Tanner and Co. of Gloucester.

At Usk, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. J. Saunders.

At Stow-on-the-Wold, Mrs. George, of the Union inn. She had sent for an ounce of salts to a druggist, who by delivering a poisonous drug, occasioned her death in a few hours.—J. Beech, esq. 79, lord of the manor of Quedgley. His life was an example of temperance and persevering industry.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford assizes, Joseph Smith, for stealing a mare, John Betteridge, for maiming and killing a brown horse; James King for stealing the carcass of a lamb, were capitally convicted; five were sentenced to 7 years transportation.

Married.] At Florence, the only son of Vice Admiral Manley, of Braziers, in this county, to C. Emilia, only daughter of Sir W. Clayton, bart. of Harleford, Bucks.—At Oxford, Mr. W. Merriman, to Miss E. Cowling of Ewelme.

Died.] At Henley-upon-Thames, Maria, 2d daughter of the late Col. G. Harper, of the East India Company's service.

At Burford, Lydia, wife of J. Phillips, esq.

At Thame, 22, Septimus, youngest son of the late J. Hollier, esq.

In Kent-road, London, Mrs. Barnes, mother of Mrs. Buswell, of Oxford.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At Berkshire assizes George Giles and Hannah Howell, for setting fire to a barn, &c. received sentence of death.

Married.] The Rev. C. Shipley, son of the Dean of St. Asaph, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of R. O. Sloper, esq. of Woodhay.—J. E. Bicheno, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Elizabeth, daughter of S. A. Lloyd, esq. of Newbury.—J. Cookney, esq. of the Mauritius, to Tabitha, fifth daughter of the late Rev. W. Perkins, of Twyford.

Died.] At Reading, 61, J. Blandy, esq. an eminent solicitor. His disinterested services to the public, his active benevolence and practical piety are highly eulogised.—At an advanced age, Mr. P. Tomkins, gardener.

At Windsor, 52, Mrs. Dobson.—Mrs. Humblestone, 89.

At Wokingham, in his 77th year, the Rev. W. Bremner, curate and master of Lucas's Hospital.

R. Thomas, esq. of Wantage, 61.

R. Mattingly, esq. of Baulking, 61.

Miss M. Taylor, of Bradenham Cottage, Bucks.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At Hertford Assizes seven prisoners were capitally convicted, and three sentenced to seven years transportation.

Married.] The Rev. R. Boyse, of Little Hadham, to Winifred, daughter of the late Sir T. B. Flestow, of Watlington Hall, Norfolk.—J. Hayne, esq. of Middleton Terrace, to Anne, second daughter of the Rev. T. W. Ward, of Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire.

Died.] At Sawbridgworth, in his 83d. year, G. Dyer, esq. of Doughty-street.

At Welwyn, Frances, second daughter of the late Major Gen. Chester.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At Northampton assizes, eight prisoners were capitally convicted, but all reprieved.

Married.] At Pitsford, the Rev. E. Collins Wright, to the eldest daughter of the late R. Pemberton, esq.—Lieut. C. Haycock, R.N. of King's Cliffe, and late of Stamford, to Mary, second daughter of the late J. Maydwell, esq. of Fotheringham.—At Fineshade, Col. Reeve, of Leadenham House, to Lady Susan Sherard, sister of the Earl of Harborough.—The Rev. T. C. Welch, A.B. of Pattishall to the third daughter of C. Bacon, esq. of Styford, in Northumberland.

Died.] At Geddington, 73, Mrs. Edmunds, relict of the late H. E. esq. of the East India Company's service, and mother of R. E. esq. of Kettering.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

At Cambridge assizes, seven prisoners were capitally convicted, but mostly sentenced to transportation.

At Huntingdon assizes, Richard Vaughan aged 66, for an assault to commit a rape, was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

A new species of black currant is cultivating in this county, the fruit of which is so large, that a single berry will weigh 60 grains, and measure in circumference, two inches and a half.

Married.] T. Fryer, esq. of Chatteris, to Miss C. Green, of Hammersmith.—Wotton, son of the late W. Isaacs, esq. of Landwade Hall, near Newmarket, to Miss Frost, of Wickham Brook.—Mr. Fellows, head cook to Caius College, to Miss Susan Knowles.

Died.] At Cambridge, Anne, wife of Mr. R. Brown, merchant.

At Colney Parsonage, 76, the Rev. W. Gilson, prebendary of Lincoln, &c.

From the rupture of a bloodvessel, M. Dayrell, esq. of Shady Camps, justice of peace for this county.

At Walsoken, near Wisbeach, in his 71st year, Mr. Catling, farmer and grazier.

At Stonely, near Kimbolton, D. Welsted, esq.—At Ramsey, 96, Mrs. Cowling, relict of the late P. C. esq. of Fenstanton.—At Parson Drove, near Wisbeach, Mr. J. Holmes, jun. farmer.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. S. Alcock, of Manchester, to Susan, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Robberds, of St. George's Norwich.—

Mr.

Mr. R. Rallison, of Mattishall, to Mrs. M. Pottle of Wisbeach.

Died.] At Norwich, 62, Mr. J. Beare, shoemaker.

At Lynn, 28, Mr. Masson, shoemaker.

At South Lynn, in his 70th year. Mr. B. Batterbee.

At Yarmouth, 77, Mrs. M. Coleman.—Miss M. Martin, 17.

At East Dereham, in his 65th year, Mr. Dade.

At Aylsham, Mrs. Jex.

In her 56th year, Mrs. L. Fulcher, widow, of Old Buckenham.—Mrs. S. Bidewell, of Weston, 57.—Mrs. Utten, of Surlingham, 96.—Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. A. Edwards, rector of Great Cressingham.

On the 20th of March, on his 5th voyage to China, 26, Mr. J. Colman, of Ashwelthorpe; also, lately, Miss H. Colman, sister of Mr. C.

SUFFOLK.

At Suffolk summer assizes, Aug. 9. at Bury, William Farthing, William Gibbins, and Henry Flack, for various acts of felony and burglary, were capitally convicted, but afterwards reprieved.

Married.] The Rev. P. W. Hamilton, A.M. vicar of Winston, to the eldest daughter of J. Panton, esq.—The Rev. H. Hodgkinson, rector of Saddingfield, &c. to the youngest daughter of Claudius, late Bishop of Sodor and Man.—Mr. R. Footman, linen-draper, to Miss C. Groves; also Mr. Howes, to Miss Bacon, all of Ipswich.—At Daltham, Sir Digby Mackworth, bart., to Miss P. Affleck sister to Sir James A. The church on this occasion, was transformed into a garden, the chancel being inlaid with flowers forming the names of the pair; other devices also in variously blended colours.—At Stoke, near Nayland, E. Liveing, esq. to the only daughter of the late G. Downing, esq. barrister.—At Cavenham, Mr. W. Watts, to the eldest daughter of E. Cooper, esq.—At Sudbury, T. Musgrave, esq. to Miss Hodge.—At Trandeston, the Rev. E. Rust, to the only daughter of the Rev. N. D'Eye.

Died.] At Bury. 72, G. Hubbard, esq. surgeon, and a Burgess of the corporation.

At Ipswich, in her 21st year, Miss J. Alger.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Hill, relict of the late Capt. J. H.

At West Wycombe, Bucks, in her 38th year, Mrs. Coyte, widow of Mr. Coyte, M.D. late of Ipswich.

At Boyton, Mr. R. Bennington.—at Salt River, Jamaica, 23, Robert, eldest son of Mr. R. Alexander, farmer, of Helmingham. Mrs. A. Peacock, wife of A. P. esq. of Blakenham Lodge.—At Hartest, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. King.

ESSEX.

At Chelmsford assizes, 18 prisoners received sentence of death.

Married.] At Dedham, J. G. Stevens,

esq. 2d master of the Norwich Royal Grammar School, to Mary, daughter of G. Withest, esq.—In London, W. T. Hibbert, esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late C. Cure, esq. of Blake Hall, in this county. In London, the Rev. A. B. Henniker, rector of Great and Little Thornham in Suffolk, to Amelia, daughter of J. H. Stewart, esq. of South Ockendon, in this county.—O. Gee, jun. esq. of Earl's Coln, to the 2d. daughter of Sir W. B. Hughes, of Plascock, Anglesea.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. S. Chamberlain, pipe maker.

In his 26th year, Mr. J. Coverdale, of Ingatestone Hall, eldest son of Mr. C. land steward to Lord Petre.

In his 70th year, Mr. J. Vine, of Ardeigh.—Aged 18, George, youngest son of J. Knowles, esq. of Wanstead.

KENT.

It is intended to widen the entrance to Canterbury, from the Sandwich and Deal road, by taking down the remaining tower of Burgate, with the adjacent buildings. This tower was rebuilt of brick, with stonequoins, in 1475; the names of some of the benefactors being still legible on the side. Among these, is John Franyngam, mayor, in 1462, &c. It was an unsightly structure, as the central part had been taken down in 1781, and the southern tower afterwards.

At the East Kent Association for the Relief, &c. of Agriculture, (held at Ashford, July 18,) among other resolutions (unanimous) was the following: that the meeting having taken into consideration the Report of the Select Committee, &c. find that it resembles a beautiful crop of straw, &c. without affording one grain of comfort or relief.

Population. — Broughton Blean, Males 621.—Females 616.—Total Increase 235.

Married.] In London, D. Howell, esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of T. Russel, esq. of Dover.—At Herne, H. Worrel, esq. to Eliza, 2d daughter of Mr. J. Ashbee, of Sea-street.—At Charlton, Mr. Rutland, of the Mill at River, to Miss Hart.—At Borden, Mr. South, of Milton, to Miss Cooper.

Died.] At Canterbury, 57, Mrs. J. Tranter.—Mr. T. Smith, adjutant's clerk to the East Kent Regiment.—Mrs. M. Austin, of the Old Palace Inn.

At Rochester, Mr. J. Baldock.

At Folkstone, 25, Mr. Henry Peake.—Mr. R. Finley, 53.

At St. Lawrence, Thanet, 86, the Rev. R. Harvey, M.A. 49 years resident minister of the parish of Ramsgate.

At Stanford, 76, Mr. J. Jones.

Mrs. M. Patterson, of Adisham.

The Rev. J. Williams, A.M. curate of Plaxtol, 47.—At Herne Hill, in his 65th year, Mr. Gardner.—At Nicells-Wrotham, 43, Mr. Edmeades.

SUSSEX.

The works of the road for joining the west and east cliffs are rapidly proceeding and expected to be finished by the 3d of November.

The paving of Hastings, with lighting and other improvements, have recently been completed.

Married.] At Chichester, the Rev. R. G. Curtois, chaplain to the forces, to the eldest daughter of Major Gen. T. Widdrington.—At Brighton, Mr. D. Sampson, silk manufacturer, to Miss Taylor.

Died.] At Lewes, R. Barry, esq. 49.

At Brighton, J. Whaley, esq. formerly of Colchester.

Suddenly, from being seized with apoplexy, while walking about his grounds, Mr. Luck, farmer, of Eastbourne.

At Yapton Place, 51, Capt. J. Whyte.

At Ditchling, universally esteemed and regretted, 68, Robert Chatfield, esq. a firm, consistent, and steady friend to the cause of civil and religious liberty. In him the neighbouring poor have lost a kind benefactor, and the schools on the Lancastrian system (the girls school of which, he erected at his own individual expence) a benevolent and zealous supporter.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county, 12 received sentence of death, two were transported for life, six for 14 years, and three for 7 years.

The Hampshire papers complain of progressive inroads on the charters of Guernsey and Jersey, by which the inhabitants generally have been alarmed, and that they are calculated to shake their affections from the mother country.

Married.] Mr. T. Jackson, draper, to Miss Besant, both of Portsea.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mr. White, builder.

At Gosport, in her 44th year, Mrs. Tracey, wife of Capt. Tracey, R.N.

At Portsea, in her 80th year, Mrs. M. Holse.

At Cowes, Bertrand, only son of R. Davis, esq.

After an illness of 24 hours, C. F. Horton, daughter of C. Day, esq. of Bovis Hill, near Southampton.

At Romsey, 57, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Y. auctioneer.

At Fratton, Miss Smith, sister of Capt. Smith, R.N.

At Ringwood, Mr. J. Tilley, many years confidential clerk to Mr. Baldwin.

At Haslar Hospital, Mr. D. C. Poingdestre, midshipman, R.N.

At Avon Cottage, near Ringwood, Mrs. Osbourn, relict of the late Admiral O.

Mr. R. Hitchins, of St. Cross, near Winchester.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] A. Protheroe, esq. of Leigh,

Somerset, to the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Selwyn, rector of Ludgershall.—C. Spackman, esq. of Bradford, to Sophia, sister of T. Timbrell, esq. of Trowbridge.—G. D. Fisher, jun. esq. of Langley Stoke, to Julia, daughter of Mr. T. Hart, of Bradford.—At Newton Toney, Mr. G. Flower, to Miss E. Beaumont.—J. Cholmondley, M.D. of Hatton Garden, London, to Miss Smith, of Milford Hall, near Salisbury.

Died.] George, son of Mrs. Croome, of Bishops Cannings. This unfortunate youth had been confined to his bed for the last ten years.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Committee of Magistrates in the investigation of Ilchester Jail, have terminated their proceedings, by adjudging the keeper, W. Bridle, unfit to be longer in his appointment. The salary is 400l. per annum, exclusive of the house and fees, on the removal and discharge of prisoners. Mr. Hunt, in his letter to the Bath Journal, observes: "Mr. Dickinson, who so strenuously defended the gaoler, and vouched for his humanity in the Honourable House, was in the chair, and reluctantly obliged to admit that he had been one of Mr. Gaoler's greatest dupes."

Married.] J. C. Yeatman, esq. of Frome, surgeon extraordinary to the Duke of Gloucester, to the only daughter of the Rev. T. Tanner, vicar of Bradninch, Devon.—G. Speake, esq. 2d son of W. S. esq. of Jordans, to the only daughter of B. B. Dickinson, esq. of Tiverton.

At Bishop's Hull, the Rev. L. A. Cliff, of Wilton Cottage, to Miss S. Capon.—In London, L. Earle, esq. son of the late Col. E. of Tweed-house, Northumberland, to Sophia, only daughter of the late H. Parry, esq. of Bath.—Mr. W. P. Penny, bookseller, of Frome, to Miss M. Carpenter, of Rodden.—At Coombe St. Nicholas, Matthew Wilmot, aged 87, to Mary Hutchings, aged 63. This mirthful alliance was celebrated with a variety of burlesque accompaniments. Six children, 30 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, attended the old simpleton, who was, with difficulty supported by his bride to the church.

Died.] At Bath, Capt. Mainwaring, deputy assistant quarter master general at Malta.

At Shepton Mallett, in his 78th year, Mr. G. Beale.

At Long Sutton, 26, Mr. S. Longman, lamented on account of his exemplary piety.

At Bruton, Mrs. Sweeting, relict of the late Mr. S. solicitor, formerly of Taunton.

At Pidwell, near Ascott, 75, J. Lilly, esq. late a banker, of Glastonbury. The cottages of the surrounding villages abounded with his charity.

Aged 22, the only surviving daughter of Mr. S. Gifford of Blackford.

Mr.

Mr. W. James, a gentleman of considerable property, of Fordton-house, near Chard. He fell from his horse, and received so serious an injury that he only lingered a few hours.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] W. Thompson, esq. of Poole, to Sarah, only daughter of J. Kynaston, esq. of Ilford, Essex.

Died.] At Dorchester, 32, Mrs. Elliott.

At Charminster, aged 92, Mr. Andrew Hollett.

At Tarrant Hinton, 60, the Rev. T. Diggle, 36 years rector.

Deservedly and sincerely lamented, Catharine Francis, wife of Mr. Small, surgeon, Weymouth, and youngest daughter of the Rev. C. Coxwell, of Ablington-house, in the county of Gloucester.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Budleigh, J. M. Cave, 2d son of J. C. esq. of Bentry, Gloucestershire, to the youngest daughter of W. Havelock, esq.—In London, Mr. J. Saunders, wharfinger, of Plymouth, to the eldest daughter of J. C. Kitching, esq. surveyor of Works, of Budge-yard, Surrey.

At Plymouth, Lieut. R. Williams, R.N. to Miss Edge, only daughter of Mr. E. of the Dock-yard.—At Alphington, C. Compton, esq. purser, R.N. to Ann, eldest daughter of B. Meanley, esq. late of Topsham.—Major Gen. G. P. Adams, of Ashprington House, to the youngest daughter of Sir W. Elford, of Bickham.

Died.] At Exeter, by a fall from a ladder, Mr. J. Chanter.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. G. S., block-maker.—Mrs. A. Southcombe, 68, Mrs. M. Heard, wife of Mr. H. ship-wright, 44.—Mr. G. Harvey, 66.—Mr. W. Rosevear, 77.—Mr. J. Langdon, 48.—M. H. Parkin, 43.

Aged 72, Mr. W. Holman, of Whitstone.

At Tiverton, Mr. Rouse, many years a local preacher in the Wesleyan methodist connection.—At Stone-house, 69, Mr. Grant.—Mr. Edward Lake, late foreman of rope-makers, in the Royal Dock-yard.

At Chumleigh, 61, Mr. J. Howel, of the post office.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Penryn, the Rev. E. Clarke, baptist minister of Truro, to the youngest daughter of Mr. J. Hornblower.—Mr. R. Gill, of Gluvias, to Miss A. Mitchell, youngest daughter of Capt. E. M. of Gwennap.—At Camelford, Mr. E. West, to Miss H. Elliott.

Died.] At Mevagissey, Mrs. Richards, wife of the Rev. P. E. Richards, independent minister.

Of a decline, aged 17, Mr. R. Pascoe, son of the late Rev. Mr. P.

WALES.

A new bridge is building over the river Ogmore, at Brigend, Glamorgan, to

communicate with a new road that will join the main road to Pyle. The stupendous hill through Newcastle will be thus avoided, and other advantages derived from it.

Population. Hundred of Swansea; total of the different parishes: males 8913, females 10,573, increase 3833.

A new line of road has been opened along the Afon Yale valley, by which several stupendous hills in the way to Aberystwith are avoided.

Married.] J. Williams, esq. of Yasystowin, to the eldest daughter of D. Williams, esq. of Brouheglag, both in Caernarvonshire.—J. Bowen, M.D. of Carmarthen, to Miss E. Williams, of Trefach, Pembrokeshire.

Died.] The Rev. J. Jones, vicar of Cardiff.

At Temple Druid, county of Pembroke, H. Bulkley, esq.

M. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. P. Cuny, of St. Bride's Parsonage, in the same county.

SCOTLAND.

An act of grace has extended to 51 persons against whom bills for high treason were found, but who had absconded.

Married.] At Milton, the seat of Sir David H. Blair, bart. Lord Viscount Kelburne, to Miss Hay Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late E. H. M. of Cromarty. At Glasgow, M. S. Pinkerton, esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Patrick Grant, of Cromdale, Strathgryspey.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Andrew Macwhinnie, esq.

At Glasgow, David Stirling, esq. accountant of the Royal Bank.

At St. Martin's, near Montrose, Susanah, wife of G. Farquharson, esq.

At Dalhousie Farm, Mark John, 2d son of Lord Robert Kerr, and grandson to the Duke of Roxburgh.

Mr. John Ballantyne, 45, an ingenious and eminent printer, of Edinburgh.—He was the medium between the unavowed author of the Scotch novels and the public, and from his office, those novels, as well as many other modern works of distinguished merit, have proceeded. His premature death is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, by whom, as a man of considerable merit, he was deservedly beloved.

At Springwood Park, Roxburghshire, Sir George Douglas, bart. He was the son of Sir James Douglas, a very distinguished naval officer, who was created a baronet for his services in 1786, and died the next year, succeeded by his son, Sir George. Sir George married Lady Betty Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow, by whom, who died before him, he left a son and daughter. Sir George had such an interest in the county of Roxburgh, that he was

was returned for it seven times, after which he quitted the representation, from a wish for retirement. He generally voted with Mr. Pitt, and sat many years in the House of Commons before he made his maiden speech on the second reading of the bill to prevent women who were divorced from marrying with the offending parties. He observed, "that women who had the misfortune of falling, and married their seducers, generally lived lives of contrition and virtue; while others, who had not that resource, led lives of prostitution, abandoned to lasting infamy."

IRELAND.

In the general import trade of Ireland the reduction has been considerable. Of port wine the quantity imported in 1800, was 5791 tons; in 1820, 1297.

A society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, has been established for the counties of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.

An official return makes the total number of persons convicted of uttering forged bank notes, 17, none of whom were executed.

Died.] At Cove, in the prime of life, the 2d daughter of S Perry, esq. of Woodrooff, and niece to the Earl of Charleville.

At his seat in Ireland, Charles, Marquis of Drogheda. The family was ennobled in the year, 1616, by the title of baron Melfont, by that of Viscount Moore, in 1621, and Earl of Drogheda in 1661. His lordship, who was the sixth earl, was born in 1730, and succeeded his father in 1758. In 1760, he married lady Ann Conway, daughter of Francis, earl of Hertford, by whom, who died in 1784, he had nine children. He was bred in the army, and at the time of his death was the senior general, but he was never particularly distinguished as a military man. He had been colonel of the 19th regiment of light dragoons from the time it was raised in 1758, a period of forty-three years. In 1791, he was created a Marquis, and in 1801, a baron of Great Britain, by the style of Baron Moor. He was constable of Maryborough fort, one of the governors of Queen's and Meath's county, and custos rotulorum of King's county; he was also a knight of St. Patrick. His lordship has left eight children, the eldest of whom, Charles Viscount Moor, succeeded him. Henry, the second son, is joint postmaster general in Ireland.

ABROAD.

Died.] At Lisbon, July 11, R. Sealey, esq. 70.

Suddenly, at Geneva, whilst walking on the parade, Lieut.-Col. Dale, R.M.

At Montreal, in Canada, the Rev. G. Jenkins, chaplain to the forces.

At Havre de Grace, 49, Rear Admiral the Hon. F. Gardner.

At Frankfort, Prince Charles, of Hesse Rothenburg, known better by the name of Charles Hesse.

At the town of Jague, on the frontiers of France, Charles Plowden, descended from the celebrated lawyer of that name in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and whose reports are still held as high authority. He was born at Plowden Hall, in Shropshire, and educated at the school of St. Ignatius, at St. Omer's, at which place he completed his studies, took his degrees and entered into orders in the catholic church. On his return to England he became a tutor in the Jesuits College, at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, and then removed to take charge of the catholic chapel at Bostock. On being elected president of the Jesuits' College, at Stonyhurst, he returned. He had been to Rome on some business of his college, and had got as far on his return as the frontiers of France, where he was taken ill and died. He has written

Remarks on the Writings of Joseph Berrington, addressed to the Catholic Clergy, 8vo.

Letters to Charles Butler, esq. W. Cruise, H. Clifford, and W. Throckmorton, 8vo. 1796.

Considerations on the Modern Opinion of the fallability of the Pope, 8vo.: and some Letters in the Bristol Journal, on the subject of catholic emancipation.

Dr. Plowden appears to have been one of the most assiduous men in his profession, and at the same time one of the greatest bigots of the age. On his return from college he was taken as a tutor into the distinguished family of the Welds of Lulworth Castle, in Dorsetshire, and induced three sons and as many daughters of that family to devote themselves to retirement, mortification, and devotion. In 1790, a violent contest arose between Charles Butler and other lay catholics, respecting the oath to be taken on condition of obtaining the privileges then offered by a recent act of parliament. Mr. Butler, and we believe Mr. Francis Plowden, brother of Charles, like men of good sense and good subjects to the king, accepted the offered boon, but Charles Plowden, Drs. Gibson and Douglas opposed it, and it was on this occasion he wrote the letter to Chas. Butler, esq. and others above mentioned. He also procured a synod to be held in which what was called the errors of Dr. Geddes, Dr. Berrington, and others, were severely censured.

In Paris, Count Peter Riel de Beurnonville, Marshal of France. He was born on the 10th of May, 1752, at Champignolle, in Burgundy; was destined for the church, and followed the study of belles lettres in the capital; but he devoted himself to the mathematics, and got enrolled as a supernumerary in the queen of France's gend'armes. The death of an elder brother removed the obstacles which opposed his being

being called to a military life. He embarked in the squadron of M. Suffrein, served in India as a private, and afterwards became a serjeant. In that country he married a lady with a large fortune. He was subsequently major of militia in the isle of Bourbon, but was deprived of his commission by the governor without any real grounds. He returned to France, and complained bitterly of his treatment; the government, to indemnify him, gave him the cross of St. Louis. During the first years of the revolution, he was a lieutenant-general, and was under General Dumourier, who was much attached to him, and called him his Ajax. In November following he obtained the command of an army, destined against Treves and Coblenz. He fought several actions against the Austrians, particularly at Pellègan and Grewenwacker. In the report which is made of this last affair, General Beurnonville, after describing the combat as having lasted for three hours, said, the enemy had lost a number of men, while the French were quit for the little finger of a grenadier. On the 4th of February, 1793, he was appointed minister of war, but he wrote almost immediately to the convention, requesting his dismissal; for, (said he in his letter,) "It is better for me to serve my country by my sword, than by my pen." The demand caused some debates; in the end, however, he was permitted to leave Paris as soon as he had cleared up his accounts. He was again appointed to the office on the 4th of March, and he then accepted it. After this second nomination the jacobin society having determined to get rid of the ministers, and of some of the most obnoxious of the representatives, sent emissaries to the office of the war minister, to assassinate General Beurnonville, who had no other means of escaping than by scaling the walls of his own garden. At this period Cambaceres introduced the law for erecting an extraordinary criminal tribunal. Dumourier now wrote to the minister of war, and endeavoured to induce him to join in the projects he had formed with the Austrians. Beurnonville communicated the letters to the committee for general defence, and they sent the war minister on a mission to the French army; to arrest General Dumourier. Instead of accomplishing the ob-

ject of his mission, the war minister, with his four coadjutors, was arrested by Dumourier, and they were conducted before the Austrian commander, Prince of Coburg. When the carriage was on the road to Tournay, he attempted to escape from the hussars who escorted them, and one of them was slightly wounded. General Clairfait received the prisoners with cold politeness, and Colonel Mack intimated to them that they must be detained as hostages for the queen and her son. After a severe illness Beurnonville was transferred to the fortress of Olmutz, where he remained until the 3d of November, 1795; at that epoch the commissaires were taken to Basil to be exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI. On his return to France he was named commander of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and he carried on with success many operations on the Rhine. After the 4th of September, 1797, he was appointed to command the army in Holland. The moderate party intended him for a place in the directory, but could not carry his election. In November he was dismissed from the command of the Batavian army, and in 1798, was appointed inspector general. After the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, (9th of November,) 1799, he obtained the embassy to Berlin, and was afterwards sent on a similar mission to Madrid. About that time he married Mademoiselle Durfort. In 1805, he was named a senator, having previously received the title of count, and been decorated with the grand cross of the legion of honour. On the 1st of April, 1814, the general voted for the creation of a provisory government, and the exclusion of Bonaparte from the throne of France; and on the night of the 5th he contributed greatly to procure the rejection of a regency, and the establishment of the legitimate government. On the 4th of June the king made him a peer of France. On the return of Bonaparte he was proscribed by one of the legendaries, and he repaired to Ghent, and after the restoration of the king, was again placed on the list of peers, and admitted to the privy council. In November, 1819, the Marshal Beurnonville was elected one of the secretaries of the chamber.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We are requested by a Correspondent to notice the sophistical apology made for the Plagiarisms of Lord Byron, by quoting the example of Shakespeare's extracts of speeches from Plutarch. "The cases are not parallel. In historical characters personal identity was to be preserved, but the plagiarisms of Lord Byron are on general topics, in which his lordship has had credit for inventions and descriptions palpably not his own. He did right, no doubt, to consult original descriptions, but wrong in not acknowledging them. Plagiarism consists in stealing another man's ideas and words without acknowledgment, and of this literary offence, his lordship, with all his acknowledged merit, appears to have been guilty."

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No. 359.]

OCTOBER 1, 1821.

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BUNYAN'S NATIVE HOUSE, AT ELSTOW.

The justly celebrated Author of "Pilgrim's Progress," a work which ranks as a Theological Classic, was born at Elstow, near Bedford, in the Cottage, represented above, in 1628. His father, in this humble dwelling, followed the employment of a Tinker, but gave his son such education as qualified him for Pastor of a Baptist congregation at Bedford, in the performance of which duty, he was convicted of holding an unlawful conventicle, and to the eternal disgrace of the government and ministers of the profligate and infamous Charles the Second, was imprisoned TWELVE YEARS AND A HALF in Bedford Gaol, where he wrote his "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," and many other works. We are in possession of a drawing of the Gaol-Yard, as it then stood, and propose, on another occasion, to introduce it to our readers.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the PRIVATE CONFERENCE of ALEXANDER, EMPEROR of RUSSIA, with three QUAKERS, in the Summer of 1814, when the Emperor and the King of Prussia were in London.

Extract of a letter, dated 21st of the 7th month, 1814, from J. Wilkinson, one of the three who were admitted to an audience with the truly christian Emperor.

AFTER J. Wilkinson has in his letter given an account of the unsuccessful endeavours of the deputation
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of Friends to obtain an interview with the King of Prussia, he says—Very different, indeed, from this, what passed with the Emperor of Russia, who, before the address of the Quakers was presented to him, went to the meeting at Westminster on a first day morning, (19th of the 6th month) taking with him his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, his ambassador, the Count of Lieven, and two young princes—one, I believe, was his nephew, Prince Oldenburgh, (not the Duchess's son), the other's title I have forgot. Both the Emperor and his sister conducted themselves
2 B like

like persons on whose minds vital christianity and undissembled piety had the predominance; and after the meeting concluded they did not hastily leave it, but with that condescension and kindness, which they have shewn in so remarkable a manner on every occasion, they staid to shake hands with, and notice several of their friends who were near them; and before getting into the carriage, the Emperor told Mr. Allen who he would have wait on him with the address, fixing on the following day to receive it, saying that he wished for a private conference, therefore he would not have more attend than he had named. Wm. Allen, however, made interest afterwards with the ambassador, for Stephen Grissette to be admitted.

The Emperor received us without having any other attendants with him, and we, William Allen, S. Grissette, and myself, J. Wilkinson, continued with him near an hour.

As soon as we began to enter the room, the Emperor came forward to us and shook hands with each of us in the most condescending and affectionate manner; and when John Allen presented the address to him, he took it, but did not open it, having previously said, he should not wish the time we should allot for the audience to be taken up by reading an address, for he had seen a copy which was delivered to the ambassador on being asked to present it. Books were then presented, and the Emperor opened each of them, enquiring at the same time, with apparent interest, what they treated of. The books were, "Barclay's Apology," "Book of Extracts," "Penn's no Cross no Crown," his "Summary and Maxims." After he had accepted the books, he turned round and expressed himself with great kindness, and in very full terms, concerning the satisfaction he felt at having been at the meeting, and wished to know whether it was held in the same manner our meetings usually are? He was informed that it was, but that there was not always speaking in our meetings.

"Do you then," said he, "read the Scriptures in them?"

"We are not in that practice; we believe true worship to consist in the prostration of the soul before God, and we do not consider it absolutely necessary for any thing to be read or spoken to produce that effect."

"This is my opinion, also," replied

the Emperor, "and with regard to prayer, have you any form of prayer?"

"We have not; because we believe that in prayer the soul must communicate its supplication in such a manner as best suits its condition at the time prayer is offered up."

"In that," replied the Emperor, "I fully agree with you. I believe I can truly say there is not a day passes in which I do not pray, but it is not in any set form of words, for I soon found that my mind would not be satisfied without using such language as at the moment is applicable to its condition; but you know Jesus Christ gave a set form of words to his disciples?"

"He did; yet we conceive it was only to instruct them in which it was most essential they should petition for, without meaning to confine them to those very words on all occasions."

"I think you are right," said the Emperor. He then put many judicious questions, in order to be made acquainted with the leading features of the doctrine, discipline, and punctuality of the Society, and appeared well satisfied with the answers he received. With regard to the operation of the Divine Spirit on the mind, he expressed himself in such a manner, as one cannot conceive him short of being an humble and faithful follower of its holy and secret guidance. After making many enquiries about the society, he said in the most affectionate manner—"How is it that none of your people have been in Russia? If any of them go into my country on a religious account, don't let them wait for an introduction, but come immediately to me, I shall be glad to see them"—adding, "I shall be glad to see them."

Towards the conclusion of the audience, S. Grissette, in a respectful and affectionate manner, expressed the strong desire he felt for the Emperor's preservation, and the heavy burthens and complicated duties which must necessarily be allotted to him. Whilst S. Grissette was speaking, the Emperor took him by the hand, and, with a countenance full of nobility mingled with christianity and tenderness, replied, "What you have said is a cordial to my mind, and which will long continue to be a strengthening to me;"—and when he parted with him, he shook hands with each of us, after saying, "I part with you as a friend and brother."

I cannot but feel myself very unworthy to have been present on such an important

important and interesting occasion, more especially having been one of only three; but perhaps if there had been many, the Emperor would not have felt the same unreserved freedom. For many days I seemed as though I had been exposed to a blaze of light, so powerfully was I impressed with the dignified, yet unaffected, humble, and pious countenance, manner, and expression, of that truly great Prince, who seems indeed to have been walking on the light, and to be filled with the love of truth and goodness. In him the power and law of the Almighty are eminently displayed; for how can we see a frail mortal, who, in the midst of worldly glory, and almost adored by surrounding multitudes, instead of being puffed up with it, is, with the spirit of an humble christian, triumphing over pride and vanity. How can one see a human creature who has been nursed up in the lap of despotism, and that in the midst of dark superstition, and yet filled with light? How can one see this, without being at the same time sensible of the beauty and truth of our Saviour's assurance? "With God all things are possible"—it has indeed been a lesson which I earnestly desire may not be thrown away upon me, and which I hope may have a beneficial effect upon many.

I must not omit just mentioning, that being spoken to on the subject of the slave trade, the Emperor unequivocally declared his sense of the enormity of it, saying of the Africans, "they are our brethren, and are like ourselves." He also expressed himself in a very satisfactory manner, as to the part he had taken to get it abolished. The following account was communicated to Ann Wacey, by Stephen Grissette, personally:

Stephen Grissette, remarking to the Emperor the satisfaction of his having such a sister, the Emperor replied, "It is, indeed. She is the gift of Heaven, for she is sensible of the influence of the Divine principle on her own heart; it is no use to speak to those who have not felt it." On hearing S. G. relate some particulars of his own life, he mentioned, "I consider you as safely landed, whilst I have to combat with troubles and difficulties, and am surrounded with temptations. Why don't some of your people visit my country? If any do, don't make applications to others, but come immediately to me; I promise you protection, and every assistance in my power."

He made many enquiries respecting the principles of Friends, and said, "I am one with you in sentiment respecting the spirituality of your worship." Enquired how they passed their time—whether they were consistent and happy in domestic life? On being told how they divided the day, he remarked, "It is the most mature, and such as I should like—not as many who spend so much time in drinking wine, which is below the dignity of man." Asked if Friends had any colleges for the education of their young men?—thought it would be better if they had; and enquired if any went to Oxford or Cambridge without they would adopt the costume and speaking of prayer? He said, "I pray daily—not in any form, but as I am animated by the Divine principle in my own heart."

On taking leave of S. G., he said, "Take my hand as a friend and a brother. I have had great satisfaction in this interview, and hope, when parted, we shall often think of each other."

In giving this account, S. G. said, no words could convey the fullness of his satisfaction in having paid this visit. I believe I may truly call him the CHRISTIAN Prince.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING my residence at New-castle, I was induced to visit the tomb of the poet Cunningham, who lies buried in St. John's Church-yard, close by the side of his friend and patron, the late Mr. Slack. I was sorry to perceive his monument had suffered considerably, having two or three fissures in it, besides its having sunk considerably on one side. I had just been reading Carey's harmonious tribute to his memory; it was complimentary, but his genius deserved it, for surely of all those who have attempted the hacknied lays of pastoral poetry, no one, for fidelity of sketch, easy flow of metre, and tasteful simplicity of language, can equal the enchanting muse of our British Theocritus, Cunningham. As I stood by his modest Shrine, I could not help enthusiastically exclaiming,

And sleepest thou here, sweet Bard, so mild,

Whom gentlest themes did once inspire;
Thou who wert Nature's genuine child,

Unmarr'd by Art's false tones, thy lyre.

His poem of "Day," contains such a selection of happily expressed images, that like the paintings of the unfortunate

nate George Morland, we can see Nature within doors while perusing it.

What can exceed the vividness, the correct delineation of this stanza?

"From the low roof'd cottage ridge,
See the chattering swallow spring,
Darting through the one arch'd bridge,
Quick she dips her dappled wing."

O Wouwermans, how would thy happy pencil have copied this!

But it was not in tuning his pipes amid the sylvan recesses of Pan and his wood nymphs, that Cunningham solely displayed his abilities as a poet. I fully agree with Dr. Evans in the eulogium he has passed upon him, and cannot but regret that, like Collins, Cunningham was so over-ruled by mental indolence that he could seldom "muster courage" to give birth to the intellectual beauties of his mind. His "Elegy written on a Pile of Ruins," ranks, next to Gray's, the finest in our language; if the poetical reader consults those of Mason, Shenstone, Duncombe, Ogilvie, Whitehead, and a host of others, he will not find one whose language is so impressively solemn, whose sentiments are so suitably grand, nor any so interesting to the moral feelings as this often selected, incomparable elegy. I cannot help thinking that Burns, when he wrote his popular song of "Flow gently sweet Afton" had Cunningham's "Her Sheep had in Clusters" in his mind; both nymphs appear asleep, and beheld by their swains, who both desire the birds will not disturb their slumbers, &c. I could point out several other choice flowers which have been transferred from this English garden, by the Scotch bard to his bouquet. In his person, Cunningham, like his brother "Corydon," Shenstone, was plain, and somewhat coarse featured, but his mildness of deportment, and unreserved agreeableness when in conversation, rendered him a favourite with every person who knew him. The list of subscribers to the life edition of his poems, shew how much he was held in esteem by the most respectable classes in society; he used often to be at Stockton on Tees, and occasionally came into the late Mr. Lumley's shop, during the time my uncle* was apprentice, who informed me he would sometimes stay and chat with him at the counter, about the markets, fishing, and theatrical performances: in short, he was considered by every person who

had opportunities of knowing him, as a most agreeable man; he would generally spend his evenings in the parlour of a quiet public house, (I forget the sign) where, like Dr. Langhorne, and Professor Porson, his favourite beverage was ale. ENORT SMITH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many of your correspondents write in favour of spade cultivation, and as most undoubtedly that is a most advantageous way of supplying the surplus or supernumerary labourers with employment, I beg leave to add an idea on the subject, which is, I believe new, and may, I think, prove highly beneficial.

Wherever the soil is good to the depth of ten or twelve inches, spade cultivation produces greater crops than the plough; at the same time it is admitted that to substitute spade cultivation for plough cultivation over the whole country would be retrograding in a strange and injurious manner, but I think there is a medium, or rather combination of the two, that might be probably attended with great advantage.

If all the arable land cultivated by the plough, that is deep enough in good soil, was to be delved with the spade once in ten or twelve years, I should think that it might be attended with advantage in point of affording greater crops. In that case, for every farmer to dig or delve one tenth of his land every year, would be the best way to put the plan in execution; and if that was found to answer it would give employment to a great number of hands.

The superior produce, by spade cultivation, is, I believe, ascertained so far that any given number of acres, cultivated by the spade, will yield better crops than if they were cultivated by the plough; it would then, at least, be well worth while to try the experiment of occasionally digging a ploughed field, for if that answered it would be attended with every advantage in a country that is fully peopled, as it would increase the demand for labour, as well as the profits of the farmer, and the quantity of food. In a nation where the number of inhabitants is increasing so fast, as it seems they are now doing in this country, it is at least prudent, if not absolutely necessary, to begin to adopt every plan that will reconcile increased population with increased prosperity.

* The late Mr. George Smith, of St. Saviour's Church-yard.

Population, which is the foundation of the greatness of a country, if carried to too high a point, may occasion its decline, but a decline can never be brought on by that cause, so long as labour can be found to employ, and food to nourish the inhabitants.

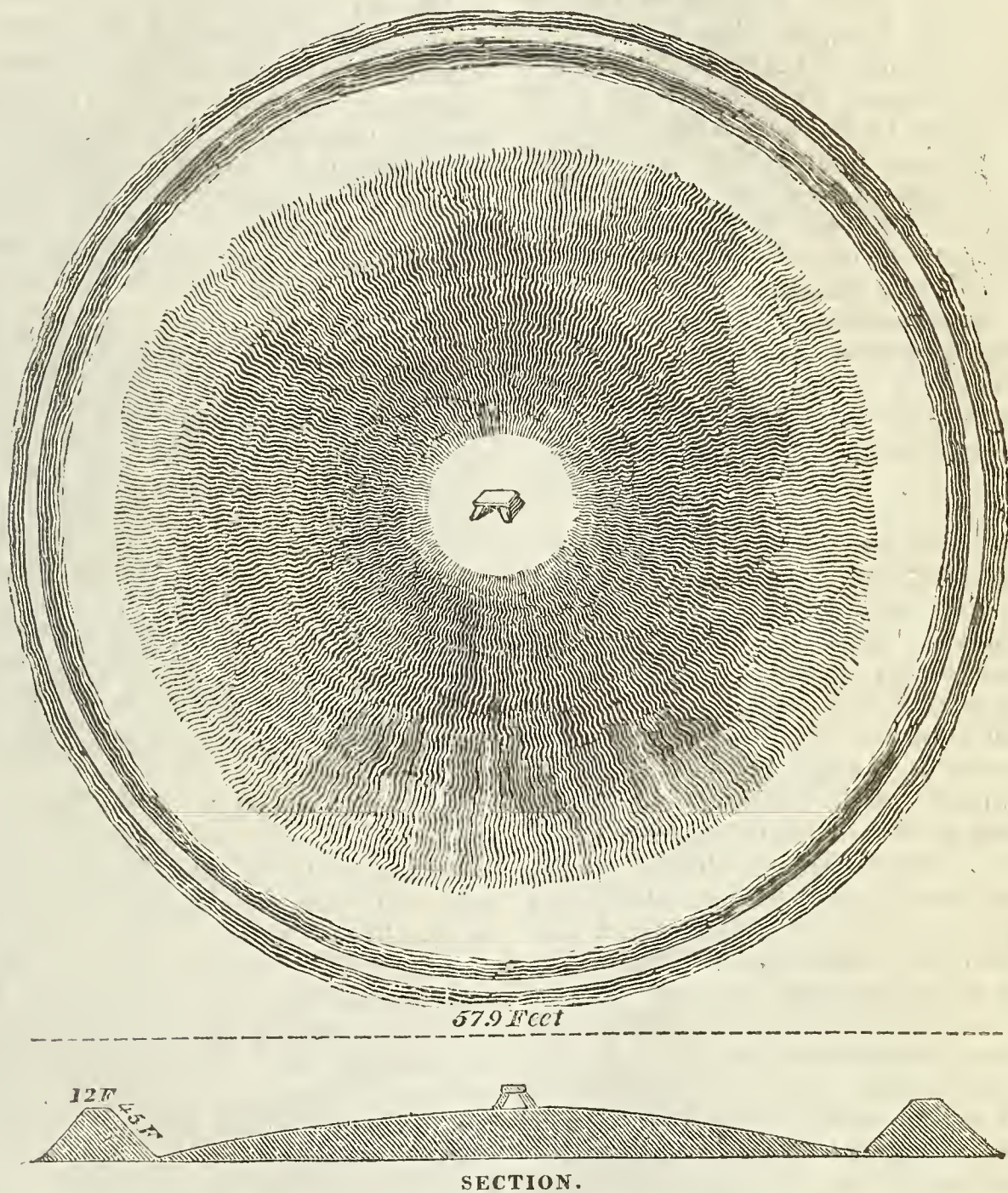
As a vast number of persons em-

ployed in useful pursuits read your Magazine, I think I cannot promulgate this idea so well by any other channel. If the idea is a good one, some of your readers will no doubt appreciate it, and if none of them do, I shall think there is some defect in it that I do not see.

London, Aug. 11. W. PLAYFAIR.

ANCIENT TEMPLE OF BEAL-AGH,

County of Down, Ireland.



For the Monthly Magazine.

FURTHER PARTICULARS of HANNAH LIGHTFOOT, the FAIR QUAKER.

“HANNAH LIGHTFOOT, when residing with her father and mother, was frequently seen by the king when he drove by in going to and from the Parliament House. She eloped in 1754, and was married to *Isaac Axford*, at *Keith's Chapel*, which my father discovered about three weeks after, and none of our family have seen her since, though her mother had a letter or two from her—but at last died

of grief. There were many fabulous stories about her, but my aunt (the mother of H. Lightfoot) could never trace any to be true.”

The above is a copy of a cousin of H. Lightfoot's letter to me, on inquiry of particulars of this mysterious affair, and who is now living and more likely to know the particulars than any one else. The general belief of her friends was, that she was taken into keeping by Prince George directly after her marriage to *Axford*, but never lived with him.

I have

I have lately seen a half-pay cavalry officer, from India, who knew a gentleman of the name of *Dalton*, who married a daughter of this H. Lightfoot, by the king, but who is dead, leaving several accomplished daughters, who with the father are coming to England; these daughters are secluded from society like nuns, but no pains spared in their education; probably on the arrival of this gentleman more light will be thrown upon the subject than now exists. The person who wrote the above letter is distantly related to me, and my mother (deceased some years) was related to H. Lightfoot, and well knew her. I never heard her say more than I have described already, except that she was short of stature, and *very pretty*.

AN INQUIRER.

Herts.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST,
No. I.

Consisting of Observations and Strictures on Modern Systems of Political Economy.

ADAM SMITH.

THE late Dr. Colquhoun, of statistical memory, was a particular instance of that class of economists who attach an almost exclusive importance to the mere augmentation of national wealth. The Doctor never appeared in such high glee, as when turning into pounds, shillings and pence, the value of our steam-engines, highways, public buildings, docks, canals, agricultural implements and other items which make up the aggregate stock and capital of the community. But though these unquestionably are very important, especially as sources of public revenue and external power, we know, from experience, that the possession of them is compatible with a very high degree of internal misery, and that a nation may abound in ships, commerce and manufactures, while the mass of the population is in a very lamentable state of indigence and degradation. So far then, at least, the science of political economy is defective, when its inquiries are directed solely to the acquisition of wealth, and not to the more important object of rendering that wealth conducive to public happiness.

In this way unfortunately, has the subject been usually treated by the most eminent economists from Adam Smith downwards. They taught how nations might become rich rather than happy.

They sacrificed the end to the means, and seemed to consider it the same thing, provided the volume of wealth were augmented, whether it rolled down one magnificent river, or were the product of a thousand streams, circulating through different channels of society. Hence their precepts were directed solely to obtain the largest produce with the least expence of productive agency. For this purpose labour was not only to be subdivided to the utmost limit, but to be economized by every possible contrivance—capital to take whatever direction was the most profitable—and industry to be left without the least controul or interference from authority. Man was considered a being purely selfish, who, by being suffered to pursue his own interest, would best promote the interest of the community.

What changes such a system might induce—how far it was compatible with the interest of morality, individual liberty, or national independence—was never contemplated by its authors. They viewed their subject only on one side; it was a mere theory, professing indeed to be simple and practical, but in reality founded on false views of human nature and the ends of society.

First, Man is more a creature of his passions than of his reason; and instead of pursuing calculations of interest, he is frequently guided by habit, pride, or a love of ease.

Secondly, Capital and industry, though they may sometimes be more advantageously employed in other channels, they cannot be moved about with the facility of a fluid. A loss is always sustained, in the first instance, by a change of employment, and such is the fluctuation in the demand for particular products, from variations in public taste and other causes, that it is not impossible a second transfer may become necessary before the gain derived from the first has compensated for the loss it occasioned. In this case society would be impoverished rather than enriched by the original change of occupation.

Thirdly, Though labour may be economized, seeing there is a certain number of people to maintain in every state, it may happen that what is gained by the substitution of machinery, may be counterbalanced by having to maintain an unemployed population. This is on the supposition, that the workmen thrown out of employment cannot find a resource in other branches of

of industry; or that the increased cheapness of commodities produced by machinery does not so far augment the consumption as to create new employment equal to the old it has superseded.

Fourthly, The advantage of an extreme division of labour, which tends to perfect each branch of industry, is partly compensated by the intellectual degradation produced by the human mind being confined to one simple occupation. To have never done any thing, as M. Say remarks, but make the eighteenth part of a pin, is a sorry account for a fellow-creature to give of his existence.

Fifthly, The kind of employment is of importance with a view to the moral and physical character of a people. For example, no one would wish to see the entire population, though it were the most profitable, employed in the manufacture of woollens, linens, and hardware, to the exclusion of rural pursuits.

Lastly, Every country is liable to have its relations of peace interrupted, consequently it were extreme impolicy in a nation aspiring to independence, to depend on a neighbouring state, with whom it may be at war, for the means of subsistence.

These are a summary of the most important reasons which may be urged against the unqualified adoption of the theory of "*The Wealth of Nations*."

But to illustrate more clearly the tendency of Smith's system, it is only necessary to advert to the circumstances in which a nation may be placed by following out his principles. Supposing then the employment of capital and industry were abandoned entirely to individual cupidity, what would be the result?—how would society be constituted? It would evidently undergo great changes; manual labour would probably for the most part, be performed by machinery; a few rich capitalists would carry on the great business of agriculture and manufacture; the working classes and smaller tradesmen, would either disappear altogether, or their condition be entirely altered; the former perhaps metamorphosed into paupers and menials—the latter into clerks, collectors, overseers, and superintendents. The middle ranks, which constitute the chief excellence of modern society, would be supplanted by an aristocracy of wealth.

Or the change might be much more pernicious. Instead of capital being divided betwixt agriculture and manu-

facture, it might flow entirely to the latter, and the whole country become a congregation of workshops and counting-houses—its surface—its corn-fields and pastures turned into bleaching grounds, or striped out into canals and highways; while the people themselves depended for their daily bread on supplies from France, Poland or Odessa. On either supposition society would be any thing rather than improved; its moral no less than physical landscape would be impaired. Nevertheless it might have augmented its wealth—might possess a larger nett revenue—be able to pay a greater amount in taxes—to maintain a more numerous standing army—a more powerful navy—or more expensive ecclesiastical establishment,—but these would be very inadequate equivalents for the loss the community had sustained by the extinction of the intermediate gradations of society; dividing it into two great classes, the rich and the poor, and establishing a chain of monopoly and dependence more oppressive than the feudal system.

Such, however, might be the consequences of following the doctrines of Smith. The wealth which he seemed to consider as the exclusive object of national policy, is obviously only a mean of public no more than individual happiness: it may exist in great abundance, yet from a vicious application be an injury rather than a benefit. A nation is only advantageously rich, when its wealth is so distributed as not only to augment the number but the intensity of the enjoyments of the mass of the population.

Hence appears the necessity of watching over the employment of capital and industry, so as to render them most conducive to the general welfare. They will undoubtedly flow into the most *profitable* channels, as it is termed, but it is this tendency to accumulate in particular directions, so as to induce an unnatural state of society, that may sometimes render it expedient to regulate their movements.

The policy of thus occasionally interfering with public Industry, has given rise to a new class of economists, whose doctrines bear the relation to the principles of the *Wealth of Nations*, as that great work bore to the *Agricultural System* of the French writers. In both cases the difference is rather about the applicability of certain principles than the truth of the principles themselves. Smith did not deny the abstract

abstract truth of the discoveries of Quesnai and Turgot, he only doubted their practical utility; neither does *Sismondi*, nor those who adopt his views, undervalue the principles of the Wealth of Nations,—they only question their compatibility with an augmentation of public felicity. They do not deny that the doctrines of Smith may increase the riches of a country, but they doubt whether riches so acquired would be an advantage. Smith looked only to the total physical result of his system, not to its effect on the internal organization of states. His chief error lay in contemplating man only in his selfish, social capacity, not as an individual being of sentiment and passion. Besides an abundance of the physical means of enjoyment, morality, liberty and independence are essential to human welfare; and besides society providing for an augmentation of the general wealth, it ought also to provide for its equitable *distribution*, otherwise it may become a source of national disease rather than of healthful vigour.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AGREE with Mr. Wright in attaching great consequence to the manner in which the overseers of the poor perform the duties of their office in the present distressful times, but it is necessary to consider that these gentlemen have double duties to attend to, they have their duties to their neighbours and themselves, on the one hand, and their duties to the poor, on the other; these two interests are continually opposing each other, and while the overseer has to overcome the avarice and economy of the parish, he has also to contend against the cunning and the impositions which are well known to be practised by the paupers in most of the parishes of this kingdom, as has been correctly noticed by your correspondent; it must be admitted, therefore, that his task is by no means an easy one.

1st. How can the poor be best employed in agricultural districts?

Ans. By labour or spade husbandry. For this purpose land must be engaged, and the poor must be superintended by those whose habits enable them to direct their labour to the most useful results; they will then leave their workhouse, not as now, with an accession of idle and depraved opinions and habits, but with the knowledge of the means of providing their bread honestly.

2nd. What is the best method of preventing the impositions which are practised on the overseers?

Ans. By sending all applicants for relief at once to the workhouse: if they are distressed, they will be sheltered, fed, and clothed; if they are impostors, the labour which they must be forced to undergo, or be subject to punishment, will soon induce them to shift their quarters.

The third question, as to the success of such a plan as that I here propose, if it were to be adopted, I cannot answer; but I am quite willing and desirous to give my time and attention to any experiment which may be attempted, and with this view I have sent round to several parishes in London a notice which follows, and with which I respectfully take my leave; observing previously, however, that neither Mr. Owen's plan, nor any other plan for establishing families in cottages, will ever relieve the parishes from the burthen of those *temporary calls* for relief, that are too frequent, troublesome, and burthensome.

Nothing, I humbly apprehend, can do for the employment of such persons but forming an establishment that will take applicants *at all times, for a shorter or longer period*, and that work or labour must be useful, and not consist of making holes and filling them up again. With such families as could with advantage be established in cottages, and permanently fixed, my plan would by no means interfere, it being merely intended for such as only want temporary relief.

To the Churchwardens, Overseers, and Inhabitants of the Parishes of London, Westminster, and within the Bills of Mortality.

Thomas Reid, of No. 6, Norfolk-street, Strand, begs leave to submit to the consideration of the above gentlemen a certain method of diminishing the poor's rate, and rendering the poor more comfortable.

This plan consists in finding advantageous employment for the poor on a farm near London, to be cultivated by the spade; on which wheat and other grain, potatoes, garden stuffs will be raised; from which the poor will be supplied with what is necessary, and the remainder to be sold in diminution of expences.

The particulars of the plan may be seen at No. 6, Norfolk-street, or the gentlemen of any parish will be waited upon with it, by appointment made; but the *principle* is to employ beneficially all who are able to work, and the *result* will be a great diminution of expence to the parish.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the VIIIth Chapter, Vol. I. of his History, Mr. Gibbon has exhibited a very fallacious view of the Religion of the antient Persians, evidently with the design, in his insidious manner, of raising human reason to a level with divine revelation. For this purpose he has offered a very loose and partial version of a celebrated passage in Herodotus, which in the excellent translation of Beloe appears as follows:—"The Persians have among them neither statues, temples, nor altars; the use of which they censure as impious, and as a gross violation of reason; probably, because in opposition to the Greeks, they do not believe that the Gods partake of our human nature. Their custom is to offer on the summits of the highest mountains sacrifices to JOVE, distinguishing by that appellation all the expanse of the firmament. They also adore the sun, moon, earth, fire, water, and the winds, which may be termed their original deities, &c. &c. Herod. L. I. c. 131.

"The most careless observers," says Mr. G. "were struck with the *philosophic simplicity* of the Persian worship. 'That people,' says Herodotus, 'reject the use of temples, of altars, and statues, and smile at the folly of those nations who imagine that the gods are sprung from, or bear any affinity with the human nature. The tops of the highest mountains are the places chosen for sacrifices. Hymns and prayers are the principal worship. The supreme God who fills the wide circle of Heaven, is the object to whom they are addressed.' YES, at the same time, in the true spirit of a polytheist, Herodotus accuses them of adoring earth, water, fire, the winds and the sun and moon. But the Persians of every age have denied the charge, and explained the equivocal conduct which might appear to give a colour to it. The elements, and more particularly fire, light, and the sun, which they called Mithras, were the objects of their religious reverence; because they considered them as the purest symbols, the noblest productions, and the most powerful agents of the divine power and nature. Every mode of religion, to make a deep and lasting impression on the human mind, must exercise our obedience by enjoining practices of devotion for which we can assign no reason; and must acquire our esteem by inculcating moral duties

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analogous to the dictates of our own hearts. The religion of Zoroaster was abundantly provided with the former, and possessed a sufficient portion of the latter."

The testimony of Herodotus on this subject is remarkably strong and decisive. "I speak," says that historian, "from my own personal knowledge, when I say that the Persians observe the following manners and customs, &c." Yet he is reproached by Mr. Gibbon, at the distance of more than two thousand years, with falsifying a plain matter of fact; for Herodotus must have known whether the Persians did, or did not, worship the celestial luminaries and the terrestrial elements, as deities. Their religion was evidently pantheism; not making any just distinction between nature and the author of nature. The apology which Mr. G. in his zeal for Magianism, has made for this pantheistic worship, is mere trifling. What the Persians of every age have denied, or admitted, might be tedious to investigate; but what Mr. G. has offered in their behalf, is no more than the most bigotted idolaters may say, and have said, in vindication of their idolatry. Was not Apis adored in Egypt as the sacred emblem of the deity? The worship of the sun and moon is probably the most antient of superstitions; and an eminent personage, much older than Herodotus, is represented, in the noble record remaining of him, as saying, "If I beheld the sun when it shined, or the moon walking in brightness, and my heart has been secretly enticed, or my mouth hath kissed my hand; this also were an iniquity:—for I should have denied the God that is above." It is indeed true that "the heavens declare the glory of God; but would Mr. G. persuade us that there is no difference between the worship of the Creator, and that of the works of his hands? What could be his notion or definition of idolatry.

In this futile, though elaborate attempt, to soften the feature of Magianism, Mr. G. assures us, "there are some remarkable instances in which Zoroaster lays aside the prophet, assumes the legislator, and discovers a liberal concern for private and public happiness, seldom to be found among the grovelling or visionary schemes of superstition." And he cites from the Zendavesta, what he stiles "a wise and benevolent maxim, which compensates for many an absurdity. "He who

2 C

sows

sows the ground with care and diligence, acquires a greater stock of religious merit, than he could gain by the repetition of ten thousand prayers." But this maxim is in itself an absurdity: for there is no *religious merit* whatever in agricultural pursuits; and to say that agriculture is more useful than vain repetitions of prayer, is a truism which may be affirmed equally of commerce or manufactures; and Mr. G.'s pompous language, as on many other occasions, resolves itself into mere common-place.

That every mode of religion requires *practices of devotion not founded on reason*, is an extravagance which it belongs to the professed theologian to expose. But of what nature those devotional practices enjoined by the *magian religion* were, we may form some idea when we are told that to kindle any of the sacred fires except from the sun, was death. On the advance of the Persian army under Xerxes to the Strymon, Herodotus informs us, "that the Magi offered a sacrifice of white horses to the river, and caused to be buried alive nine youths and as many virgins; *a custom common in Persia.*" L. VII. c. 113.

The same historian relates that the Persian fleet, when stationed at Artemisium, being dreadfully shattered by a tempest which continued three days and three nights, at length, on the fourth day, the Magi, those enlightened sages, "*offered human victims, and incantations to the wind*—after which it is certain that the tempest ceased." L. VII. c. 191.

The founder of the Persian religion, is by all the antients said to be Zoroaster, a philosopher who flourished at a very remote and indefinable period. But in the reign of Darius Hystaspes appeared a celebrated personage called by the Persians Zerdusht or Zaratush, and often designated as the second Zoroaster, who is described as the great reformer of the Magian system, in opposition to the Sabians, or the worshippers of images. This famous system was founded on the basis of two original principles; the causes of good and evil; and emblematically represented by light and darkness. To the first was given the name of Ormusd, to the latter that of Ahriman, softened in the liquid language of the Greeks, to Oromasdes and Arimanius. To this conflict of nature, were attributed all the disorder and misery existing in the uni-

verse. In reference to this pernicious though plausible system, the Almighty is, by the prophet Isaiah, represented as saying, "I am the Lord, and there is none else; I form the light, and I create the darkness. I the Lord do all these things." And in the divine vision, described by the prophet Ezekiel, (Chap. viii.) the Magian system is alluded to in terms of ineffable abhorrence; the twenty-five men who worshipped the sun with their faces towards the east, being pronounced more deeply tainted with idolatry, than the women who wept for *Thamuz*." Yet these are the persons, who in defiance of sacred and profane authority, are so generously exculpated by Mr. Gibbon!

That historian concludes a high panegyric on the institutions of Zoroaster, by declaring "that had he invariably supported this exalted character, his name would deserve a place with those of Numa and Confucius: and his system would be justly entitled to all the applause which it has pleased some of our divines, and even some of our philosophers, to bestow upon it." But what divines or philosophers have surpassed, or equalled, the applause bestowed by Mr. G. himself on the Magian system? As to Numa and Confucius, it might be desirable to acquire a little farther knowledge of their genuine principles than any divine or philosopher can at present boast of, before we venture to assign the palm of religious pre-eminence. It is not denied, however, that, according to their creed, the omnipresent Deity might as rightly be adored in temples made with hands, as in the recesses of a grove, on the margin of a stream, or upon the summit of a mountain.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION through NORTH WALES,
in 1819.

(Continued from No. 358, p. 119.)

IN our walk towards the well, we passed close to what is called the summit of the mountain.* It is a huge,

* The proper Welsh name for this eminence is Pen-y-Cader, or the Top of the Fort, Cader Idris, signifying the fort or strong-hold of Idris, a giant of the early ages. The actual period when this worthy flourished is not known; but that we might not doubt the authenticity of his giantship, our guide positively and seriously averred that there *was* such a monster, and pointed out to us a large rock, not far from the summit, which, he informed

perpendicular, and somewhat pyramidal mass of dark rock, rising almost to a point, and forming the southern boundary of a deep and perilous hollow, at least four hundred feet in depth, in the centre of which is a black-looking circular pool, called *Llyn y cal*, or the Pool of the Enclosure. It has been affirmed that Cader Idris was formerly a volcano, and that this hollow was its crater. How true this may be, we shall not now stop to enquire. Its appearance (we may remark) is favourable to the hypothesis.

We soon found a well, situated on the northern declivity of the mountain; and, opening our basket of *provant*, we seasoned a very hearty meal with copious draughts of the pure and delicious beverage of this Cambrian helicon. After we had performed ample justice to the contents of the guide's basket—

Postquam exempta fames, et amor compressus edendi.

we prepared to depart—the ladies with their former conductor and the guide, by the regular horse-road, and the remainder of us with Mr. W. by a shorter, though a more difficult path—the continuation, namely, of the declivity whence the water of the well issues. This part of the mountain is known by the name of *Llwybir Madyn*, or the Fox's Path; and well does it deserve its appellation, for very few bipeds who have traversed it once will venture down its craggy declivity a second time. It was certainly a miracle that we reached the bottom with our bones unbroken; and as we looked up towards the spot we had lately occupied, near its summit, we wondered at our temerity in daring to descend it. When we arrived at the bottom, we enjoyed the luxury of a comparatively level road during the remainder of our journey homewards; and having joined the ladies and their conductors, we again mounted our horses, and turned our backs on the towering rocks of the Fort

of Idris. Just before we descended the hill, at the south-western entrance to Dolgelley, we turned to take a parting look of the romantic scenes we had quitted; and the Fox's Path was pointed out to us gleaming ruddily in the last lingering glow of the descending sun.

The evening of the second day after our excursion to Cader Idris was appointed for a voyage to Barmouth, a seaport ten miles westward of Dolgelley. The tide, we were told, would “serve” about seven o'clock, and we were strenuously advised to go by water, that we might have an opportunity of viewing the magnificent scenery which the shores of the Mowthach present, from its junction with the Wnion at Llanelltyd, to its confluence with Cardigan Bay at Barmouth. We quitted Dolgelley, in company with our friend W. between six and seven o'clock, for “The Stones,” a house by the river side, about two miles from the town, where boats may be procured at a moderate expence for the neighbouring port. When we arrived there, we found a gentleman and two ladies, rovers like ourselves, intending to proceed to Barmouth, and as the boat we had engaged was the only one ready for starting, we solicited the pleasure of their company, which was very readily granted, and soon found ourselves sailing gently, for there was scarcely a breeze to fill our canvas, on our way to Abermaw.* The evening was delightful, and the sun, as he slowly descended behind the blue mountains in the west, cast with his departing beams a rich crimson glow on the calm waters of the Mowthach. It was an evening for meditation—for communion with the purer part of the soul—for deep and delightful reflection; and the gentle calmness of the evening hour—the balmy serenity of the evening air—and the majestic scenery through which we glided, engendered emotions of a soothing and pleasing character. Our sail was found to be rather an incumbrance; it was accordingly furled, and the boatmen had recourse to their oars, the splash of which, and the soft rippling of the water on the shore, were the only sounds

us, was used by the giant as a bed, being called to this day *Bedd Idris*. Of the existence of Idris we doubt not—of his gigantic qualities we doubt stubbornly. He is mentioned in the Triads of the Isle of Britain, as one of the “three sublime astronomers of Britain.” Probably he chose the top of Cader Idris for his observatory, but why it should have been named *Cader Idris*; we know not.—*Query*. Whether the present name of this mountain is not a corruption of *Cedair Idris*, or the *Chair* of Idris?

* Abermaw is the original name of Barmouth, and has been *anglicized* into the latter. The natives still call it *Bermaw*. *Aber* is prefixed to all Welsh towns situated near the conflux of rivers, as *Aber-ystwith*, *Aber-dovey*, *Aber-gelley*, &c.

which disturbed the deep silence and solitude of the scene. Long ere we reached our destination the shadows of twilight had fallen upon the rocks and woods which skirted the river; and it was in the highest degree pleasing to watch the gradual and scarcely perceptible disappearance of the distant hills, as the deepening gloom rendered them more and more obscure.

'Twas even-light! more beautiful the star
Did ne'er o'erflow its urn with gentle
ray,

The western orb had now retired afar,
And sunk beneath the blush of parting
day.

The zephyr hush'd—the whispering leaves
were still;

In silent brake reclined the timid deer,
Save when at intervals the distant rill,
Or tinkling sheep-bell struck the listen-
ing ear.

The purple heath-broom hung its lovely
head;

The wild rose long had bid each flower
good-night!

And watchman glow-worm, creeping from
his bed,

Had lit his lamp—and now 'twas even-
light!

Description cannot adequately suggest the full magnificence and beauty of the scenery on the shores of the Mowthach, or, as it is called by the natives, the Great River.* Bounded on each side by high and sloping hills, covered with wood from the water's edge to their very summits, and decorated with many picturesque cottages, it presents a lively, grand, and diversified prospect, altogether indescribable by pen or pencil. And the person who visits his part of the kingdom, and does not avail himself of an opportunity of sailing down the Mowthach, will lose the enjoyment of one of the finest spectacles in North Wales.

We arrived at Barmouth about nine o'clock, and immediately repaired to the Corsedegol Arms, the only inn in the town, where, having previously engaged apartments, we found ourselves in a very decent room, with a leg of mountain mutton, and a foaming tankard of Currw on a table before us. What a glorious beverage is Cambrian Currw-anglice, Welsh ale! There is such a nut-brown richness in its look

—such a famous flavour in its taste—and such invigorating hilarity in its effect, that it is the best thing possible to solace one's-self with after a long walk. It is infinitely preferable, we think, to all your wishy-washy wines, (good Burgundy always excepted), but *e gustibus non disputandum*; we will, therefore, go on with the excursion.

On the evening of our arrival at Barmouth, it was too late to look about us that night, so we deferred our inspection of the town till the next morning, when we strolled out after breakfast, first to the beach, which is tolerably good, and where we performed ablution for the first time in our lives in Cardigan Bay,* and afterwards about the town for the purpose of reviewing its curiosities. Barmouth is the very Brighton of these parts, but no more resembling that gay place, than the miserable hamlets in the more remote parts of Ireland resemble the snug villages in Kent or Surry. Indeed, to speak conscientiously, Barmouth possesses but one attraction as a summer resort; and that is, the beauty of the surrounding scenery. There are so many delightful views about the town, that they more than compensate for the lack of comfortable accommodations, the “negative catalogue” of which, as Dr. Johnson would have said, is “very copious.” As for the town itself, it has not one good street, very few good houses, and is most irregularly and curiously built. At the entrance, on the east or Dolgelley side, is a huge rock, on which are piled a number of houses, forming so many terraces, in rows one above another, to the very summit, somewhat similar to the buildings at Gibraltar, (to which, by the way, Barmouth bears no inconsiderable resemblance from the sea,) and it is a task of no small difficulty to wind up among these “airy habitations,” from

* *Avon vawr* is the Welsh name. It is nearly two miles broad at its widest part, and navigable for vessels of tolerable burthen from within two miles of Dolgelley.

* Cardigan Bay was formerly a hundred, or *cantrev*, called *Cantrev y Gwaelod*, or the lowland canton. About the year 500, it was inundated by the sea. It contained sixteen principal towns, the inhabitants of which, who survived the inundation, fled into the mountainous parts of the counties of Merioneth and Caernarvon, which till then were nearly uncultivated. There were lately to be seen in the sands of the Bay, large stones with inscriptions on them in the Roman character, but the language was unknown.

one terrace to another. These houses are chiefly occupied by the lower orders, as fishermen, labourers, boatmen, &c., who are well inured to the dense, smoky atmosphere which envelopes them. Barmouth possesses no charm to the antiquarian. Here are the remains of no time-worn monasteries—no tottering and decaying turrets; all is sand—suffocation, and disagreeableness—as far, however, as the town itself is concerned. Mr. W. informed us that the ruins of an ancient tower were to be seen in the neighbourhood about 30 or 40 years ago; in which, it is said, that Henry the Seventh, when Earl of Richmond, used to conceal himself when he came to Wales to consult with his partisans there respecting the purposed revolution. But of this there are now no traces, and few are aware that it ever existed. A circumstance came to our knowledge while at Barmouth, which will not greatly tend to prolong an Englishman's visit there. Mr. Barnett—"mine host"—not "of the Lion," but of the Corsygedol Arms, has two charges for the commodities which it is his happiness to vend—an English and a Welch one; the former being nearly double that of the latter. As Englishmen, we cannot admire this patriotic discrimination—but no doubt Mr. Barnett understands his trade; and as his is the only inn in the place, we dare say he experiences the benefit of his ingenuity.

Since we have been in Wales, we have observed that the attendants at the inns, with the exception of the landlord himself, are generally females, very neatly and becomingly attired, and extremely civil in their behaviour. Independently of (to a Londoner) the novelty of this custom, there is a certain charm—a peculiar and engaging agreeableness in the attention which these *femmes de caberet* must necessarily, and do willingly, pay their guests. For our own parts, we would rather be waited upon by a cheerful, modest, "winsome lassie," than by the sprucest waiter that ever cried "Coming, Sir!" at Long's or Stephens's. And we have some idea that we are by no means singular in this respect.

In the evening we accompanied Mr. W. in a walk among the hills, for the purpose of calling upon a poor family, whose father, a hard-working, honest farmer, had just died. We soon arrived at the house of mourning—a solitary cot, situated on a rugged emi-

nence, from which Barmouth might be seen in the valley below, and the beautiful expanse of the Bay of Cardigan beyond it. It was a solitary spot, but there was an air of comfort about the exterior of the humble building, not common to a situation so unfertile and romantic. There was a little garden in full bloom on one side, and the front of the cottage was pleasingly decorated with odorous wreaths of honey-suckle. The turf and wood-stacks, too, were in good trim, and a small enclosure at a short distance from the front of the house gave growth to a miniature grove of expanded white roses, in fair and beautiful feature, amidst so much wild sterility. To complete this scene, on which the descending sun was mildly shining—

—————A mountain rivulet,
Then calm and lovely in its summer
course,

Held by this "cot" its everlasting way.

But there were none of those busy signs of rustic activity and cheerfulness—none of the customary vivacity of a farm-house; but all was as still as night. Yet did this little garden look newly trimmed; and the spiry volume of smoke, which ascended to the clouds, evinced that the cottage, silent and solitary as it was, was occupied. Mr. W. left us, and went into the house, but quickly returned, bearing an earnest invitation from the poor widow, that we would come in and rest us. We did not decline it, but followed our friend into the cottage, where we beheld a scene, sad and gloomy enough. At one extremity of a very neat but small apartment, was the sorrowful widow, with a fine boy of ten or eleven years of age, resting his head in her lap, and crying bitterly; and a little girl, considerably younger, fast asleep on a settle near the fire. The poor woman rose as we entered, and placed seats for us, earnestly pressing us to partake of some provisions, with which a large table, running nearly the whole length of the apartment, was plentifully covered. We were at a loss to discover why these festive preparations were displayed at a period so sad and agonizing, but we subsequently learnt that it is customary in some parts of Wales, to keep a kind of "open house" the day before the funeral, for the entertainment of the friends of the family; and we had an opportunity of witnessing, before we left the cottage, one of the ceremonies connected with the burial of
a Welsh

a Welsh peasant. We had not been there long before a young and very beautiful girl entered the apartment where we sat, from an inner chamber, where, we afterwards learnt, the corpse lay. It was the widow's eldest daughter; and never did we see a more interesting and heartless creature. Sorrow, deep and powerful, was strongly depicted on her fine features, and she had been weeping—but she seemed to have made an effort to conquer her emotion, and with a graceful rustic simplicity, proceeded to place before us the most dainty viands on the table. Little did we expect to find so beauteous a gem amid those rude mountain wilds; yet how frequently do we see in some remote glen or village one bright object, eclipsing all the rest, and shining in virtue, and beauty, and happiness—
Like some lovely mountain flower,
Whose veil of wiry dew
Is only touched by the gales that breathe
O'er the blossoms of the fragrant heath,
And in its silence melts away
With those sweet things, too pure for
earthly stay!

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHARACTERS of the PEOPLE of the different PROVINCES of CHINA: translated from the Chinese Imperial Almanack.

1. **PEKING**, or *Shun-tyu-fou*. The people stout and courageous, discreet, polite, just, frank and open, averse to ceremony, strict in morals. These qualities they derive from the proximity of the Emperor. *Paou-ting-fou*; the people agricultural and given to letters, but destitute of eminent talents. *Yung-ping-fou*; letters cultivated here, and held in estimation; the people frugal and agricultural. *Tin-tsin-fou*; the population a medley of individuals from all the provinces of the empire: frugal but jovial and extravagantly gay.

2. *Keang-sou*; *Keang-nin-fou*. The people frank and confidential; among them many men of letters. *Sou-te-hou*; the students distinguished by great civility of manners; the people taught to respect themselves; frank and open in deportment, instruction progressively advancing. *Sang-kang-fou*; the men of letters very diligent, and studious; benevolence the distinguishing feature of the people.

3. *Gan-hway*; the people volatile, economical, and of a prepossessing exterior.

4. *Keang-si*; men of letters much

employed in classical works; the people in agriculture.

5. *Che-keang*, *Hang-tehou-fou*; precious stones and other rarities to be found here. Some commerce with foreign parts, and in the interior. The people always clad well; the men of letters formal and methodical in their studies.

6. *Fo-kyn*, *Fo-tehou-fou*; character pacific, sincere, economical, of a jovial exterior.

7. *Hou-pi-wou-chang-fou*; the population a mixture of individuals from all parts of the empire. Every family has its peculiar usages.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT happens to me to be included among the "mean sectarian persons" for whom the anonymous writer on the "Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism" in your Number for July, so unhesitatingly invites from those *Northern Lights*, the Edinburgh Reviewers, "a hearty and effectual rap over the knuckles." for attempting "to touch the ark of our magnificent and awful cause," as he describes Mr. Brougham's Education Bill, but with more profanity (sectarianism apart) than good taste or philosophy. Notwithstanding, however, the bold front assumed by the writer, I have the spirit to condemn every past, and to assist in repelling every future attempt to invade those rights, civil and religious, belonging to me as a man and a Briton.

"As we," he says, p. 531, "are in the number of those who say, let the bill pass, and rectify afterwards any defects that may be found out by carrying it into effect, we can only recommend to those who entertain doubts upon the subject, *to let us know the whole truth of their objections to the principle*, and not pester the friends of national improvement with their petty local and parochial concerns!"

Before your July Number had, in the course of its circulation, reached me, I had prepared an article on the subject, which was laid aside through Mr. Brougham's postponement of the measure till the next Session of Parliament. I have not seen reason to introduce any alteration in consequence of the article in No. 69 of the Edinburgh Review, which, though an able attempt to defend what is not defensible in its present state, the Dissenters flatter themselves is the requiem of the bill.

But,

But, challenged as above, I present you with what I had prepared in opposition to the principle, so far as it concerns the Dissenters; and I shall rejoice, if so it may be, in having contributed towards its obsequies.

The general body of Protestant Dissenting *Ministers* of the three denominations, in London and its vicinity, having, in the journals of Feb. 28th, publicly expressed their decided disapprobation of Mr. Brougham's EDUCATION BILL, the reasons of a *layman* for also desiring its rejection are respectfully submitted to public notice. The subject is of the most momentous description. It involves this very important question, Whether it is, or is not, proper to give way to expediency at the expense of right? Suffering severely for a period of nearly an hundred and fifty years, through their well intentioned compliance on the occasion of passing the Test Act, the Dissenters cannot again consent to surrender their rights on the presumed good faith of statesmen. They are thankful, nevertheless, for the privileges they have enjoyed under the mild sway of four successive monarchs, whose solemn vows and declarations at the council-board and in parliament "that they will defend the civil and religious rights of all their subjects" afford, from experience, the best protection against future encroachments.

It is deeply to be regretted, that *he* who was chiefly instrumental on a recent occasion for affecting the destruction of an unconstitutional bill, should himself be the projector of a measure inadequate to its professed end, and comprising injustice and oppression. Properly did his fears alarm him when, in his speech on the 29th of June, 1820, on this Education Bill, Mr. Brougham declared, that "*he dreaded the opposition of the sectaries,*" that is, of those who are opposed to usurpation over conscience, and approvers of the rights of all, without distinction, according to their capabilities, to enjoy the immunities and exercise the prerogatives of their country. When will the happy time arrive in which the *dominant* sect shall duly regard the just claims of all?

——— "Strange is it that our bloods,
Whose colour, weight, and heat, pour'd
out together,

Would quite confound distinction, yet stand
off

In differences so mighty!"

"On a former occasion," said Mr.

Brougham, "he did not go quite so far as he now did: he had *abstained* from going so far, because." as we have seen, "he dreaded the opposition of the sectaries." Here, then, is an undisguised declaration from Mr. B. that he had purposely endeavoured to cajole the very people to whom the country primarily owes the extension of the blessing which it is his professed object to perpetuate and make general. Thus, "bad begins," and who can say that "worse" does not "remain behind?"

Our *fears* are, therefore, strongly excited; for the bill may be suspected to be another and sinister effort to accomplish the design of those injudicious statesmen who projected and carried (but, thanks to an overruling Providence, and to the House of Hanover, were never allowed to put in execution) the infamous statute called the SCHISM ACT. In that statute it was enacted, that "If any school-master or tutor should willingly be present at any conventicle, &c. of Dissenters, for religious worship, or should teach any catechism than that set forth in the book of common prayer, he was liable to suffer three months imprisonment, and be from thenceforth incapable of keeping school, unless, after having been convicted, he requalified himself by conforming to the church of England for one year, without having been present at any conventicle, &c. and after having received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites and usage of the church of England at least three times in that year, and making oath of the same!" Well might Mr. Hampden, Mr. Robt. Walpole, and others who exerted their eloquence against the bill, in the House of Commons, represent "That it looked more like a decree of Julian the apostate, than a law enacted by a protestant parliament, since it tended to raise as great a persecution against our protestant brethren as either the primitive Christians ever suffered from the heathen emperors, or the Protestants from Popery and the inquisition."

In the debate on the Schism Bill, in the House of Lords, (June 5, 1714) the Earl of Anglesea said, "The Dissenters had endeavoured to engross the education of youth, for which purpose they had set up schools and academies in most cities and towns in the kingdom, to the great detriment of the universities, and danger of the established church." It is well known that

similar

similar apprehensions lately agitated some restless spirits in our own time. If with what has been just quoted. be coupled what Mr. Brougham said in his speech, that "It did appear to him, that the system of public education should be closely connected," or as he says in another part, "united and knitted with the church of England as established by law;" to which he added, "he stated this after the most mature consideration;" then, from what the Earl of Anglesea and Mr. Brougham have stated, the same object may be ascribed to both the measures.

It is not on mere surmise that the jealousy of the Dissenters is awakened with regard to the pending bill. Mr. Brougham mentioned on the 29th of June, 1820, that "He had heard it said, COMPEL *all children, dissenters, and others, to go to church*; those," he added, "who gave this advice founded their opinion on a passage in the report of a committee before which the Rev. Mr. Johnson was examined." Mr. Brougham very properly spurned the advice, but who can tell what other Sir William Wyndham (the reputed parent of the schism bill) may arise, either during the progress of the Education Bill, or in some subsequent parliament; and declaring, that the frame work is fitted to receive an appendage to the effect we are deploring, procure its enactment.

So well do some of the sentiments expressed by the noble lords who boldly opposed that act apply to the present purpose, that on perusing them they must extort approbation. Lord Cowper said, "That the enacting part of this bill for the preventing the growth of schism, and for the further security of the church of England, would have a quite contrary effect, and prove equally pernicious to church and state; instead of preventing schisms and enlarging the pale of the church, this bill tended to introduce ignorance and its inseparable attendants, superstition and irreligion. In many country towns, reading, writing, and grammar-schools were chiefly supported by the *Dissenters*, not only for the instruction and benefit of their own children, but likewise of those of the *poor churchmen*." The Earl of Wharton excepted against the word *schism* as used in the bill, and said "It is somewhat strange they should call schism in England what is the established religion in Scotland." He also observed, "That both in this bill and

in the speeches of those who declared for it, several laws were recited and alledged, but that there was one law that had not yet been mentioned:" then, turning to the bishops, his lordship added, "I expected that venerable bench would have put us in mind of it, but since they are pleased to be silent in this debate, I will myself tell, that it is the law of the Gospel, 'To do unto others as we would be done unto.'"

The Earl of Nottingham "thought himself obliged to oppose so barbarous a law, as tending to deprive parents of their natural right of educating their own children." He particularly excepted against that part of the bill, which enacts, That any person who should keep any public or private school, or instruct any youth as tutor, should have a licence of the respective archbishop or bishop of the place, &c. "My Lords," said he, "I have many children, and I know not whether God Almighty will vouchsafe to let me live to give them the education I could wish they had; therefore, I own I tremble when I think that a certain divine, who is hardly suspected of being a Christian, is in a fair way of being a bishop, and may one day give licences to those who shall be entrusted with the instruction of youth."

The application of all this, to Mr. Brougham's bill, cannot be mistaken: it is even confirmed by a writer, who is supposed to be Mr. B. himself, (the article alluded to has at least his implied sanction, and was, perhaps, submitted to his revision.) The 67th Number of the Edinburgh Review contains this passage:—"The plan professedly and openly connects itself with the church establishment: it avows and claims this alliance; so that they make no discovery, and still less detect any hidden design in its construction, who charge it with such a connection, or maintain that its tendency is to give the *clergy* an influence upon the education of youth." (p. 246.)

It must now be sufficiently obvious to every reader, that no Dissenter can publicly discuss the propriety of Mr. Brougham's bill, without the danger of incurring a charge of being invidious or vindictive against that reverend body whose office and character every well-educated Dissenter is much more disposed to respect. It is imperative, however, that some statements should be made, without which the objections under this head could not be correctly estimated.

timated. For introducing, then, so striking a passage as will presently be quoted, and on such authority, any improper intention is from the heart disclaimed. The passage is a strong one, and candour, charity, yes, *Christianity* also, require that it should be acknowledged there are many distinguished exceptions to the class about to be described—at the same time it must not be unnoticed that the eminent scholar and divine (Dr. Knox) confirms his statement by declaring (in his preface) that “after many years experience, and eleven editions of his book, he has found nothing that deserves retractation.” In vol. 2, p. 142, of his “*Liberal Education*” the Rev. Dr. says, “*I verily believe that much of the corruption of morals, and unbelief of religion, which is now visible throughout the nation, is derived from the ignorance, carelessness, and vice of clergymen trained in the universities of England. The foul fountain has poured its polluted streams over the country; the people have tasted, and have been poisoned with the draught.*” Such is the testimony of a celebrated modern author, and one of their own body, regarding those very *clergy* to whom the national education is designed to be subjected; and while it is wished the charge were wholly untrue, it is too obvious to the senses that there is a portion of truth in it, for surely, the learned divine could not *revile* his BRETHREN!*

Can the Dissenters, consequently, be expected tacitly to submit to a plan, which by, at present, as it seems, only attracting and comprehending their children, under the specious appearance of liberality, may (as has been suggested before) at no distant period—when the *whole* design shall be developed—be so altered as to “*COMPEL*” them to come in? Shall they permit their children to be placed under the general superintendence and controul of such characters as have been described? The good sense of Englishmen, national policy, alike forbid it! They who could submit to the measure are *not* the “squeamish Dissenters,”

* The subserviency of many of the clergy, has been strikingly displayed during the last twelve months; and never did a body of men more completely proclaim their own official incompetency to stem infidelity than did they in their numerous addresses to the throne on the state of the nation. (Aug. 1821.)

whom Mr. Brougham honourably distinguished as some of his opponents.

It is unpleasant to dwell on such a theme, but the necessity of the case renders it compulsory that some remarks should be made on what has been written by a gentleman who signs his name W. Shepherd, in a letter to the Editor of THE TIMES, Feb. 5. He professes to have been conciliated to the bill by what has passed between himself and Mr. Brougham personally. Alluding to the office of the *master*, he endeavours to *justify* the investing of the resident clergyman” with the power of *veto*:—“The clergyman,” he says, “has no authority to introduce any one into the office of master *at his own will*; and it is not to be conceived that *many* clergymen will run counter to the wish of their neighbours, without some *substantial* reasons. The clergyman’s authority is none the less, although his whole power is not acknowledged by the bill. A definitive power to reject, is an indirect authority to appoint. And, if “*many* clergymen” will not “run counter” to their neighbours’ wishes, some of that reverend body have too often “reasons” enough to influence their conduct, which subsequently they are able to pronounce “substantial.” The “resident clergyman who has so much power given to him by the bill, may forsooth be also a *magistrate*. What then will be the consequence? This same clergyman will have a double influence. It will be of no use to appeal from the clergyman to the magistrate, or from the magistrate to the clergyman. His power is not only final but incessant; and, whether sitting among the quorum at the quarter sessions, where he may very reasonably be supposed to maintain an influence; or, acting in his individual capacity belonging to the other half of his compound character, his “reasons,” whether too at that time “substantial” or not must be always successful.

Churchwardens seem to have a joint controul with the opposing parishioners, in the first instance; but who does not know, from every day’s experience, that those officers are generally hand and glove with the clergyman, and if it should so happen that they are hostile, the limited period during which churchwardens hold their office, presents no security for successful opposition; while the clergyman can always calculate on the final result by protracting the proceedings. How suc-

cessfully the voice of a majority of *parishioners* will avail in any opposition, against interested parties, the results of proceedings in several places regarding new churches will sufficiently show.

Experience has amply proved the impolicy and danger of the measure so far as it concerns the children. In an essay towards the encouragement of charity schools, Dr. Isaac Watts has recorded, that "there was a charity school set up in Gravel-lane, Southwark, by the Protestant Dissenters, a little before the revolution and our deliverance by King William of glorious memory. Many others were formed by persons of the established church, to which several Dissenters subscribed largely. But at last they found, by sufficient experience, that the children were brought up in too many of those schools in principles of disaffection to the present government, in a bigotted zeal for the word church, and with a violent enmity and malicious spirit of persecution against all whom they were taught to call Presbyterians, though from many of their hands they received their bread and clothing." (*Works*, vol. 2, p. 724, 4to. 1753.)

For the foregoing and many other reasons, the Dissenters are actively opposed to the Education Bill, and are in all quarters exhibiting, in a constitutional way, that they are duly alive to their own interests. Their success must greatly contribute to the national good, for, as Dr. Doddridge has said, "The cause of the Dissenters is the cause of God!"

With any parliamentary regulation regarding the compulsory instruction of the children of the established church, the Dissenters have no right or wish to interfere. But, if parliament in its wisdom should resolve that the *whole* community must pay towards general education, equity would seem only to require that the designation of a Dissenter's contribution should be to some school within his own choice, (provided such school be known to exist, by being registered within the parish, or otherwise) and the tender of a receipt equivalent in amount to any rate fixed by authority, should be accepted as his discharge. Such a regulation, by the competition it would ensure, would best promote "the great benefit of improvement in knowledge, morals, and religion," which is the

ostensible object of Mr. Brougham's bill; and it would be in accordance with an observation of Dr. Adam Smith, that "those parts of education for the teaching of which there are no *public institutions*, are generally the best taught." (*Wealth of Nations*, book 5, chap. 1.)

Mr. Brougham's attention is respectfully invited to the following remark. In a pamphlet entitled "A Letter from a Layman in Communion with the Church of England, &c. 1714," at p. 24 it is stated that "*Monopolies will ever be found as fatal to learning as to trade; and the deepest ignorance will some time or other be the consequence of all restraints upon literature.*"

8, Temple-place, B. HANBURY.
Blackfriars Road, Aug. 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTES written during a late Residence at BUENOS AYRES, by an English Gentleman, formerly of Bene't College, Cambridge.

(Continued from No. 357, p. 33.)

OF the birds, many are of the same general appearance, but of a different species from those of Europe. In this way there are wild turkeys, smaller than the tame, partridges, pheasants, woodcocks, snipes, and plovers, the latter distinguished from those of Europe, by a spur or horny excrescence on the pinion of each wing. Partridges and pheasants are brought in profusion to market, from a distance, both by Indians and Spaniards. Not a shot can be found in them, as they are killed by men who ride full gallop amongst immense coveys, and strike them down with a long cane. Another man follows, and puts the dead birds into bags or panniers of hide, which hang one on each side of a horse. Great quantities of wild ducks of various kinds, as well as snipes, are shot for sale. White geese with red legs, storks, and swans, are common. Flocks of gulls from the river, are seen feeding on the great square, and the various killing grounds. A kind of wild pea is found in marshy places.

On the plains are numerous ostriches, the eggs of which, though coarse eating, are exposed for sale during the spring. There are also hawks, vultures, and owls, one kind of which is a day bird, and lives under ground, in the holes made by the *biscaccias*.

Swallows different from those of Europe, which however retreat in the winter,

winter, and many other kinds of birds that would require a naturalist to describe them.

The smaller tribes of birds are very numerous, and beautiful; one is all black, another all black except the wings, which are milk white. There are two or three beautiful species of turtle dove, one of which is little larger than a sparrow. Oh! for a Bewick, to depict and describe them. I have seen but two humming birds, and believe that full nine tenths of the inhabitants have never seen one at all.

Serpents of different kinds are numerous in the country, some poisonous; a very few frogs and those small; toads in immense numbers; some slugs but no snails.

Of insects, the most common and troublesome are flies and fleas, which swarm in every place during the summer; the flies soil every thing, covering fruit or sugar in an instant. Fleas abound in the streets and in the houses, and are an excessive annoyance. The only way of keeping them out of a house, is to wash the floors continually, but this is too much trouble for a Spaniard. In the autumn, in some situations, mosquitoes are troublesome; in the town there are very few of them. Ants abound, and do a great deal of injury in houses, gardens, fields, &c. Fire flies are common, as are glow-worms; there are a few large humming bees, but the domestic bee is unknown. This might certainly be introduced with advantage, and wild honey is found in *Paraguay*. Spiders are considered venomous, as is the *cientopie*; a few small scorpions are found.

Fish are of many kinds, generally good, and different from those of Europe. They are all caught in fresh water, except some mullet, which are brought from a salt lake, twenty-five leagues back. Fishing, like every thing else in this country, is done on horse-back, to which mode the shallowness of the water is very favourable. Two men, mounted on horses used for the purpose, carry out a long net to a great distance, perhaps half a mile from the shore, they then separate the length of the net, and begin hauling it to the beach, where carts are waiting to carry away the fish, which are generally abundant. Few markets are supplied with fish better or cheaper than this.

The climate is one of the finest in the world; its salubrious air has given name to the town. It is little if at all

subject to sudden changes. The greatest heat I ever knew, was 93° at three in the afternoon, in January; the least was 26°, at seven in the morning, in August. But these extremes are very rare. The summer months, December, January, and February, are very fine weather, the heat being tempered by a delightful breeze, which blows from the river every evening, and sometimes the greater part of the day. An occasional tempest purifies the air, and the rain refreshes the ground. The thunder is often extremely loud, and the lightning sometimes kills men, frequently cattle and horses.

From the nature of the soil, and the continual winds, the dust is troublesome in those months; in the winter the mud is equally so.

June and July are the most unpleasant months, not so much from the cold, as from the continual mists and fogs which then prevail. On the whole, however, no climate but that of Chili excels it. Occasionally in a winter's morning, ice may be seen of the thickness of a dollar, but by noon it is all melted away.

Instances of longevity are numerous. There lived many years in the hospital of the *Residencia*, where he died at the age of 115, on the 18th April, 1815, *Diego Antonio Fernandez*, he was a native of the village of *Santo Domingo de la Calzada*, in Old Castile. To the last day he walked well and his voice was strong, though both his hearing and sight were impaired. He had been fifty years in the country, and had been a soldier nearly all his life.

About the same time was buried in the church of *Santo Domingo*, a native of the name of *Goelea*, aged 127 years; he had been married three times, and left 45 or 46 children and descendants.

Pinkerton's Geography, ed. 3d, London, 1811. His account of Buenos Ayres is antiquated and full of errors. The same may be said of that now publishing in the *Edinburgh Gazetteer*. Pinkerton says, the government of the Spanish colonies has always been conducted with superlative prudence; whereas, it was a most hateful and stupefying tyranny, and of the most superlative jealousy. It was once wished to establish here a college of arts and sciences, but the Spanish government stopped the design, saying that there was no necessity in Buenos Ayres, for any other instruction than such as was sufficient to qualify a young man

man to be a lawyer or a friar, which God knows is small enough. In all parts may be seen olive trees, springing from the stumps, to which they had been repeatedly reduced, by orders from Old Spain. The growth of vines too, was checked; they might eat grapes, but must not make wine. Pinkerton talks of passing amidst fertility and civilization, from Buenos Ayres to *Potosi*—ridiculous! The old Spaniards are detested, and their power fallen for ever.

The work of Mr. Pinkerton is nevertheless most excellent and worthy of the nation and the age, allowance being made for its imperfections. Spanish literature is by him excessively over-rated. Some works of imagination they have, but excepting *Don Quixote*, none of the first class. Of the scarcity, or rather non-existence, of works of philosophy, or real worth, in Spanish, I have often heard Creoles complain, who, from their knowledge of French literature, were able to judge.

At the end of vol. I. of the geography, there is a strange note on Spanish pronunciation. Any Spanish grammar would have informed Mr. P. that their *x* is always guthural, excepting when followed by a consonant, or a circumflexed vowel.

Mr. Pinkerton seems to have a wonderful pre-possession in favour of slavery; he had not seen it. The Spaniards are the mildest of slave-masters, yet even here, the misery and degradation of human nature caused by it are incalculably great. Well may it be said, that the day which makes a man a slave, robs him of half his virtue; it annihilates him as a member of society; it takes from him the great sweetener of human life, hope. A slave has no proper motive to exertion: without blows, or the fear of them, the slave cannot be managed, and this punishment he must receive from one who has no right to his labour. Yet a slave-holder thinks it quite sufficient that he has bought a man, and that he is able to enforce his services. His arguments for slavery, are drawn from the expediency of the thing, or, in short, that any thing by which he is a gainer, is right. The re-action of slavery on the master has dreadful effects; from a child he is a despot without restraint, his worst passions are indulged unchecked. But every thing that can be said for slavery has been so frequently and convincingly answered,

that it may appear useless to say more on the subject. Yet it is most strange that such a man as Mr. P. should be in favour of it, and should quote a paltry Portuguese bishop in support of his opinion.

Bull fights, to the disgrace of Buenos Ayres, are in as high repute as ever. The streets are not broad; lime is not used in building, except in the churches. There is no wall to the north of the square, but a fort on the N.E.; there are no *ombús* near the square. In 1815, a few poplars were planted on the walk near the mole. As to the environs of Buenos Ayres, there are no inclosed fields, all is open land; the market gardens and peach grounds alone are fenced. The cattle are never penned except to mark them.

The foregoing notes on *Buenos Ayres* were taken on the spot, during a residence of about two years. The writer possessed neither time nor the requisite attainments to furnish a complete account of the country, but he has attempted to give a more correct idea of it, in some respects, than is generally entertained in England. Every part of South America still demands the attention of the enlightened traveller, and scientific naturalist: to the latter it offers an immense field. The greater part of the country is accessible to any one who has a moderate share of courage and enterprize, sufficient funds, and a knowledge of Spanish, one of the easiest of languages. A Paraguay servant, who would also serve as an interpreter, might easily be engaged in Buenos Ayres, and, if well treated, he might be fully depended upon. In South America, Chili only is properly known, the full and accurate history of which by *Molina*, may serve as a model to future writers. Paraguay, which the missions, as they are called, of the *Guaranig*, pronounce *Waranith*, *Tucuba*, and parts of *Patagonia*, &c. particularly deserve attention. On the account of Buenos Ayres, by our excellent geographer, Pinkerton, some observations have already been made.

The work of *Estella* I have not seen, but suppose that Pinkerton has given his most important matter. The “Notes on the viceroyalty of *La Plata*” are written by an accurate and candid observer. It is to be regretted that he did not see more of a country, of which he appears so well qualified to have written an account.

Davie’s letters from Paraguay were probably

probably written in a London garret, and they are evidently the work of a man who never saw the country of which he writes. A more bungling forgery was never committed.

Other accounts may be commonly seen, which are mere compilations. This eternal pouring out of one vessel into another, as Goldsmith calls it, is most unprofitable work, and in this instance not very easy, as there is a great want of materials.

If the reader should think the character of the natives of Buenos Ayres harshly drawn, I cannot help it; they will be found at least not better than they are here represented. That this fine country may become independent of old Spain is ardently to be wished, and it will ultimately be the case; but that the people will readily or consequently become free is very doubtful.

Among them are many enlightened men; but there are also many ambitious, and the great mass of the people have no idea of liberty or justice. These must first become more virtuous and more enlightened, and we may see, by the examples of France and Spain, that to change the character of a nation is not the work of a day.

It was thought unnecessary to treat particularly of the commerce of a place where so many British merchants have correspondents. It is well known that its great exports are hides and tallow, and its imports nearly every article of British manufacture. The market is much narrower than many suppose, and the temptations to foreigners to settle here, poor indeed. The Creoles look with jealousy and dislike on men who are more industrious and consequently richer than themselves. Property and life itself is insecure, both from the character of the people, and the unstable nature of the government. Instead of the liberal policy of receiving emigrants with open arms, and thus strengthening the country, they throw obstacles in their way. No protestant can be married to a native woman; he must first be converted.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS there is no one point in the commercial laws of England upon which opinion is so much divided, as upon the advantages and the disadvantages derived from the usury laws as they now stand. And as the matter has been, and is still further to be dis-

cussed in the Commons house of Parliament, it may not be deemed impertinent in me to wish to contribute a hint or two which may aid the enquiry.

In submitting the following remarks to public notice, it is with a view to put an end as far as possible to the immoral practice of lending money by way of annuity. That such a traffic has existed to a great extent, involving almost the whole aristocracy of the country, cannot, after the exposures which have taken place at Guildhall in the examinations under the commission of bankruptcy of Howard and Gibbs, be denied. I shall, therefore, without any further introduction, introduce the subject by offering my opinion.

The ancients in general, reprehended the practice of usury in all its forms, and under all its limitations, as may be seen in the 10th chapter of the "*Politics of Aristotle*," Book I. and in the first and second books of "*Cicero de Officiis*." The Jewish law-givers entertained similar notions, and hence it came to be considered odious by Christians; and the fathers of the church, as Gibbon remarks, declared unanimously against it, making it by the canon law, excommunication.

The influence of these opinions maintained its ground among the English divines of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who considered the transactions of loans contrary to morality, and even so late as the eighteenth century, such opinions were held by British lawyers in the House of Commons. M. Neckar, in his *Eloge* on Colbert, little more than half a century ago, thought it necessary to state that he wished his opinions concerning interest to be considered as mere political speculations, and not trenching upon the established maxims of the religious orders. So that the opinions of usury being a crime, is not confined to any particular nation or religion, but have their foundation in moral and political causes.

The commerce of the ancients being so widely different from that of the moderns, that from the little demand for capital in trade, money loans became extremely discreditable, and this low state of their commerce, added to the peculiar notions concerning usury, account in some measure for the odium in which it was generally held in Europe. But since commerce has become more general, the sentiments of men have somewhat altered. CALVIN, the reformer,

reformer, appears to have been one of the first, who in writing objected to Aristotle's dogma, "*Pecunia non pecuniam parit*," and since his time it has found many learned advocates and opposers; notwithstanding which scholastic prejudices against usury still prevail in many nations. In England, a rate higher than the legal, subjects the lender to very severe and disgraceful punishments: and the interests of commercial men have given a sanction to these laws, originally founded in prejudice. Some writers have contended for money transactions being left free like other branches of trade; amongst the rest that able financier Jeremy Bentham. M. Turgot, and the economists support this idea, and say, that money has a current price, like every other article, which should not be fixed by law any more than they should; and in Hamburgh and Amsterdam, the experiment has been fully tried. The rate of interest allowed to be taken in different countries, and at different periods, varies exceedingly.

By the code of Justinian it was fixed at 12l.; in England, in the time of Henry the VIII. at 3l.; in Ireland it is now something better than 6l.; in the West Indies, 8l.; in the East, 12l.; in England, 5l., and in Turkey, 30l. per cent. Which, therefore, of these rates shall we say is the most proper, or what regulates their amount but the conveniency of the parties? or why, we may be allowed to ask, should the law interfere to regulate the price of money, when it does not do so with other articles of trade?

The expediency of maintaining economy among numerous extravagant members of the state, is held by Locke, and Sir J. Stewart, as the chief grounds in favour of anti-usurious laws. But the real questions to be asked, are, should laws interfere to impose restraints on such persons, and if so, are they adequate to the end proposed? As long as the prodigal has any thing to dispose of, no laws will check his borrowing, nor will he be disposed to give more than the average rate of interest, while he can get money upon those terms; that is, so long as he shall be able to give proper security.

The usury laws are supposed to provide for the security of the indigent and simple, and against the rashness of speculators and projectors. With respect to the indigent class of borrowers, what may at first view appear disad-

vantageous in their borrowing, may, in reality be the contrary; and as the laws have a tendency to check the facility of such persons obtaining money to carry on their concerns, as far as it regards them the interference of the legislation may be considered as officious and injurious.

As to the protection afforded to the simple and inexperienced by fixing a rate of interest, does it not operate alike on the wise and enterprising, and are not they the more numerous and valuable class of society? What better reason is there for fixing a *maximum* than a *minimum* of interest? The law seems to have professed formerly some protecting power, but is this applicable to the present state of commerce, when the lender is often poorer than the borrower, as in annuities, &c.?

Besides this, the simple would find out the market rate of interest as well as that of other commodities. Perhaps some restraint might be imposed by the legislature on two systems of usury now much in vogue; the one mentioned by Colquhoun, in his Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, when persons lend out money to poor women at the rate of sixpence per day, for each five shillings advanced, or seven pounds ten per annum. The other upon loans effected by way of annuity.

In the course of the last twenty years, a great trade has been carried on in borrowing money by way of annuity, and perhaps nothing so admirably illustrates the operation of the usury laws as this, it being a perfectly legal mode of evading them, and yet one attended with the most ruinous consequences to the borrower. The law has already imposed a number of regulations upon such transactions, with the view of preventing them from becoming too easy a means of evading the statute of usury; but hitherto, the regulations have proved insufficient, nor do I know any positive check upon such practices, except that of our *ad valorem* stamp duty upon the sum intended to be raised. The present mode of effecting these annuities, is by increasing the risk of the lender, and thus somewhat to raise the price to the borrower. Then the nature of the transaction renders an assurance upon the life of the borrower necessary, and this is a dreadful increase of the price of money.

But the number of lenders at usurious interest in the illegal way, being narrowed

narrowed by the competition, as all who are driven from this traffic do not necessarily resort to the line of annuities, the market is, notwithstanding the legal method of evasion, considerably narrowed. It has thus frequently happened, that persons with excellent security, and who could easily have gotten loans at six and a half or seven per cent, but for the law, are obliged to pay fifteen or twenty per cent. and this not to private money lenders, who exact much more, but to the great insurance companies, who have fallen upon this way of employing their superfluous capital, tempted by the double gain of lenders and insurers. I speak from the authority of assertions repeatedly made in Parliament, and uncontradicted, although many persons connected with those companies and with the borrowers, were present. No cases, it was alledged, had occurred in late times, of these companies making the borrower pay less, in all, than ten per cent. how good soever his security (*and the greatest families, nay, almost all the whole aristocracy of the country, were alluded to,*) unless in one instance, when the accidental circumstance of the borrower having a large estate in houses, induced an office to give better terms, in consideration of having the insurance of that property from fire.

If such respectable lenders exacted such sums, we may be sure that the common money lender required far harder conditions, and where a mode of effecting the loan wholly unlawful was adopted, the price paid must have been still much higher. The case now related, furnishes a good illustration of the direct pressure upon the borrower, occasioned by the restraints, because, at any rate, the price of insurance, which formed part of the expence, and that of annuity securities* was entirely caused by the course into which the necessity of evading the usury laws drove the transaction.

Thus the usury laws, which were originally intended to serve the necessitous, have, by a change in the position of mundane affairs, now become the means of preventing a man from borrowing money at its market value. Because if no such laws were enacted, the necessitous might be able to keep his goods and sell them himself; and

nothing can prevent his selling them at an under price, according to his necessities. No one who has known any thing of the forcible sales made in distressed circumstances, will think a loss of fifty per cent. very extraordinary in such cases. I cannot illustrate this point better than by shewing a real transaction of a British nobleman in the sale of sundry bills at short dates, belonging to the firm of one of the money-lending houses.

£	£	£
500 sold to A. for	400 given to *	400
1000 — to K. for	900 — to *	900
1800 — to A. for	1300 — to *	1200
1000 — to H. for	800 — to *	800
800 — to D. for	700 — to *	700
£5100		4000
	one £100 myself	100
	loss . . .	1000
		£5,100
1000 sold to K. —	900 given to *	900
1000 — to K. —	800 — to *	800
1000 — to K. —	807 — to *	807
1000 — to D. —	650 — to *	650
700 — to S. —	500 — to *	500
£4700		3657
	loss . . .	1043
		£4700

To such a loss as this, the most exorbitant usury bears no proportion; yet this is the way in which the distressed are compelled to pay for money, by the law, which says, he shall not borrow at the rate of five and a half per cent. The pressure upon proprietors of real estates is no less severe. Besides the evils above mentioned, as arising out of the usury laws, there is another in my estimation far more important than all the rest, the corruptive influence which they exercise upon the morals of the people, by the pains they take, and cannot but take, to give birth to treachery and ingratitude. On this head Mr. Bentham, says, that “to purchase a possibility of being enforced, the law neither has found, nor what is very material, must it ever hope to find, in this case, any other expedient than that of hiring a man to break his engagement, and to crush the hand that has been reached out to help him.

“In the case of informers in general, there has been no truth plighted, nor benefit received. In the case of real criminals invited by rewards to inform against accomplices, it is by such *breach* of faith that society is held together,

as

* I have myself seen 12000l. charged to a noble Duke for several of these annuity securities, and 500l. for a single one.

as in other cases, by the *observance* of it. In the case of real crimes, in proportion as their mischievousness is apparent, what cannot but be manifest even to the criminal, is, that it is by the adherence to his engagement that he would do an injury to society, and that by the breach of such engagement, instead of doing mischief he is doing good: in the case of usury this is what no man can know, and what one can scarcely think it possible for any man, who, in the character of the borrower, has been concerned in such a transaction, to imagine. He knew that even in his own judgment, the engagement was a beneficial one to himself, or he would not have entered into it: and nobody else but the lender is affected by it."

W. S. R.

May 31st, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTES relative to the MALDIVÉ ISLANDS, by CAPT. SCHULTZ, Commander of the *Heystein*, shipwrecked on one of them July 20, 1819.

THE island of Mall is in 4° 20' of north latitude; though of small extent, the sultans of the Maldives, from its advantageous position and local conveniences, have chosen it for the seat of empire. It is very strong by nature, and is capable of being rendered much more so by art.

This island is about 3 miles in circumference, of a circular form, and is surrounded with a bulwark of rocks, except in the western part. Here the inhabitants have an artificial fortification, uniting the two extremities of the natural rock. Two passages have been left for the entrance of boats, but these can be closed, should an attack be apprehended from the inhabitants of the Lackadives, whose hostility to the Maldivese is inveterate and of long standing.

The surf is very violent on the shore, which renders all approach dangerous to an enemy. The natural rock is not contiguous, but forms a girdle, at a little distance, between which and the island the sea is as tranquil as a pond. Here their trading vessels anchor, and it is also the station of the fishing boats that belong to the inhabitants. The former are to the number of seven; they make voyages to Ceylon, to the coasts of the Indian continent, to Calcutta and to Tchittegung. The fishing vessels are from 50 to 60. The tides are irregular, from being much disturbed by the

winds, but in general they rise to the height of seven feet.

Every where on the eastern side nature has fortified this island, and art has done it every where else. In the bastions and curtains, of which there are ten, I have counted a hundred pieces of cannon, some of them brass; the largest are 12 pounders, mostly of Dutch fabrication. I cannot speak highly of these guns, as to their construction, and much less of their disposition; the fortifications, in fact, are crumbling to ruin.

The whole island is covered with buildings remarkably neat and agreeable. A town has been planned out, with broad streets intersected at right angles, which are carefully swept every morning. In the western part, on quitting the boats, you enter through a number of small gates; the sultan inhabits this quarter; his palace forms a sort of citadel, with lofty walls mounted with artillery: the approach is intercepted by a fossé 14 feet broad. It is a stone building, two stories high; the appearance is not very magnificent, and its flat roof does not help to set it off.

The numerous houses of the inhabitants are commodiously contrived, and the eye is every where greeted with rows of apartments well arranged. They are mostly constructed of wood, and many are so altogether.

The buildings that most attract a stranger's notice, are two vast mosques of an imposing architecture. The sultan repairs to one every Friday, to perform his devotions, when his health permits. He was indisposed during the whole time we were at Mall, and but seldom went out of his palace. For the same reason I was prevented from seeing the citadel, though I had a promise of being presented to his highness, as soon as he should be in a condition to receive visits.

To every house there is a well of excellent water; a number of public fountains with basins supply the people with water sufficient for their ablutions. Here and there appear cemeteries; the tombs which they contain have an upright stone loaded with inscriptions, in the language of the country, but in Arabic characters.

The government appears to be despotic; the power is hereditary in the family of the sultan; all of the blood royal live with him in the citadel. His armed force of 150 men have also their quarters

quarters there. From every information that I could procure, the government here is rather patriarchal than arbitrary, and the conduct of the reigning sovereign does not discredit the imputation. To the poor he distributes victuals and apparel; crimes are seldom heard of, and there are few offences that call for severe chastisement. Should an individual chance to disturb the public tranquillity, the punishment would be jostling him about the streets by the people, or throwing water and sand over him; this would be deemed an adequate correction. If an offence be repeated by an evil disposed subject, confinement for a day or two in the stocks is considered as a sufficient stimulus to reform: but this punishment, I was assured, occurs only once or twice in ten years. In a word, the inhabitants of Mall, to the number of 2000, seemed to me to lead an undisturbed life, exempt from numberless evils that beset societies more civilized and less industrious.

The sultan, whose name is Mohammed Ainack Daun, has a ministry consisting of eight persons, who assume the title of vizirs; four are of the first class, the others are inferior. The general or commander-in-chief, Mohammed Dâs Maina; the receiver-general of the revenues, Dara Manufaon, and the Shah Bander, Ahmet Vellane, belong to the first class. The last of these persons was detained at home, by some disorder, all the time I was resident, and this prevented me from knowing the real nature of his functions. To these four, the other vizirs are subordinate, and act by their directions. These magistrates, as also the governors of the islands, have no handling of the public money, but the government assigns to them some island to defray their charges.

The sultan's revenues are brought to Mall from the other islands; they consist of cocoa-nuts, tortoise-shells, couris, &c. which are brought to Mall at fixed periods. Those that lie nearest furnish the capital with poultry, eggs, citrons, bread, fruits, plantains, &c.

The isles dependent on the sultan are calculated at 1200, and though the number is considerable, I do not believe it exaggerated. I have more than once observed, that what seemed an island at a little distance, was in fact a groupe of ten or twelve islets. I found it impossible to collect any authentic

data respecting the population, and when I mentioned to the commander-in-chief, the facility with which the governors might form an enumeration, I was not a little surprised to find this proposal checked, as dangerous, and likely to draw on the Maldives those calamities that befell David for a similar curiosity.

The sultan's regular force of 150 men have a red uniform: their arms are the musket and the telwar. Each individual receives 15 syrs of rice per month, besides betel and pay; every year they have two suits of clothing and two shawl-handkerchiefs. At present these men do no actual service, and they live in the citadel, at their ease.

In former times national animosities kindled long and violent war between the Lackadives and the Maldives, but since their sovereign, the Queen of Cannanore, has submitted to the English authority, those dissensions have ceased.

Islamism is the only religion in the Maldives; the inhabitants engage in no enterprize without first imploring the divine aid; to judge from their words and actions, they have no small share of piety. There are books among them in their own language, and they seemed to me very anxious to see their children taught reading and writing in schools.

An old tradition, current among them, makes their ancestors come from the coast of Malabar, some centuries ago. Their language, however, seems peculiar to the people of these islands; at least, we could trace no affinity with any of the languages familiar to the crew of our vessel. They readily speak the Hindostanee, but this must be ascribed to their frequent intercourse with India; this it was that enabled us to keep up a reciprocal conversation.

With respect to their ideas of marriage, these islanders are not limited to very rigid obligations of decorum. A plurality of wives is allowed, but concubines are not. This practice is evidently from the management of their priests, who receive a roupee on such occasions from persons in easy circumstances, and half a roupee from others; the poor, however, pay but four annas. This fee may look like simony, but it is not exorbitant.

In divorces there is little appearance of formality, and I cannot find that a husband is obliged to provide for a wife whom he puts away. The young women

men being liable to repudiation, take advantage of the passion they inspire, to draw from their suitors presents and gratifications; divorces however, are rare, and the Maldivese in general content themselves with two wives; mariners may take more, as by passing from island to island, they often form fresh connexions.

The rare occurrence of divorces must be ascribed to the sage and exemplary conduct of the women, and to the satisfaction which it inspires throughout the domestic household. Industry is their grand characteristic; idleness seems a stranger to them; you see them always employed in spinning or in dyeing stuffs, or weaving *caire*, or cleaning couries, or in the minor affairs of domestic management.

Their dress is modest and becoming; cotton or striped silk about the neck; sleeves long and broad with broaches; sometimes a ruff or neck-covering of gold-lace, with additional ornaments of ear-rings and a gold necklace.

Prostitution and adultery are, in a manner, unknown, but women detected in it are liable to a singular punishment. My friend, the head vizir, informed me, that long ago, five women convicted of illicit commerce with the crews of some Arab vessels, were transported separately into an uninhabited island, for a limited time, where they would have neither succours nor visitor. When the term of exile was elapsed, one only was alive, and she died soon after her return. This example produced such an effect that there has been no occasion since to inflict a similar punishment.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I do not find the article *treacle* recommended as a cure for THE GOUT by any medical writer.

Mr. ——— was attacked for the *third* time within twelve months, in both feet. The frequency of its recurrence since he first called in *medical aid*, induced him to resolve upon doing without *advice* this time; and all the *physic* he now took, was first a brisk cathartic, and subsequently what he described as simply “opening physic.” His feet were swelled to an enormous size when I saw him five days after; he suffered excruciating torments, and lost his wonted vigour in consequence: he panted for the open air, and sighed for his horse exercise. I instantly fur-

nished him with as much of the former as could be obtained by opening the windows, but the latter he must wait for a few days longer. The same night was applied to each of his feet a large plaister of *treacle*, not over thick, but completely covering the whole extent of the redness; the plaisters were not renewed, but remained until last evening, he continuing the same gentle medicine daily as before described. I had not heard of this curious application, and was this day proceeding to make inquiry respecting his health, when I met him in Aldersgate-street, walking with one of his family. He was emaciated, low in spirits, and walked with difficulty, but without pain, and his feet were reduced to their usual size,—in fact he wore his ordinary shoes.

JOHN BADCOCK.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. xxv.

Dov'ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadesi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

PETRARCH.

From the conclusion of his “Letter to Posterity.”

IT was in the year 1351, that Petrarch revisited France. He staid there two years, dividing his time between his favourite solitude of Vaucluse and the city of Avignon. During this period, on the 6th of December, 1352, Clement VI. died, and the Cardinal Stephen Alberti was elected as his successor under the name of Innocent VI. The new pope regarded Petrarch with by no means a favourable eye, and strongly suspected him of “dealing with the devil;” so that the poet, disgusted with his ignorance and bigotry, returned to Italy in the month of May, 1353, without having paid his respects to his Holiness. On his arrival at Milan he was received with such distinguished honour and courtesy by the Visconti family, who at that time held the sovereignty of that city, that he was induced to take up his residence there, and he spent the greater part of the following ten years at a villa about three miles from Milan. The way in which he passed his time here will be best learned from his own account.

“My life,” says he, in a letter addressed to his friend Guido da Settimo, “has

"has been of an even tenor ever since increasing years, or rather the dew of the divine grace, have quenched that fatal flame which so long consumed me. In respect of fortune I am equally removed from either extreme, and enjoy that mediocrity which is so truly desirable. The only thing that disturbs my quiet and exposes me to envy is the great and unmerited esteem in which I am here held. I am not only beloved and honoured by the first prince of Italy and his court, but the people also show me the greatest respect, though I can scarcely be said to be known to them; so much am I affected by their kindness that I love the very soil and air, the houses and walls of Milan. I inhabit a retired spot on the western side of the city: and excepting on Sundays, when the people go in crowds to the church of St. Ambrose, it is a perfect solitude. When I go to pay my respects at court, or for any other purpose, I merely bow to those I meet without stopping to converse with any. Fortune hath occasioned no change in my diet, and as to my sleep, you know pretty well how I go on. Every day I curtail it, and there will soon be no opportunity for making further deductions from it. I never lie in bed awake unless I am ill. Scarcely are my eyes open than I bounce* out and go into my library, and this generally occurs about midnight, except when the nights are very short, or I have sat up late. I grant to nature no more than I am unable to refuse her. My sleep, my rest, my recreation, vary with circumstances. I am fond of repose and retirement, but to my friends I appear a perfect gossip, probably because I so seldom see them; and recompense myself in the conversation of a day for the silence of a year.

"I have taken for the summer season a pleasant country house near Milan, where the air is very pure, and where I am now residing. I pass my time generally here, as being more free from interruption, and farther from the annoyances of the city. The country people bring me fruit, fish, ducks, and wild fowl, in abundance, so that I want for nothing. There is a handsome new convent of the Carthusians in the immediate neighbourhood, where I enjoy at all hours of the day the innocent pleasures of religion. The good monks would fain have received me as an inmate, but I thought it best on the

whole to reside at a short distance, so as to be able to attend their sacred exercises: for which purpose I am allowed the privilege of a free access at all times. You wish to know whether it be true, as you have heard, that I am grown rich; the simple truth is this, my income is indeed greater, but my expences have increased in an equal proportion, so that I am in reality much as I was. Riches by multiplying our wants and desires are often the cause of poverty. This has indeed not been the case with me hitherto, for I have generally found myself more tranquil and unambitious in easy circumstances; but any great accession of wealth might perhaps produce the same effect on me that it is generally found to have on others."

The entrance of the foreign troops into Lombardy, a scourge to which the political weakness of Italy has exposed her ever since she fell from the "high estate" of her ancient glory, compelled Petrarch to remove to Padua, in which city, or its vicinity, he continued principally to reside during the remainder of his life. He probably wished to have closed it amidst the seclusion of his favourite vale, and proceeded as far as Milan on his way thither, but the hostile bands which infested all the passes into France, obliged him to give up his undertaking. Deeply affected by the spectacle of misery and degradation which his unhappy country presented, he renewed his solicitations, both with the emperor and the pope, Urban V. to exert themselves for its relief. So late as the year 1370, he set out on a journey to Rome at the request of the latter, but found himself unable to proceed farther than Ferrara. He lingered four years more amidst increasing infirmities, at his villa of Arquà, till on the morning of the day on which he had completed his 70th year, he was found dead in his library with his head resting on a book, in a scene and a posture altogether in character with the habits and pursuits of his life.

Of the poetical merits of Petrarch it is difficult to exhibit any specimen to the English reader. The charm of all poetry depends so essentially on the selection and arrangement of words, that the most felicitous translation can do little more than present similar ideas under a totally different form. More especially is this true of the Italian sonnet, a light and elegant composition,

* Ne balzo fuori.

composition, the beauty of which results entirely from its construction, and which in the hands of an ultra-montarist shares the fate of the butterfly in the gripe of a clown. It has indeed been asserted that the verses of Petrarch have a high claim to admiration as effusions of genuine feeling, but from this opinion Sismondi has with great modesty, and as we think with great justice, expressed his dissent. It is not the nature of genuine passion to indulge in those quaint conceits, extravagant metaphors, and verbal puns with which those celebrated productions abound; and were there no other evidence of the existence of Laura than what they contain, we should certainly class her with the fictitious divinities the Celias and Delias of other professors of the *ars poetica*. It is also not a little surprising, to state at once the arguments on the unbelieving side of the question, that the influence of this "angel ever bright and fair" should have been insufficient to preserve her enraptured admirer from that of nymphs of frailer mould, by whom he had several illegitimate children. On the other hand, Petrarch speaks of his attachment, in his letters, in the most serious terms, and it is at any rate quite evident that his mistress was not a mere "creature of the brain." The reader will therefore decide the matter in the way most satisfactory to his fancy, for ourselves we beg to defer giving judgment thereupon.

With Petrarch we close our account of the first great era of Italian literature. Of its three principal ornaments it may be remarked in brief, that Dante is most distinguished by genius, Boccaccio by nature and humour, and Petrarch by elegance; and if the perusal of their works should suggest a superiority of mental power on the part of the two former, the benefits arising from it to society cannot for a moment be put in competition with those resulting from the long, the active, the useful life of the latter.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE information your correspondent R. S. (Mag. for Feb.) gave respecting the cure of warts, is decidedly ineffectual. I have tried the milk or juice of spurge, and have found it of little or no use, and have heard the same evidence from other friends who have read your valuable Miscellany:

but allow me to suggest the nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), for the cure of those troublesome excrescences, which is extremely simple and harmless. The method of using it is, to dip the end of the caustic in a little water, and rub it over the warts, and in the course of a few times so doing, I am persuaded they will be gone. The muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac) is likewise a very useful remedy. And I can vouch with as much truth as your correspondent, that out of twenty years practice I never knew the above remedies to fail.
W. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the DOMESTIC HABITS and AMUSEMENTS of the DUTCH in 1820.

THE Dutch are a formal people, and an attachment to system is conspicuous in all their transactions. This disposition is strikingly exhibited in the affairs of courtship and marriage. Imprudent matches are seldom made in Holland, most of the wealthy or respectable inhabitants of a place always contriving to intermarry with one another; so that sometimes half the people of a town are linked together in this manner. The youth of both sexes have but few opportunities of making a choice out of their own circle, nor do they seem at all anxious to do so, one young man being in the estimation of the young ladies nearly as good as any other young man, and the gentlemen are not too difficult if a lady's person is at all tolerable, prudence being consulted previous to every other consideration. The chief members of those family circles give dinners to the rest in turns, for which purpose certain days are appointed, called *familie dags*. When a young man wishes to get married, and has made his choice, he writes a formal letter to his father and mother respectfully requesting their approbation. The old people send for answer that they must have time to consider and consult together upon a point so important, but that he may expect an answer in three weeks, more or less. Hitherto, it must be observed, the lovers have never met in private, at least so it is understood. The young man having received the approbation of his parents in due form, he again in the same style, requests that his father would be pleased to wait upon the young lady's father to demand his daughter in marriage for his son. Much form and ceremony passes between the two

two old gentlemen, but the real business is to settle pecuniary affairs in a satisfactory manner; which generally takes place, as they are always well informed before hand on this subject. A further delay of a few weeks, however, still takes place, before the lady's father gives his final consent. This having with much formality been given, all reserve between the lovers is instantly thrown off, and the next day a large party of their young friends accompany them a few miles out of town, and the afternoon is spent in mirth and jollity. They are now considered as *onder trouwd*, a word nearly of the same meaning as betrothed, but it does not imply that the parties are bound to each other, as either is at liberty to withdraw, and the marriage seldom takes place till a year after the period of which we are speaking. An advertisement is now put in the newspaper stating that such and such persons are *onder trouwd*, and another is inserted at their marriage, to announce that they are *getrouwd* (married.) As soon as the consent of relations is given, the lover has access to his mistress whenever he pleases, and he sometimes spends whole days in her company in her father's house, nor is the least restraint felt by either, though the whole family, young and old, and even strangers be present. Indeed the stiff formality which was so strictly observed before, is now exchanged for unbounded freedom, and what we should consider as gross indelicacy. The young couple lavish the most extravagant endearments upon each other, and it must be confessed that the lady is by no means loath in returning the fondness of her lover, frequently entertaining both the sight and hearing of the spectators with the ardent marks of her attachment. We have witnessed all this and a great deal more, again and again, and often in the midst of a large party of both sexes and all ages, yet nobody seemed to be conscious of either the impropriety or indelicacy of it. This state of things continues about a year, when the marriage takes place, if neither party withdraw, which is seldom the case. The marriage is celebrated by a magistrate, a burgomaster always attending at the town-hall for that purpose; a certificate of their ages, and that they have the full approbation of their parents or guardians, must be produced. The ceremony is very short, but most people are married again by

a clergyman, on the same day, though this is by no means necessary to render the marriage valid. The old custom of throwing the stocking is still kept up even among the rich, and the happy bridegroom is exposed to all the mischiefs that his friends may think proper to tease him with, such as spoiling the lock of his chamber, or shutting up a cock or hen in the room, which do not fail to awake the young couple betimes.

The Dutch are remarkably fond of making verses, and they never fail to gratify this propensity on such occasions. We have seen many of these effusions, and though but few of them had any claim to the appellation of poetry, the versification was generally good. The authors always read such tribute of their affection or respect during the wedding feast, addressing themselves with great formality to the new married pair, who always appear highly gratified by them. Sometimes a masquerade takes place, and such of the guests as are capable of personating a character, come forward and make a speech to the happy couple, who on this occasion are placed upon an elevated seat to receive the addresses. It must be confessed, however, that all this is conducted in a very childish manner; there is a want of dignity and elegance throughout, and this remark may be applied to all the amusements of the Dutch. There is in their mixed society a degree of *trifling* in their conversation, which to persons of a different disposition is always uninteresting, and frequently disagreeable or disgusting.

There are certain times and seasons of which much notice is taken among the Hollanders, such as the first day of the year, and some other festivals. At Christmas, the oldest and richest members of the family circles receive the congratulations of their relations and descendants with great formality. Many of the younger members write congratulatory verses, and all are expected to testify their respect in some manner. Those who expect to be remembered in the wills of those old worthies, always endeavour to distinguish themselves on such occasions. When any of those old rich people reach a certain age there is a formal levee held, at which all the family connections, male and female, appear, often to the amount of some hundreds. The old lady and gentleman are seated

at one end of a large room, and every individual in this numerous assembly passes before them, and on coming opposite to their chair, stops and delivers a formal speech; this is repeated by every one in succession, and nearly in the same words, till it becomes quite insupportable, as it frequently takes up a great part of a day before this august ceremony can be finished. Every one, however, repeats his cuckoo song with perfect gravity. Strangers and foreigners are seldom present on such occasions, and indeed they are scarcely ever admitted to Dutch family parties.

At funerals only a few of the nearest male relations of the deceased attend the body to the grave, which is almost always in a church. The Dutch church, like that of Scotland, has no form of prayer for such occasions, but the clergyman delivers an extempore address to the spectators, suitable to the character and conduct of the deceased.

The following advertisement, translated from an Amsterdam newspaper, is a specimen of the manner in which deaths are made public.—“That our enjoyments are fleeting, and that our happiest prospects may be in a moment blasted, I have this day experienced; as it has pleased God to take from me, by death, my worthy and beloved spouse, *Adriana van Bunk van Ommering*, with whom I have not yet been a year united, at the early age of twenty-one years and six months. A child of a few weeks old is thus bereft of a tender mother's care, and I of the comfort and assistance of a dearly beloved friend and partner. (Signed)

“CHRISTOFEEL VAN DER VULGT.”

A custom which existed in England, in the Spectator's time, still continues to be general in Holland: that of giving money or vails to servants, after having dined or supped with their master. The expense of partaking a Dutchman's hospitality is the same for which you could dine at home, or at a *table d'hôte*.

The state of Dutch literature is almost wholly unknown to the rest of Europe, though they have numerous living authors. The language is not cultivated to any extent by other nations, which certainly has contributed to the total neglect of their literature. In a future number we shall present our readers with the translation of some of their select pieces.

But though Dutch literature is of little value in the eyes of other nations,

the natives of Holland are very far from viewing it in the same light, as they consider themselves as a people eminent in letters, nay, one of their best living writers does not scruple to place them at the head of every other nation in this respect. Speaking of the French, English, and Germans, he says, “Be assured by me, my countrymen, that you are greatly superior to all these nations; they are as far behind you in polite literature as they are in every thing else, and have much to do ere they become what you were two centuries ago.” Remarks would be thrown away upon this. Another “reverend” writer goes, if possible, still further, in a dissertation upon the Dutch language, written about three years ago. This essay was composed when the controversy was hottest between the Belgians and the Dutch, whether the French or Dutch was to be the national language; the latter has since been established by the government, and all public writings and public business is now done in Dutch. This author says, “I do not object to our noble and elegant language being compared with the Greek and Latin, but I shall for ever set my face against any man who may attempt to bring it down to the level of the French, the English, the German, or any other modern dialect.”

English is very generally spoken in Holland, and our literature is much cultivated; they have translations of all the old standard works, except Shakespear, who has not yet, we believe, made his appearance in a Dutch dress. There are several translations of Thomson's Seasons, which is a great favourite, and the Night Thoughts are very popular. All the new novels appear in succession, but very slowly, as seldom more than one volume of a work is published at a time in Holland. Milton is translated, and the first Dutch translation of Homer is at present in the course of publication. The greatest favourite, however, is Ossian, of which there are two translations; one being in verse by *Bilderdyk*, their greatest living poet. It may gratify our readers to know his opinion respecting the Ossianic controversy, as it has been called, which differs but little from that of the other literary characters of the continent. Speaking of Dr. Johnson's scepticism on this subject, he says, “but this critic (Johnson) had a peculiar motive; his violent hatred and prejudice (as a true

true Englishman common to him with the ignorant populace,) against his fellow subjects of Scotland; a hatred which breaks out in a thousand ridiculous ways among the English, and is equally absurd and unjust towards a nation that so far excels themselves not only in every good quality, corporeal and mental, but also in integrity of soul! Johnson was grossly ignorant of Scottish antiquities and literature, but the multitude thought he knew every thing!" This Dutch critic is also very severe upon the English for ascribing Rowley's poems to Chatterton; he says, "the poor boy, notwithstanding, was the most wretched poet in the world, and quite incapable of feeling the beauties of the poems he published, or explaining the language in which they were written."

The English spoken in Holland is not of the purest kind, as most of those who profess to teach it are people who having failed in their commercial speculations, or other views, on coming to Holland, have had recourse to this for subsistence; and the greater part being from London, the Dutch are carefully instructed in the city dialect, and they do not seem to be aware of the difference in point of language between the city and court end of London, and one class of people and another of both ends.

The different classes of society are much more distinctly marked by their dress in Holland than in this country; this is particularly the case with regard to females. In cities and large towns, the female servants never wear gowns nor straw hats; their dress generally consists of a short jacket or bed-gown, and petticoat either of white dimity or some very shewy colour, with a cap very high and much ornamented. They usually wear a black silk apron, which contrasts well with the white dimity. If a servant girl were to be seen with a straw hat or a gown, her character would be lost for ever; but their appearance is much more interesting without them, and the extreme neatness of their dress is beyond description. This distinction of classes extends to different employments and professions; in England bankers and merchants often associate with shopkeepers, shoe-makers and butchers, and sometimes even taylor, when wealthy, are admitted into the company of their betters; this is seldom the case in Holland, as all *winkeliers*, (shopkeepers)

klccrmakers, (taylor,) &c. are carefully excluded from the society of *real* gentlemen, such as *bankiers*, (bankers) *kooplieden* (merchants) and *de geleerde*, (the learned or professional gentlemen.)

The Dutch have an idea that it is a common practice in England for people to sell their wives, and we have often heard ladies express their firm belief that if they were to marry Englishmen they would have a right to sell them whenever they pleased. They also believe that all Englishmen are boxers, appearing to be quite ignorant that the battles, of which they find accounts in the newspapers, are fought by prize-fighters, but are quite persuaded that any respectable person challenges another to fight for money.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. XX.

SCHILLER.

[In the last number of the German Student, which related to Herder, your readers ought to have been referred to the biographical account already inserted in your 18th volume, p. 109, because the unwillingness to repeat particulars there stated occasioned a somewhat more meagre detail of his history, than the influence of his writings deserved. And now, again that chronologic order invites to the mention of Schiller, it seems proper to remind the reader that in your 21st volume, p. 42, an extensive biographic article has already been given, so that only so much of his personal fortunes can anew with propriety be noticed, as influenced the character, and facilitated the criticism of his productions.]

AT Marbach, a town of Wurtemberg, situate on the river Nekar, John Frederic Christopher Schiller was born, on the 10th of Nov. 1759, of a mother remarkable for mildness and sensibility. His father, a stern man, was educated for a surgeon, and had accepted a commission in the army, a wise union of employments, which is daily becoming more common in the military establishments of Europe. He intended his son for a similar situation, sent him first to a Latin school at Ludwigsburg, and in 1773, obtained for him a station in the military academy of Stutgard, where nearly four hundred pupils were educated under one roof at the public expense. Schiller is described at this time as a boy of tall growth, long neck, red hair, and remarkably freckled. Medical studies

studies were a part of the establishment, which included a provision for educating army surgeons. To this branch of the profession Schiller gave a preference of attention, as better suited to him than practical warfare, which he seems to have considered but as organized robbery. His *Ode to a Conqueror*, written in 1776, includes this stanza.

Your forms, ye conquerors, float among
my dreams,
By horrors circled : then I start aghast,
Stamp on the earth, and bawl with voice of
storm

Your hated names to midnight's shuddering
ear :

And back from ocean's mountain-swallow-
ing vaults,

From Orcus' deeper deadly-peopled halls,
Echo, in hoarser curse, your hated names.

The oppressively severe discipline of the Stutgard College was felt indig-
nantly by the young man, who sought
in segregation, and in an ideal world,
for those amusements which were denied
to him by reality. The works of Klop-
stock were dear to him, and his earliest
literary project was an epopœa on the
history of Moses. He submitted to
subordination with apparent patience,
and pursued the official employments
with formal assiduity, but seemed never
so happy as when he was declaiming
boisterous speeches from his German
Shakspeare. Werter's *Sufferings*, and
the other works of Goethe, were fa-
vourite books ; and he concurred with
some of his fellow-students in a private
performance of *Clavigo* : but his acting
was of the exaggerated kind, ludicrously
overloaded with gesture, grin, mouth-
ing, stamping and starting. The *Ugo-
lino* of Gerstenberg, and the *Julio* of
Leisewitz, fell into his hands, both
which plays left an impression visible
in his first productions of the dramatic
kind. That discontent with all human
institutions and social relations, so
natural to a young man of genius,
whose lot in life is not cast conformably
with his inclinations, preyed on him,
and assisted to inspire his first tragedy
“ *The Robbers*,” which was completed
in his twentieth year, and offered by
him during a vacation to the theatre at
Manheim, where it was performed with
success. In Stutgard it was deemed
irregular that a student should write
for the stage ; and when Schiller re-
turned from Manheim, covered with
applause, the doors of his college were
closed against him ; happily he had
already taken his degree.

“ *The Robbers*” is a remarkable tra-
gedy, which forms an epocha in the
theatric art of his country. The scene
is laid in Germany at the beginning of
the sixteenth century. Maximilian,
count of Moor, has two sons, Charles
and Francis. The younger, jealous of
his brother's seniority, prejudices the
father against him by false insinuations,
and causes a letter of disinheri-
tance to be written to Charles, who is absent at
Leipzig. Driven to desperation, this
young man flees into the forests of Bo-
hemia, and becomes captain of a band
of robbers, whose manners are depicted
with atrocious energy. Charles next
returns in disguise to the mansion of
his father in Franconia, discovers that
his beloved and betrothed Amelia is
become inconstant, and that his brother
Francis has not only intercepted all his
letters of love and contrition, but has
imprisoned their aged father in a tower,
with the view of starving him to death.
Charles releases the old man, puts
Francis in his place, poignards Amelia,
and then delivers himself up to a poor
officer, who labours in vain for the
maintenance of eleven children, that
the reward offered for apprehending
him may contribute to the relief of a
worthy family.

The situations in this play are vio-
lent, harrowing, and improbable in a
high degree. The characters are not
less extraordinary and unnatural : cou-
rage and generosity are combined with
the insanities of criminality ; romantic
affection with versatility of object ;
deliberate treachery with poignant re-
morse ; all is overshotten, ultra-tragic.
The diction harmonizes marvellously
with the convulsionary movement of
the incidents : it stalks about for me-
taphors on giant limbs, and writhes
with the agonies of passion and emo-
tion. Schiller at a later period became
aware of the faults of this tragedy ; he
observed, that it was concerted from
the reverberations of his stimulant
reading, and composed without any of
that knowledge of human nature which
observation and experience bestows,
and prior to his intercourse with the
other sex : for he appears to have con-
sidered fruition as forming an epocha
of mind, as well as body, and to have
believed the young artist interested in
accelerating this period of maturity.

In the English translation of “ *The
Robbers*,” (executed, we believe, by H.
Mackenzie, Esq. of Edinburgh) the
following scene has been wisely cur-
tailed ;

tailed; but we shall transcribe it at full length from the original edition of 1781, as singularly characteristic of this powerful poet.

FRANCIS and DANIEL.

Daniel. [brings in a light.] Sir.

Francis. No, I do not tremble—it was but a dream. The dead are not rising—yet, at least. I am very well.

Daniel. You are as pale as death, your voice falters.

Francis. I have something of fever. When the pastor comes, say that I am in a fever, and am to be bled to-morrow.

Daniel. Shall I drop you a few drops of cordial upon some sugar.

Francis. Yes, on sugar. The pastor will not be here yet. My voice is not quite returned. Get the cordial.

Daniel. Give me then the key of the cupboard in the other room.

Francis. No, stay; or I'll go with you. I cannot bear to be alone. I might faint if I was left alone.

Daniel. You are really ill.

Francis. Yes—in fact—that's all. Sick-ness racks the brain, and breeds wild dreams. Dreams portend nothing, do they, Daniel? They arise from the stomach, and mean nothing. I had just now a ridiculous dream.—[*He faints away.*]

Daniel. Jesus Christ! what is the matter? Conrade, Martin, help here! [*shaking his master.*] Recover yourself. Holy Mary save us; it will be thought I have murdered him. Lord have mercy upon me!

Francis. [confused.] Away, loathsome skeleton, why dost thou grapple me—the dead rise?

Daniel. He is out of his head.

Francis. [recovering.] Where am I? Daniel, what did I say? Do not heed it: 'twas false, whatever it was.—Help me up—this is only a fit of vertigo—because, I did not rest quiet.

Daniel. Let me go, and call Conrade, and send for a physician—you want support.

Francis. Stay—put me on the sofa—and sit down by me. You are a discreet man, and I must tell you—

Daniel. Better not now—take your rest first.

Francis. No: I beg you to hear all—and laugh me in the face aloud. I thought I had been feasting like a prince, my heart was full of good things, and I laid me down in high glee on one of the grass-banks in the castle garden, when on a sudden—it was about noon—on a sudden; but do laugh at my absurdity.

Daniel. On a sudden—what?

Francis. On a sudden a monstrous clap of thunder burst on my slumbering ear. I got on my feet staggering and trembling. When lo! the whole horizon seemed to be-

come one sheet of fire. Mountains, towns, and forests melted like wax in a furnace. Howling winds arose which swept heaven, earth, and sea. Then resounded as from brazen trumpets: "Earth give up thy dead, thy dead, o' sea." And the naked ground began to crack, and to cast up skulls, skeletons, and bones, which clustered into human shapes, and streamed in immense throngs, a living deluge. I looked up, and saw myself at the foot of a thundering Sinai, toward which the crowds above and behind me were pressing; and on the summit of the mountain, on three smoking eminences, sat three persons, from whose countenances every created being must shudder back with awe.

Daniel. This was the last judgment.

Francis. Ay—is it not absurd enough? Then came forward one, whose countenance was as the stars, who had in his hand an iron seal, which he held between the east and the west, saying: "Eternal, Holy, Just, Immutable, there is but One Truth and One Virtue, wo to the doubling worm." Then stepped forward a second, who held in his hand a mirror, which he spread between the east and the west; and I was affrighted, and all the people; for we saw ourselves reflected in it, as snakes, and tigers, and leopards. Then stepped forward a third, who lifted a brazen balance, and said: "Come hither ye children of Adam, I weigh your thoughts in the balance of my wrath, and your works with the weights of my anger."

Daniel. God have mercy upon me.

Francis. Pale as snow we all stood; and anxious expectation throbbed in our bosoms. And I thought I heard my name named first from the thunders of the mountain; my teeth chattered, and my inmost marrow froze. Now the balance began to ring, and the rock to thunder; and the hours flew past one after another, and each dropped into the left hand scale of the balance a deadly sin.

Daniel. The Lord forgive you.

Francis. He did not forgive me. The scale swelled to a mountain: and for a while the precious blood of redemption flowed into the other, and kept it even. At last came an old man,* bent down with sorrow, who had bitten the flesh from his own arm with raging hunger, and all eyes turned away with horror. I knew the man. He plucked a grey lock from his temples, and cast it into the scale of guilt, which at once sunk to the abyss: and the other kicked the beam, and scattered in the air the squandered blood of redemption. Then I heard a voice issue from the smoke of the

* It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that this figure represents his father, whom he supposes he had starved to death.

mountain: "Mercy and forgiveness to all the sinners of the earth, thou only art rejected."—[after a long pause.] Why don't you laugh?

Daniel. Dreams come from God.

Had Francis dreamt all this, he would have hesitated to relate it, and would only, in his first terror, have let escape the critical confession; still the entire passage is conceived with colossal boldness and extent of fancy; it is worthy of the author of the Apocalypse; and is perhaps better fitted for epic than dramatic use, as the excess of detail clogs that rapid march of emotion which scenic dialogue requires. The χαλκοπες Ἐριννος is there, who can imprint her tread in a heart of marble; but the horror exceeds the limits of welcome excitement. It is nobler, however, so to err with Schiller than to be correctly right in the lamer forms of Lessing.

Young, in his *Revenge*, has given to our country a specimen of this class of drama, in which the style, the sentiments, the personages, are alike hyperbolic, and therefore in keeping; and he wisely preferred to prose a metrical diction, as more akin to bombast. But Schiller's force is decidedly greater than that of Young; although it was at this period less curtailed and pruned by taste and judgment.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS. No. X.

THE BACKWOODSMAN, A POEM; *by*
J. K. PAULDING, *Philadelphia.*

AMERICAN literature, the very mention of which, some years since, would have drawn forth a withering smile of contempt from the self-sufficient critics of our own country, and opened a boundless field for the display of their captious and fastidious powers, is daily becoming, by its rapid and marked improvement, an object of increasing interest and attraction, both to the scholar and the philanthropist. The former has already been indebted to it, for many a welcome addition to his intellectual banquet; and to the latter, its acknowledged progress is a source of the most pleasurable feelings, because it affords the strongest proof that can be adduced of the growth of the human mind, and the advancement of the best interests of social life among our Trans-atlantic brethren. The style

of their state papers has long exhibited a model of accuracy and clearness in that department of composition; and many of their recent prose publications, both on serious and entertaining subjects, may fairly dispute the palm with most European productions. But it is in the greatly increased demand for works of poetry, that we perceive the most striking indication of the rapid strides that refinement and cultivation are making in the United States. Poetry, if not a mental superfluity, is, at least, a mental luxury; and an appetite for it is seldom felt among any nation, till an adequate supply of what is necessary and indispensable has been first obtained. Indeed, the existence of such an appetite warrants the presumption, that, as far as the possession of the useful and requisite arts of life are concerned, they have already acquired what Lord Bacon calls, "the habit of being happy." Under the influence of these opinions, it has afforded us no small pleasure to observe the awakened sensibility to the "magic power of song," which has long been strengthening with the American public; and we feel considerable gratification in introducing the present poem to the notice of our readers, both because the author has presented no unworthy or unacceptable tribute to the wreath of the Columbian muse, and because his work is an additional evidence, that the eager demand of his countrymen for poetical literature, may meet with an adequate supply in the resources of native genius, without the humbling consciousness of being wholly or constantly dependent on foreign talent for their intellectual entertainment.

The tale of the poem is extremely simple, indeed, we almost think, too much so. It is the narrative of Basil, an industrious labourer, near the Hudson river, who imprudently marrying very early in life, and having a numerous infant family to provide for, is exposed, for some years, to the united evils of hard labour and severe poverty. At length, in a very cold winter, he is deprived by sickness of the use of his limbs for a considerable time, and, on his recovery, having no prospect before him, in his present situation, but a recurrence of the same sufferings which he has already experienced, he resolves, undismayed by the appalling accounts given by his neighbours, of the dangers and privations to which he is about to expose himself, and their earnest at-tempts

tempts to dissuade him from his project, to emigrate further west, and join the settlers in the Back woods, where he is informed that the means not only of procuring a comfortable subsistence, but of realizing an ample competence, are attainable by active and persevering industry. The poem proceeds to give an account of Basil's journey, his settling, and his gradual prosperity. It then relates the interruption of the peace of the settlers by the attack of the Indian tribes in their vicinity, led on by an enthusiast among them, who imagines himself a prophet, and by a European renegade. With the defeat of the savages, and a patriotic apostrophe to the writer's native country, the poem rather abruptly concludes.

Our readers will probably agree with us in opinion, that these are rather jejune materials for a poem of six cantos. The tale, however, is well told; the interest is sustained throughout, and is much stronger than would be imagined from reading a mere sketch of the narrative. The incidents and characters, particularly the latter, do great credit to the author's powers of conception. The pictures of the renegade, and of the enthusiast savage, are admirably drawn. We have seldom seen a more vigorous and just description than that of the operation of deep rooted revenge, in the mind of the vindictive fanatic, till it creates that mixture of superstition and cunning, which, alternately the deceiver and the deceived has so often rendered subservient to its own purposes, the ignorance and credulity of mankind. The interest attached to the delineating of local scenery, must certainly be more fully felt by us than by those who are familiar with the scenes described: but they are marked by what may be termed internal evidences of fidelity, and are in general richly poetical.

It is probably as an apology for the paucity of events in the tale, that the author tells us in the preface, that the story was merely assumed, as affording an easy and natural way of introducing a greater variety of scenery, as well as more diversity of character. Indeed were the tale much more meagre than it is, we should feel grateful to the writer for having made it the vehicle of poetry abounding with the beauties of the art, and in many instances of the highest order. But it is high time to terminate these prefatory remarks, and enable our readers, by extracts

from the work itself, to judge of the merits of the poet, particularly as we feel assured that they will be productive of more entertainment than any criticisms of ours.

The following passages are no unfavourable specimens of descriptive talent: the first two will probably suggest to most who read them the recollection of a very popular poet of our own country.

"The moon, high wheel'd the distant hills
above,
Silver'd the fleecy foliage of the grove,
That, as the wooing zephyrs on it fell,
Whisper'd it lov'd the gentle visit well."

"Who can resist the coaxing voice of
spring,
When flowers put forth, and sprightly song-
sters sing?"

He is no honest son of mother earth,
And shames the holy dame that gave him
birth.

We are her children; and when forth she
hies,
Dress'd in her wedding suit of varied dyes,
Beshrew the churl that does not feel her
charms,

And love to nestle in her blooming arms.
He has no heart, or such a heart, as I
Would not possess for all beneath the sky!"

"'Twas sunset's hallow'd time;—and such
an eve
Might almost tempt an angel heaven to
leave.

Never did brighter glories meet the eye,
Low in the warm and ruddy western sky;
Nor the light clouds, at summer eve, unfold
More varied tints of purple, red, and gold.
Some in the pure translucent, liquid breast
Of the clear lake, seem'd anchor'd fast to
rest;

Like golden islets, scatter'd far and wide,
By elfin skill, in Fancy's fabled tide."

In the following simile, there is a pathetic and natural sweetness too rarely found in poetry:

"So when the wand'ring grandsire of our
race,

On Ararat had found a resting-place,
At first a shoreless ocean met his eye,
Mingling on ev'ry side with one blue sky.
But, as the waters every passing day
Sunk in the earth, or roll'd in mists away,
Gradual, the lofty hills like islands peep
From the rough bosom of the boundless
deep.

Then the round hillocks, and the meadows
green,
Each after each, in fresher'd bloom are
seen;

Till, at the last, a fair and finish'd whole
Combin'd to win the gazing patriarch's soul.
Yet oft he look'd, I ween, with anxious eye,

In ling'ring hope, somewhere perchance to
spy,
Within the silent world, some living thing,
Crawling on earth, or moving on the wing,
Or man or beast:—alas! was neither
there?—

Nothing that breath'd of life in earth or air.
'Twas a vast silent mansion, rich and gay,
Whose occupant was drown'd the other
day;

A church-yard, where the gayest flowers
oft bloom

Amid the melancholy of the tomb;

A charnel house, where all the human race
Had pil'd their bones in one wide resting-
place,

Sadly he turn'd from such a sight of woe,
And sadly sought the lifeless world below!"

In the portrait of the renegade, we
have an excellent description of mere
personal courage, unconsecrated by any
virtuous feeling:

"One sole and lonely virtue still he had,
That only made the villain doubly bad,
'Twas courage, not that virtue of the brave
That lives on fame, and conquers still to
save—

But a blood-thirsty instinct, wild and rude,
That fear and clemency alike subdu'd,
And lull'd the only conscience villains have,
The fear of death, the reck'ning of the
grave."

Perhaps the whole poem contains no-
thing superior in effect to the following
passage: it is one to which we think
the epithet of sublime, so often per-
verted, may with strict justice be ap-
plied:

"In such a scene, the soul oft walks abroad,
For silence is the energy of God!
Not in the blackest tempest's midnight
scowl,

The earthquake's rocking, or the whirl-
wind's howl;

Not from the crashing thunder—rifted
cloud,

Does his immortal mandate speak so loud,
As when the silent night around her throws
Her star-bespangled mantle of repose;
Thunder and whirlwind, and the earth's
dread shake,

*The selfish thought of man alone awake;
His lips may prate of Heaven, but all his
fears*

Are for himself, though pious he appears.
But, when all nature sleeps in tranquil
smiles,

What sweet, yet lofty thought, the soul be-
guiles!

There's not an object 'neath the moon's
bright beam,

There's not a shadow dark'ning in the
stream,

There's not a star that jewels yonder skies,
Whose bright reflexion on the water lies,
That does not lift the mind awake

Thoughts that of love and Heaven alike
partake.

While all its newly-waken'd feelings prove
*That Love is Heaven, and God the soul of
Love!*

The lines which follow appear to have
been suggested by a well-known passage
in Lord Byron's "Giaour," but the imi-
tation is certainly no servile one:

"The Pagan Indian, and his Christian foe,
Slayer and slain, slept peaceably below;
And arms that erst in bloody tug had
join'd,

In loving fellowship now lay entwin'd—
The great peace-maker, Death, makes all
men friends,

The league he signs and sanctions never
ends!"

The writer is not devoid of satirical
talent, as his ridicule of the profound
researches of Virtuosi, concerning an-
tiques, which we possess in a very
"questionable shape" will evince:

"Some mutilated trunk, decay'd and worn,
Of head bereft, of legs and arms all shorn;
Worthless, except to puzzle learned brains,
And cause a world of most laborious
pains,

To find if this same headless, limbless
thing,

A worthless godhead was, or worthless
king."

In the interview between the Savage
prophet and Christian missionary, the
author has introduced a trait in the
discriminative exercise of the "tender
mercies" of war, equally novel and
affecting:

"The prophet gaz'd upon the bloodless
sage,

And rev'renc'd the divinity of age.

Were he an infant, still his blood should
flow,

For helpless babes to sturdy warriors grow;
But time can ne'er the old man's strength
restore,

Or wake the sleeping vigour of fourscore."

He has likewise touched, with
wholesome severity, upon the disposi-
tion shewn by some of his countrymen
to foster the exotic abuses and absurdi-
ties of European nations.

"Yes! the bright day is dawning, when
the west

No more shall crouch before old Europe's
crest;

When men who claim thy birthright, Li-
berty,

Shall burst their leading strings, and dare
be free;

Nor, while they boast thy blessings, trem-
bling stand,

Like dastard slaves before her, cap in hand,
Cherish her old absurdities as new,
And all her cast off follies here renew."

Our piratical attack upon Washing-
ton,

ton, during the late war, is more than once alluded to in the poem, with severe, but we must admit, with merited reprehension. Indeed, throughout the work, the writer betrays an asperity of feeling towards England which we cannot altogether approve. Perhaps, too, in strict impartiality, his eulogiums on the present prosperity of his own country, must be censured as somewhat extravagant, and his predictions of her future greatness be regarded as rather too sanguine. But the patriotic sentiments which have given birth to these errors, though pushed, perhaps, to an excess, are at least honourable in themselves. The writer evidently loves his country, not only as his birth-place, but for the liberty she enjoys, and the independence to be found in her: and we should find it difficult to condemn the exuberance of feelings, which have prompted such strains as the following:

“O, Independence! man’s bright mental
sun,

With blood and tears by our brave country
won,

Parent of all high mettled man adorns,
The nerve of steel, the soul that meanness
scorns,

The mounting wind that spurns the tyrant’s
sway,

The eagle eye that mocks the God of day,
Turns on the lordly upstart scorn for scorn,
And drops its lid to none of woman born!”

We shall, though not without regret,
close our extracts, with the poet’s beautiful address to his country:

“Yes! lone and spotless virgin of the
west!

No tyrant pillows on thy swelling breast,
Thou bow’st before no despot’s guilty
throne,

But bend’st the knee to God, and him
alone!”

In taking our leave of this poem, we cannot refrain from expressing our wish that the author may pursue the career he has so successfully begun. His versification is occasionally harsh, and sometimes, though rarely, feeble: but there is a vigour, and what in wines, we should call a raciness, in his verse, that marks him for the accomplishment of greater things. We repeat our heartfelt satisfaction at the progress of poetry in America. She is the land of freedom and she should be the land of song. Liberty ever has been, and ever will be, the fostering nurse of the muses. We are aware, that there are those who will cant about Mecenas, and the Augustan age, as proofs of the beneficial

influence of princely patronage upon literature; but they should remember, that Mecenas only cherished the talent he could not have created, and that the era of Augustus was the infancy of Roman despotism. The genius, which in its maturity prostituted itself to decorate the nascent triumphs of imperial power, was cradled in the lap of republicanism, and finally expired beneath despotic influence, by a gradual but sure decay.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEW RUSSIAN VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

EARLY last year, the foreign journals announced an expedition fitting out by the Russian government to explore the coasts of Siberia and Asia, and to get further information of three newly discovered islands in the Glacial Ocean.* These islands lie opposite the mouth of the river Jana, and have received the collective name of New Siberia. A letter from Dr. Erdmann, professor in the University of Dorpt, communicates some details relative to this enterprise.

It has long been known to the neighbouring inhabitants, and the hunters of terra firma, who had made excursions in that quarter, that there existed an unknown country which had been noticed in several maps, but its extent remained unknown, till an inhabitant of Irkutsk named Hedenstrom, undertook a voyage to it in 1809 and 1810. He found three inhabited islands, wherein were mountains and rivers which abounded with curious objects, and from the report he made of it, Geometer Pschienizin, of Irkutsk, undertook a similar voyage in 1811. On his return, he prepared a chart, which however has not yet been published, and in which these islands have been designated, the easternmost, as New Siberia, the central one, Island Fadeecoskisch, and the westerly one, Island Kessel.

Recently, two expeditions have been fitted out for a more minute examination of these islands. They proceed

* Accounts from Captain Billingshausen, commander in the Russian Voyage of Discovery in the Antarctic seas, (as received at Petersburg from Botany Bay his letter dated May 1820.) report that he had discovered three islands covered with snow and ice, on one of which was a volcano, lat. 56° south. He announces that there is no southern continent, or should there be one, it must be inaccessible from being covered with perpetual snows, ice, &c.

at first to Irkutsk, and then separate, veering about in the Glacial ocean, to reach two different points. Each company consists of an officer of the navy who conducts the enterprize, a physician who is also the naturalist, a pilot and six chosen sailors. At Irkutsk, about 20 artisans or mechanics are to join them.

The first of these companies is superintended by the Baron de Wrangell, navy lieutenant, with an assistant in Dr. Kyber, who is the naturalist and physician. This expedition is to examine the coasts of Northern Asia, and to make search for the lands seen by Andreff. To accomplish this object, they are to proceed this year to the banks of the Kobuma, and there to construct vessels to put to sea with, next

year. It is intended at the same time, to visit Bhering's Straits, and to return by the north.

The second company, conducted by Lieutenant Anjou, has Dr. Alimann (from this place): it will proceed to the banks of the Jana, thence to go and visit the islands of New Siberia. Both companies are provided with the necessary instruments. Previous to the termination of next winter, they expect to have passed the ice to repair to their destination, and their return may be looked for in three years. Considering the experience and ability of the conductors, the friends of geography and nature predict advantage from these expeditions. The Baron de Wrangell has already sailed round the world under Commodore Krusenstern.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. I.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, he may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES.

FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, father of his late Majesty, was a man of very elegant manners, but Walpole exhibits him in a point of view peculiarly unfavourable. He was particularly addicted to reading French memoirs, and had written those of his own time, under the name of "Prince Titi." The MS. was found among the papers of Ralph the Historian, and presented by the late Dr. Rose, his executor, to the first Earl of Bute, who, without bestowing any remuneration or acknowledgement, conveyed them to his son, George the Third. Prince Frederick also composed several French songs, in imitation of the Regent Duke of Orleans, a model no way worthy of imitation. Here follows the first stanza of a Bacchanalian relic:

"Chanson, par Frederic Prince de Galles.

*"Venez, mes cheres deses
Venez calmer mon chagrin;
Aidez, mes belles princesses,
A le noyer dans le vin.*

*"Poussons cette douce ivresse
Jusqu'au milieu de la nuit;
Et n'ecoutons que la tendresse
D'un charmant vis-a-vis.*

"Quand le chagrin me devore

Vite à table je me mets," &c.

An article has been devoted to his Royal Highness, in Park's edition of "Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors;" and Warton has represented him in a way still more likely to confer immortality—as the friend and patron of men of genius:

"For to the few, with sparks ethereal stor'd,

*He never barr'd his castle's genial gate,
But bade sweet Thomson share the friendly board:*

*Soothing with verse divine the toils of state;
Hence fired, the Bard forsook the flowery plain,*

And deck'd the royal mask, and guil'd the tragic strain."

LINES written on a DYING ASH. By the late COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Dear friendly Ash! who long hast stood

Companion of unsocial care!

Best loved, of all the tufted wood,

No more your verdant charms you wear.

Ah! must thou perish, beauteous tree!

Emblem of life's uncertainty!

Oft on thy bark, with sylvan pen,

The lover grav'd his am'rous thought:

Oft from the gay resort of men

Thy spreading boughs affliction sought;

And

And pensive oft, to seek thy shade,
 Perchance the falling Poet stray'd.
 But now—or parch'd by sultry suns,
 Or some rude blast's pernicious breath,
 How fast thy vital moisture runs
 And wets the sadden'd turf beneath;
 Untimely falls thy leafy pride
 Adown the mountain's craggy side.
 Yet do not droop! reviving spring
 Thy former health may still renew:
 Mild Ev'ning softer gales may bring,
 And wash thy wounds with tears of dew;
 Not so thy lot, frail man! may be;
 Returning Spring ne'er blooms for thee.

MR. GIBBON.

When Mr. Fox's library was sold in 1781, the first volume of the "Decline and Fall" was brought to the hammer. It brought three guineas, in consequence of the contention produced by the following MS. note in the well-known hand of "the man of the people:"—"The Author at Brooks's said *that there was no salvation for this country*, until **SIX** heads of the principal persons in administration were **LAI**D UPON THE **TABLE**." Yet eleven days afterwards, this same gentleman accepted a place under those very ministers, and acted with them ever afterwards.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Sir Francis Burdett was led to Cold Bath Fields by a letter written upon the leaf of a book, with a splinter of wood, in the blood of the miserable captives who supplicated him to save them from the pangs of death, produced by hunger and thirst. On visiting the unhappy creatures, he found them "merely frames of men, their minds apparently as much impaired as their bodies." They were Englishmen, in an English prison, and without a trial.

Written by ADML. LORD NELSON to
 LADY HAMILTON.

Sooner shall Britain's sons resign
 The empire of the sea,
 Than Henry shall renounce his faith,
 And plighted vows to thee.
 And waves on waves shall cease to roll,
 And tides forget to flow,
 Ere thy true Henry's constant love
 Or ebbor change shall know.

DR. JOHNSON.

I was told by the foreman of the Chelsea China Manufactory, (then in the workhouse of St. Luke's, Middlesex) that Dr. Johnson had conceived a notion that he was capable of improving on the manufacture of china. He even applied to the directors of the Chelsea China Works, and was allowed to *bake* his compositions in their ovens

in — st., Chelsea. He was accordingly accustomed to go down with his housekeeper, about twice a week, and staid the whole day, she carrying a basket of provisions along with her. The Doctor, who was not allowed to enter the *mixing* room, had access to every other part of the house, and formed his composition in a particular apartment, without being overlooked by any one. He had also free access to the oven, and superintended the whole of the process; but completely failed, both as to composition and baking, for his materials always yielded to the intensity of the heat, while those of the company came out of the furnace perfect and complete. The Doctor retired in disgust, but not in despair, for he afterwards gave a dissertation on this very subject in his works; but the overseer, who has read this, assured me in the spring of 1814, that he was still ignorant of the nature of the operation. He seemed to think that the Dr. imagined one single substance was sufficient, while he on the other hand asserts that he always used sixteen, and he must have had some practice, as he has nearly lost his eyesight, by firing batches of china, both at Chelsea and Derby, to which the manufacture was afterwards carried.

Chelsea china, originally patronized by the Duke of Cumberland, and afterwards by Sir R. Faulkner, was a long time in such repute as to be sold by auction, and as a set was purchased as soon as baked, dealers were surrounding the doors for that purpose.

EARL OF MOUNT EDGECOMBE.

The late Lord Edgecombe had a favourite pig, who is said to have followed him for miles, and even to have *snuffed him in the wind*, so as readily to anticipate his arrival. This wonderful animal at last became the subject of an ode, of which it may not be amiss to quote a few stanzas:

Ye muses quit your sacred stream,
 And aid me like the bards of yore,
 Slight Milton, for like his my theme
 In verse was never sung before,
 Indeed the tale is often told in prose
 Since all the world the mighty wonder
 knows!

Theme of sublimity! my boar,
 All hail! thou beast of high renown,
 As famous as the horse of yore,
 That won his lucky lord a crown.*

* Darius.

Fam'd

Fam'd as Miss Lesbia's bird in verse so oft
Recorded, or the rabbits of Mell Toft !

Hail pig ! at Tunbridge born and bred,

Who singlest out his L——p there,
Event that round the region spread,
And made the gaping millions stare :
And strange it was to see upon my word,
A pig for ever trotting with my lord.

Thrice happy hog ! with Mrs. Joan,*

Who, in a chariot, cheek by jole,
Did'st Jehu-like, from Tunbridge Town
To Mount's enchanting mansions roll ;
Where to thy levee thousands did repair,
With nine fat aldermen and Mr. Mayor.

The mayor and aldermen polite,

Swore that without fee or purchase,
If so his lordship thoft it right,
They'd choose thee, gentle swine, for
burgess,
Thank ye, replied his lordship; but ods-
snigs !

Tho' asses sit, 'tis never granted pigs.

ORIGINAL LETTER of JAMES THOMSON, *the Poet*, to Mr. PATERSON, *found among his papers in the cabinet of Sir ANDREW MITCHEL, and transmitted by Sir WILLIAM FORBES of Craigie Var and Finhay, bart. to the Earl of BUCHAN, October 8, 1791, and by him presented to Mr. STEPHENS.*†

DEAR PATERSON,

In the first place, and previous to my letter, I must recommend to your favour and protection, Mr. James Smith, searcher in St. Christopher's; and I beg of you, as occasion shall serve, and you find he merits it, to advance him in the business of the customs. He is warmly recommended to me by Sargent, who in verity turns out one of the best men of our youthful acquaintance, honest, honourable, friendly, and generous. If we are not to oblige one another, life becomes a paltry, selfish affair, a pitiful morsel in a corner. Sargent is so happily married, that I could almost say,—the same case happen to us all.

That I have not answered several letters of yours, is not owing to the want of friendship, and the sincerest regard for you; but you know me well enough to account for my silence, without my saying any more upon that head; besides, I have very little to say, that is worthy to be transmitted over the great ocean. The world either

futilizes so much, or we grow so dead to it, that its transactions make but feeble impressions on us. Retirement and nature are more and more my passion every day. And now, even now, the charming time comes on: Heaven is just upon the point, or rather in the very act, of giving earth a green gown. The voice of the nightingale is heard in our lane. You must know, that I have enlarged my rural domain, much to the same dimensions you have done yours. The two fields next to me, from the first of which I have walled—no, no,—paled in, about as much as my garden consisted of before; so that the walk runs around the hedge, where you may figure me walking any time of the day, and sometimes under night. For you, I imagine you reclining under cedars, and palmettoes; and there enjoying more magnificent slumbers than are known to the pale climates of the north; slumbers rendered awful and divine by the solemn stillness and deep fervours of the torrid moon! At other times I image you drinking punch in groves of lime or orange trees, gathering pine-apples from hedges as commonly as we may blackberries, poetizing under lofty laurels, or making love under full-spread myrtles.

But to lower my style a little—As I am such a genuine lover of gardening, why don't you remember me in that instance, and send me some seeds of things that might succeed here during the summer, though they cannot perfect their seeds sufficiently, in this, to them, ungenial climate, to propagate. In the which case is calliloo; that, produced from the seed it bore here, came up puny, ricketty, and good for nothing. There are other things certainly with you not yet brought over hither, that might flourish here in the summer-time, and live tolerably well, provided they be sheltered in an hospitable stove or green-house during the winter. You will give me no small pleasure by sending me from time to time some of these seeds, if it were no more but to amuse me in making the trial. With regard to the brother gardeners, you ought to know, that, as they are half vegetable, the animal part of them will never have spirit enough to consent to the transplanting of the vegetable into distant dangerous climates. They, happily for themselves, have no other idea, but to dig on here, eat, drink, and sleep.

* My lady's waiting woman.

† This letter appears, from the news it contains relating to the siege of Mastricht, &c. to have been written in the beginning of April, 1748.

As to more important business, I have nothing to write you, you know best the course of it. Be (as you always must be) just and honest; but if you are unhappily romantic, you shall come home without money, and write a tragedy on yourself. Mr. L. told me that the Greevilles and he had strongly recommended the person the governor and you proposed for that considerable office, lately fallen vacant in your department, and that there were good hopes of succeeding. He told me also that Mr. P. had said, it was not to be expected that offices such as that is, for which the greatest interest is made here at home, could be accorded to your recommendation; but that as to the middling or inferior offices, if there was not some particular reason to the contrary, regard would be had thereto. This is all that can be reasonably desired. And if you are not infected with a certain Creolian distemper, (whereof I am persuaded your soul will utterly resist the contagion, as I hope your body will that of their natural ones) there are few men so capable of that imperishable happiness, that peace and satisfaction of mind, at least, that proceed from being reasonable and moderate in our desires, as you are. These are the treasures, dug from an inexhaustible mine in our own breasts, which, like those in the kingdom of heaven, the rust of time cannot corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal. I must learn to work at this mine a little more, being struck off from a certain hundred pounds a year, which you know I had. West, Mallet and I, were all routed in one day. If you would know why—out of resentment to our friend in Argyle-street. Yet I have hopes given me of having it restored with interest, some time or other—ah! that some time or other is a great deceiver. Coriolanus has not yet appeared upon the stage, from the little dirty jealousy of Tullus, I mean of him who was desired to act Tullus, towards him who alone can act Coriolanus. Indeed the first has entirely jockeyed the last off the stage for this season; but I believe he will return on him next season, like a giant in his wrath. Let us have a little more patience, Paterson; nay, let us be cheerful. At last all will be well; at least all will be over—here I mean: God forbid it should be hereafter. But as sure as there is a God, that will not be so. Now that I am prating of myself, know

that after fourteen or fifteen years, the Castle of Indolence comes abroad in a fortnight. It will certainly travel as far as Barbadoes: you have an apartment in it as a night pensioner, which you may remember I fitted up for you during our delightful party at North Ha. Will ever those days return again? Don't you remember our eating the raw fish that were never caught? All our friends are pretty much in *statu quo*, except it be poor Mr. Lyttleton. He has had the severest trial a human tender heart can have; but the old physician, Time, will at last close up his wounds, though there must always remain an inward smarting. Mitchell is in the house for Aberdeenshire, and has spoken modestly well. I hope he will be in something else soon, none deserves better; true friendship and humanity dwell in his heart. Gray is working hard at passing his account; I spoke to him about that affair. If he gives you any trouble about it, even that of dunning, I shall think strangely, but I dare say he is too friendly to do it; he values himself justly on being friendly to his old friends, and you are among the oldest. Symmer is at last tired of quality, and is going to take a semi-country house at Hammersmith. I am sorry that honest, sensible Warrender, (who is in town) seems to be stunted in church preferment. He ought to be a tall cedar in the house of the Lord; if he is not so at last it will add more fuel to my indignation, that burns already too intensely, and throbs towards an eruption. Peter Murdoch is in town, tutor to Admiral Vernon's son, and is in good hopes of another living in Suffolk, that country of tranquillity, where he will then burrow himself in a wife, and be happy. Good-natured, obliging Millar is as usual. Though the Doctor increases in his business, he does not decrease in spleen: but there is a certain kind of spleen that is both humane and agreeable; like Jaques in the play, I sometimes have a touch of it. But I must break off this chat with you about our friends, which, were I to indulge in, would be endless. As for politics, we are, I believe, upon the brink of a peace. The French are vapouring at present in the siege of Maestricht, at the same time they are mortally sick in their marine, and through all the vitals of France. It is a pity we cannot continue the war a little longer, and put their agonising trade quite to death. This siege, I

take, they mean as their last flourish in the war. May your health, which never failed you yet, still continue till you have scraped together enough to return home, and live in some snug corner, as happy as the Corycius Senex in Virgil's 4th Georgic, whom I recommend both to you and myself as a perfect model of the most happy life. Believe me to be ever most sincerely and affectionately, yours, &c.

JAMES THOMSON.

J. H. TOOKE.

One Sunday (latter end of) May, 1811, Mr. Tooke received from the executor and successors of Mr. Jos. Johnson, of St. Paul's Church-yard, the sum of £960, being the residue of the debt due for the *Epea Pterorenta*. This, together with the sum before received by Mr. T. for subscriptions, &c. amounted in all to £1500. for that work, which I am told was never but *once* advertized.

TOOKE'S OPINIONS OF LOCKE.

Mr. Tooke considered it a lucky mistake which Mr. Locke made when he called his celebrated work *An Essay on Human Understanding*; "for some part of the inestimable benefit of that book has" added he, "merely on account of its title, reached to many thousands more than I fear it would have done, had he called it (what it is namely) *A Grammatical Essay, or a Treatise on Words or Language*. The human *mind*, or human *understanding*, appears to be a grand and a noble theme; and all men, even the most insufficient, conceive that to be a proper object for their contemplation; whilst inquiries into the nature of *language* (through which alone they can obtain any knowledge beyond the beasts) are fallen into such extreme disrepute and contempt, that even those who "neither have the accent of Christian, Pagan, or Man," nor can speak so many words together with as much propriety as Balaam's ass did, do yet imagine *words* to be infinitely beneath the concern of their exalted understanding. He was of opinion, however, that Mr. Locke in this essay never did advance one step beyond the origin of ideas and the composition of terms.

MR. COUTTS.

Written at Holly Lodge, Highgate, by the Duke of Gordon, and presented in the Drawing-room by the Marquis of Huntley.

An apple, we know, caus'd old Adam's disgrace,

Who from Paradise quickly was driven,
But your's, my dear Tom, is a happier case,
For a MELON transports you to heaven.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION

Acts by general laws, and never engrafts unlimited power on the virtue or discretion of any individual, even the first magistrate.

STANZAS to the late DUCHESS of GORDON.

On Spey's wild banks at Huntly's board,
Where first fierce chieftains met their Lord,
In festive joy and arms!
Love's gentle forces now are seen,
His daughters and the mother queen,
Arrayed in beauty's charms.

Soothed in their mansions in the sky,
The Huntly barons here descry,
New conquests still in view:
The loves and graces from the north
Shall bid the ducal banner forth,
And strike the south anew.

And thou fair Duchess! fairest still!
Shalt guide those conquests at thy will,
And Scotia's pride shall reign!
O'er London shall thy trophies fly,
Her proudest lords and dames shall vie
To grace thy Tartan train.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE SAUNDERS.

He succeeded the Lord Chief Justice Pemberton, in the King's Bench. According to North, in his life of the Lord Keeper Guildford, "his character and beginning were equally strange. He was at first no better than a poor beggar boy, or parish foundling, without parents or relations." He is described "as very corpulent and beastly, a mere lump of morbid flesh:" and "to say nothing of brandy, he was seldom without a pot of ale at his nose or near him." While he sat in the Court of King's Bench," adds the same author, "he gave the rule to the great satisfaction of the lawyers; but his course of life was so different from what it had been, his business (so) incessant, and withal crabbed, and his diet and exercise (so) changed, that the constitution of his body, or head rather, could not sustain it, and he fell into an apoplexy and palsy, which numbed his parts, and he never recovered the strength of them." This chief justice was selected for the express purpose of deciding against the liberties of the City of London, in the question of warrants.

GOVERNMENT.

All governments stand either upon will or power, or condition and contract: the first rule by force, the second by the laws. All LAWS are either fundamental, and thus invariable, such as those for the punishment of robbery and murder, or temporary and alterable, such as those relating to trade, lanes, &c.

LETTER

LETTER from the EARL OF BUCHAN to MR. S., relative to THOMSONIANA.*

Dear Sir,—Mr. Cuthbert, of Ednam, shewed me, when I was last in London, two or three interesting letters of Thomson's, which would be an acquisition to the editor of the Thomsoniana. Mr. Cuthbert, I believe, is now in town, and on proper solicitation would, I dare say, communicate copies of those letters. Mr. Thomas Parke, I should suppose, through George Dyer and others, is acquainted with Mr. Cuthbert, and none can possibly think of, refusing to communicate what really belongs to the publick.

In the Kelso newspapers, and others, and in many of the periodical publications, there appeared, three or four years ago, a series of juvenile letters of Thomson, which may be fit for Thomsoniana—but I have not considered them with sufficient attention to say so with certainty.

Mr. Sargent, of Sussex, son of Sargent the friend of Thomson, mentioned in the curious letter which I gave you some time since, is possessed of several letters from Thomson to his father, and of an original picture of the Poet, which was given by him to the said Sargent. The Poet is represented in *dishabille*, but with a green velvet night-cap, *selon la mode de ses jours*. This is a maiden portrait, and should be engraved for the frontispiece of the Thomsoniana.

Old Sargent used to say that he never heard his friend the Poet tell an indecent story but once, which was to illustrate the power of excessive pleasure, to remove female modesty and restraint in the union of sexes.

This, and the prayer to a certain noble member, are the only amatory pieces or anecdotes of a grosser nature relating to Thomson, the poet, I have ever met with, and are not fit for publication. Thomson had his rambling days in his youth, and suffered in the wars of the Cyprian Queen. Some pieces written by him at this time I have treated as heretics, as well as the *prima cura* of Burn's holy Willie's prayer, which accidentally came into the hands of, dear Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,
Ed. April 21, 1804. BUCHAN.

INFLUENCE OF LIBERTY.

William the Third, actuated like his

* A work once projected by the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

subjects, by noble principles, became the umpire of Europe, holding the balance in his own hand; for his people were just and free.

BATHS.

The French are cleanly in their persons, though dirty in their houses. Tinned copper baths are preferred to marble—Chinese baths on the Italian Boulevards—common ones in a noble building near the Palais Royal—floating ones on the river. They read, work, and eat in them, the refreshment being placed on a floating cask, in the shape of a vase.

MILITARY REGIMEN.

Under Bonaparte all feudal distinctions vanished—equality was preserved by equality of service—wealth obtained nothing—military merit every thing. All the Lycees might be considered as military bodies; their studies, their repasts, and even their exercises, were regulated, not as before by the bell, but by a drum. The Royal Military College at Sandhurst, is exactly modelled after the French military schools.

FRENCH POLICE.

The Minister of Justice was at the head of the police, when Bonaparte at once suppressed and subdivided this department, by a division of powers. Fouché, with four counsellors, superintended the four different quarters, while the *Maires* and subordinates were anxious on their parts to defeat, denounce, and seize on all suspected persons.

All France was subdivided like Paris, with a subordinate chief in each, and a Lieutenant de Police, like a spider, placing himself in the centre, with lines of communication on every side, felt every impression, and generally inveigled the wretched victim in the midst of that web, which he spread for his destruction.

The General Police, in the year ending Jan. 1, 1804, cost the sum of 194,887 francs, or about £8120, according to the budget, but this was surely too small for so many superior, and so many subordinate officers.

LADY HAMILTON.

Lady Hamilton was a servant in the family of Mr. Thomas, at Bewardine, in North Wales; was born there, and brought up till 17. In her prosperity she sent some remittances to Mr. Thomas and two of his sisters.

EAR-RINGS.

EAR-RINGS.

The late Duke of Orleans wore plain *bobs*. The revolution banished gold rings. I saw the late Duke of Orleans with them—the present Duke has none—only old men wear them in France now. In England Charles I. had them of pearl in his ears when executed.

NAPOLEON.

The court of Bonaparte was the most splendid in Europe. Marshals, ambassadors, princes, sovereigns, surrounded his throne, and obeyed his mandates.

DUTCH AND FRENCH.

The Dutch are clean in their houses and dirty in their persons. The French exactly the reverse—clean in their persons, but dirty in their houses.

LEGION OF HONOUR.

Bonaparte, like Burke, had an eye to “the cheap defence of nations,” after beating down all the republican forms and usages, he endeavoured to make heroes, by means of the milliner and the toy-shop—half-a-yard of scarlet ribbon, and a little badge of gold. These were sent, not to warriors alone, but to men of letters and men of science, and he himself holding a solemn court at the Tuilleries, in 1804, from a golden vase first bestowed these insignia on the commanders of the legion.

The Legion of Honour possessed a palace and considerable revenues. The sons were educated at the expence of the nation, and the daughters were bred up without cost to their parents.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

The ancient mode of education is deemed obsolete, but the College of Louis le Grand subsists with regular degrees under the name of a Lyceum.

In the primary, which answer to our parochial schools, the Lycees Prytaneum, or central schools, are a kind of college in which Latin and Greek are taught, together with mathematics, mechanics, astronomy, geography, and chemistry. In the Prytaneum of Paris, about 300 pupils are educated at the expence of government, and the remainder paid for at the trifling expence of about 1000 francs a year. Education under the late government assumed a martial air, and every pupil was fitted to become a soldier after the manner of antiquity. Genius was encouraged by means of appropriate progress, and still more by solemnly proclaiming the names of those who excelled, in the same manner with those of the victors at the Olympic games.

AERIAL GARDENS.

The Swedes lay earth on the Birch bark, with which they cover their houses, and thus possess aerial gardens.

GEN. LEE.

The late Dr. Huck, who, I believe, was surgeon in the same regiment, was accustomed to tell, that the celebrated Gen. Lee, having been crossed and jostled by the Scotch, many of whom were put over his head, was accustomed to teach a kind of catechism, to certain young English officers. Accordingly, after dinner at the mess, he would ask: Which is the best country for the Scotch? Ans. England. How do they rise? Ans. By wooing, cringing, and fawning! What are their merits? Ans. Servile obedience and complaisance, &c. Being one day asked to dine with a Scotch Major, he accepted the invitation, but at the same time apologized for a peculiarity he had, “which was that of abusing *his* countrymen when a littled fuddled!” “I excuse you with all my heart,” rejoins the wily Caledonian, “for I myself have a similar ill propensity, that is, on all such occasions, to beat those who abuse my country!” Both parties met at table, and there was neither *abuse* nor *kicking*.

WILTON.

Wilton, three miles distant from Salisbury, possesses an invaluable collection of antiquities. In the court before the grand front of the house, stands a column of white Egyptian marble from the Arundelian collection; the statue of Venus on the top has been greatly admired. On each side of the entrance arch, Egyptian statues, and in the porch, built by Inigo Jones, is the bust of Hannibal. In the vestibule are the busts of Theophrastus, Caligula, Julia, &c.; there also are two columns of the Puvonazzo, or peacock marble. The apartments generally shewn are the great hall, the old billiard room, the white marble table room, the new dining room, the hunting room, the cube room, the colonnade room, the stone hall, and the bugle room.

DR. SMOLLETT

lived in two different houses in Chelsea, and practised his profession there. A very respectable apothecary, Mr. North, when he was learning his business with Mr. Reid of that place, recollects that Dr. S. attended a young gentleman at the great school towards the end of Church

Church lane. On his death he recollects to have seen Smollett's corpse, to discover the nature of his disease; and on that occasion remembers to have lost all appetite for his dinner.

GEORGE ROSE.

Lord North said to Mr. John —, in reply to the observation that he had seen his beautiful house in Hampshire, and conversed with Mr. Rose, thus:—"What George Rose gone into the country 'to bloom unseen, and waste his sweetness in the desert air.'"

LETTER of MARY WOLSTONCROFT,
Author of the Rights of Woman.
Saturday morning.

SIR,

I am engaged to dine with Mrs. Barlow at Mr. Johnson's next Sunday; but I will drink tea with you and Mrs. S. on Monday, should you be disengaged, for I wish to tell you both, in person, that employments, cares, low spirits—in short a legion of devils has made me put off this visit till it has the appear-

ance of rudeness. My compliments attend Mrs. S. Yours, &c. M. W.

PRESCRIPTION of the late DR. BUCHAN for a NERVOUS LADY.

Apply the plaster over the region of the stomach, and let it continue on as long as it will stick.

Take a tea-spoonful of the tincture of the columbo root in half a glass of cold spring water twice or thrice a day.

Walk or ride out every day, eat solid diet, take a cheerful glass of wine, and keep company with friends of a cheerful temper of mind, and laugh at all physicians and physick.

DOMESTIC SLAVERY

was not unknown in Scotland at the beginning of the 18th century, for it appears by judicial records, that Alexander Stewart, found guilty of theft, was "gifted by the justice as a perpetual servant to Sir John Areskine, of Alva, the 5th of Dec. 1701."

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

NOTICES *relative to the Interior of AFRICA*, by M. WALCKENAER, of the *Academy of Inscriptions of PARIS.*

THE city of Timboot, or Timbooctoo, was founded in the year 610 of the Hegira, or 1213 of the Christian æra, and it shortly became the capital of a powerful state. Its foundation may probably be ascribed to the Moors of Spain; at least it is certain that an architect of Grenada erected a palace for the king, of stone, and the first mosque in the new African city.

Timbooctoo rapidly became the centre of a considerable commerce, viz. that of the Soudan, and of numerous caravans repairing thither from Senaar, Nubia, Egypt, Tunis, Tripoli, Fez, and Morocco, and from all the Oases of the Desart.

At the end of the fifteenth century, the genius of navigation, which in antiquity had been held in a sort of duresse, was all at once invigorated by the invention of the compass, the ocean being thereby rendered subservient. Dias doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and Columbus raised establishments in a new continent.

The Portuguese gave the first impulsion to these discoveries; they ranged along the coasts of Africa, where they established rich factories, and even then it was an object of their ambition to

penetrate to Timbooctoo. If credit be due to their great historian, John de Barros, they actually arrived there, and made some unsuccessful attempts to establish a regular traffic. Other European nations, the French and English especially, have frequently made similar attempts. Those efforts relaxed about the middle of the eighteenth century, but towards the end of it, have been resumed with fresh vigour. From the first formation, in London, of a society for discoveries in Africa, (which was in 1788) the name of Timbooctoo, often resounded in the solitudes of the desart, has again repeatedly struck the ears of Europeans.

I expected, by the means of two Arab itineraries in my possession, combined with other documents, to determine the position of the city. These researches I have consigned for a larger work, wherein I explore the origin of the various opinions entertained relative to divers of the maritime and interior countries, and the degree of certainty assignable to them. This is in the former part.

In a second part, I have revised what has been done, for the illustration of African geography, since the revival of letters. I have compared all the original maps of Africa since the first which was laid down by John Ruisch, and engraved

graved in 1508, to those by Forlani, Ortelius, Mercator, Sanson, Delisle, D'Anville, Rennell, Arrowsmith, and others.

These two parts are an introduction to the third and last. In a geographical analysis, I have been obliged to reconstruct all that part of the empire of Morocco which lies south of Mount Atlas. In this part of Africa, a river had been placed, which I prove to have no existence, and the course of other admitted rivers has been ill-traced. I have rectified the positions of Tatta, of Akba, of Taflet, of Gadames, whence the caravans set out that proceed to the Soudan. I have ascertained the positions of all the places indicated in my two itineraries, in which number are the capitals of the *Touats*, and the *Touaricks*, two large tribes of Moors that predominate in the Desert. Also the position of Houssa, long famous as the capital of a great Kingdom in the Soudan; that of another city much more considerable, named Ouanonki, hitherto unknown to all the geographers, and lastly, the position of Timbooctoo. There can be little doubt, I conceive, as to the longitude and latitude assigned, in my chart, to this city, as they are the result of several large lines that cross and coincide at the same point.

From what has appeared in some later relations, there has been a revolution in that country, resembling that which took place at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Negroes, idolaters, of the kingdom of Bambara, are reported to have expelled the Mahometan Moors. In this case, Europeans would expect to find an easier entrance into the country; but should such a state of things be durable, civilization will retrograde, and the commerce of the Soudan decline.

No part of the globe exhibits contrasts more striking than what are found between the countries of Senegambia and those of the Soudan and Sahara, or the vast desert that stretches to the north. The natives of these two regions, notwithstanding the alliances they have contracted, together with their congenial relations in commerce and religion, after the lapse of several ages, remain as dissimilar as the lands which they inhabit.

The desert of Sahara, extending 1600 geographical miles, from east to west, and 800 from north to south, includes, at certain intervals, oases, or fertile

spots, altogether surprising, from their delectable aspect and luxuriant produce. The other parts, however, shew nothing but a flat, hard soil, or otherwise covered with moving sands, sometimes carried away by the winds, or tossed upwards, in undulating lines, like the waves of the sea. Occasionally there appear hills of shells and pebbles that contain also enormous layers of mineral salt, white as snow; and occasionally it is darkened by masses of basaltic stone, heaped one upon another, and intermixed with the trunks of trees, carbonated and petrified; irrevocable proofs of the ancient revolutions of nature. No animal but the greyish ostrich and the spotted leopard interrupt the vast silence of these deserts. Solitudes of desolation, without verdure, without water,—over which the eye roams, and the sight is bewildered, incapable of reposing on a single object. The dazzling glare of the sun, reflected in these plains, as by a burning mirror, is only shaded, for momentary intervals, by those clouds of sand which some hurricane rolls through the air, in enormous columns, and which at times, condensing in the atmosphere, bury whole caravans in their descent, or driven, even over the continent and the waters of the ocean, seem to mariners, thick mists that conceal the views of the coasts, at many miles distance. At times, too, a breath of wind, light but rapid, and scorching like flame, will suffocate both men and animals that are not ready enough in turning aside, or falling prostrate, to avoid its destructive *inflatus*.

In these burning climates, the want of water, where the provision of it is insufficient or exhausted, brings on inevitable death, with torments that cannot be described. An extreme aridity shrivels up the skin; the eyes turn red and fiery; a fainting sickness, increasing with every fresh beat of the pulse; the palpitating respiration interrupted with violent pain; large tears dropping, as if by violence, from eyes dried up—and in a few moments, if not relieved, the sufferer loses all feeling, and breathes his last. The unexpected drought of a single spring, a false reckoning in the distances, an error in the direction of the road, any mischance happening to the skins that contain the provision of water, have frequently proved the death, in this frightful shape, of thousands of individuals, with all their cattle.

Such,

Such, however, is the country inhabited by the Arab Moors, and which they are loth to quit, as in no other part of the globe could they gratify inclinations and propensities, which they have contracted, by habit, from their birth. Fierce, active, warlike—they adore liberty, and despise other nations, especially such as pent themselves up in cities, and are attached to the soil. They prefer being on the travel, or engaged in commerce and in warfare. By means of guides that are found in every part of the desert, they traverse it in all directions, with their camels, horses, oxen, sheep, she-goats, and all their wealth; they repair to Egypt, to Abyssinia, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Morocco, Cachena, Bournou, Timboctoo, Senegal, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and even to the borders of the Zaire. In short, to acquire the titles of *Hadji* and *Sidi*, (pilgrim and saint), they pass the boundaries of Africa, and undertake the long pilgrimage of Mecca. They are constantly encamped under their dark tents, which are impenetrable to rain. Interdicted by their religion from every intoxicating beverage, water is their only drink. They live on mares' and camels' milk, on dried millet made into a pastry, called *couscou*, on maize, dates, figs, gums, and the luscious juice of the palm-tree. They weave their own stuffs, tan their leather, work it for all sorts of uses, and of it make beautiful morocco leather. Their fire-arms they procure from Europeans, but they make their own zagays, or darts, their pikes, their poignards, their harness, and other necessities. They even work in gold and silver, with much skill and adroitness.

Their principal occupation, however, is taking care of their cattle. Their horses obey the slightest signal, fall on their knees, salute with the head, and seem to enjoy all the caresses of their master. Sometimes, in perilous occasions, these proud coursers rush into a gallop, with inconceivable velocity, when the spur tears their flanks, and the bit, roughly made, fills their mouths with blood.

These Moors, in general, are zealous Mahometans, and carry about with them their priests, known by the names of *marabouts* and *talbes*. They sleep, eat, and pray in common, without distinction of age or sex. Their language is the ancient Arabic, which they sound very soft and melodious. In their long

journies, they sing songs, by way of beguiling time, or soothing their camels, ready to sink under fatigue; often, also, in celebration of the great exploits of their warriors. They have improvisatori that make verses with facility. At night, after prayers and supper, they delight in hearing tales and histories, till sleep close their eyes. The youths are encouraged to discuss before the old men, the interests of their tribe. But it is the wives of the chiefs that are employed to negotiate matters of peace. Before these interlocutors, lances and scymitars drop, and the respect paid to them annihilates obstacles.

In respect of character, these Moors are rapacious, envious, and choleric, yet practising dissimulation and expert in fraud with such as, from interest or policy, they have to deal with. They exercise the most horrid barbarity on the whites that fall into their hands, by shipwreck, or other calamitous event, treating them as a degraded species, incapable of supporting the fatigues of the desert. Such would be instantly plundered and massacred, if there was no hope of drawing some advantage from them. To such as have submitted to their protection, they shew mildness, justice, humanity, and such is their behaviour to their negro slaves. Their tents are a sacred asylum, wherein if their direst enemy seeks refuge, he may sleep in security.

In respect of person, they are tall, well-made, copper-coloured, unacquainted with sickness or infirmities. From their sober, regular, and laborious life, they acquire such a vigour of health and constitution, as to lengthen their days beyond the usual term of human life. Such is the desert, and such are its inhabitants.

In the Soudan and in Senegambia, the face of nature is reversed; majestic forests rise, immense lakes spread out, extensive rivers roll; every where appear limpid waters, verdant umbrage, cultivated fields; enormous trees, the colossi of the vegetable kingdom, are the natural growth; and there wander the largest of the animal creation known on our globe. In these fertile regions, the water, air, plants, interior soil, clefts of the rocks, beds of rivers and streams, the bottoms of lakes and marshes, yield the spectacle of a perpetual agitation. Here nature is incessantly exhibiting her productive faculties, and the phenomena of life and animation appear every hour under thousands

thousands of different forms and colours. The Negroes are in possession of these countries—a race of men essentially distinct from all others. Though neighbours to the Moors, nothing can be more opposite than their manners, character, habits, inclinations, and physical conformation. Addicted to a kind of carelessness which nothing can equal—light and fickle, the Negro is a stranger to the cares of ambition, and to the chagrin of privations; his wants are few and easy to be gratified, from the beauty of the climate and fertility of the soil, without undertaking long journies, or sustaining painful labours. At his feet the indigo and the cotton-tree grow without culture. Half an ell of cloth is his whole wardrobe. Some feet of timber, ill cut, some reeds, straw, and leaves, suffice to rear him an habitation. A trunk of the *ceyba* hollowed serves for his pirogue or canoe. Twenty days labour in a year will effectually cultivate the fields that yield his most essential sustenance. At the age of eighteen, he selects a female companion, and though under a burning sky, desire, in him, is not a raging, devouring passion. Tranquil in the bosom of his family, forgetting the past, content with the present, thoughtless for the future—his life passes away in a voluptuous freedom from care—and this is his *summum bonum*. In the coolness of the night, and by the light of the moon, he will deviate into expressions of joy, by cadenced movements to the sound of instruments. To a people so satisfied, every thing becomes a subject of fetes and divertisements—ceremonies, receptions, births, marriages, duties rendered to the gods, even funerals, these all terminate in songs and dances.

The Negroes have prodigiously multiplied, and branched out into nume-

rous nations; some have turned Mahometans, and these are the most civilized, but they disfigure their religion; others retain their gross and inveterate superstitions. The example, however, of a milder religion, has entirely abolished, in Senegambia and in Soudan, those sanguinary habits and ferocious prejudices which excite so much horror in voyagers that penetrate into the interior of Guinea and Congo.

On the banks of the great rivers and lakes that water Senegambia and the Soudan—also in vallies formed by the lofty chains of mountains that cross these regions, or in the vast forests that cover them, the Negro nations have erected a considerable number of towns, villages, and even considerable cities.

Of all these, Timbooctoo is at present the most spoken of; and though from various credible reports, it is not the largest and most populous in the Soudan, the most moderate computations allow it 100,000 inhabitants. Mohammed, the son of Foul, in an itinerary which I have analysed, speaking of Timbooctoo, has the following sentence: “It is the greatest city that God has created, where all strangers find an abundance for all their wants; a city filled with merchants and traders.”

On the coasts of this rich and populous portion of the globe, France has long established a colony, not so remarkable for its numbers as for the wisdom and moderation with which it has been governed. The French have hereby acquired the facilities of advancing further into the interior than any other European nation. They are much in favour with the Negroes and Moors of Senegambia, who have a regular commercial correspondence with the Soudan. The French, sooner than any others, might penetrate even to Timbooctoo.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the several returns made to the Orders of this House in 1819, 1820, 1821, relative to the sums assessed, levied, and expended, on account of the Poor in England and Wales, and to report an Abstract of the same, together with their observations thereon.

THE returns referred to your committee contain a statement of the total sum raised by assessment in each

parish and township in England and Wales, in the five years ending on the 25th of March, 1816, 1818, 1819, and 1820.

The mode of obtaining by orders of the House of Commons, addressed to the parish officers, information as to the amount of the assessments and expenditure on account of the poor, was suggested by the Committee appointed to consider of the Poor Laws, in the year 1818; and your committee has the satisfaction of informing the house that

that the returns so procured are very nearly complete. The deficiencies are very few in number, and with the exception of one parish in Middlesex, arise in inconsiderable parishes.

This is the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; and the deficiency appears to have arisen from litigation with respect to the custody of the books, and not from any wilful neglect on the part of the churchwardens or overseers. Your committee have directed the expenditure of this parish to be estimated in the abstract according to its amount in the preceding year.

The returns for the first four of the years mentioned were called for by an order of the house, dated 30th April, 1819, and those of the last of these years by an order of the 5th of July, 1820.

It is necessary to make this distinction, because there is a slight variation in the wording of the two orders. That of the 30th of April, 1819, which was carefully framed so as to require as little as possible of detail from the officers, required an account, "shewing the total amount of the money assessed and levied upon each parish, township, or other place maintaining its own poor; distinguishing in the said account, the amount of money paid out of such assessments for any other purpose than the relief of the poor." The remainder, after deducting the latter of these amounts from the former, was taken as the amount expended on account of the poor.

Before the order of 1820 was issued, it appeared that this mode of ascertaining the expenditure on account of the poor was not quite accurate, inasmuch as the sum "assessed and levied," and the sum "expended" for all purposes, do not always in each particular year, correspond in amount. The expenditure of any year may be defrayed in part out of the balance of the assessment of the preceding year; or there may be a debt remaining at the end of the year, which in some returns may be included in the account of the sum expended, and in others excluded.

Some of the parish officers appear to have supplied this defect in the order, by stating separately the sum expended on account of the poor; and it is owing to this circumstance, that in the abstract of the four years ordered to be printed on July 17th, 1820, the second and third columns, which were intended jointly to state the total expenditure, do not exactly agree in amount with

the first, which contains the amount assessed and levied. The difference, however, is very inconsiderable; and your committee are satisfied that the corrected account now given of "money expended solely on the poor," contains a sufficiently accurate statement of the expenditure for any purpose of comparison.

The order calling for the returns of the year ending March 25, 1820, required as before, an account of the sum assessed and levied, and also "the total amount of the money expended in that year:" when from this latter sum the amount of the expenditure "for other purposes," is deducted, the remainder comes out accurately as the amount of the expenditure on account of the poor.

There may possibly still be some difference between different parishes in the mode of making up the return; some officers may perhaps include in one column, and some in the other, monies expended in litigation, and other matters immediately connected with the poor, but not applicable to their relief. The amount, however, of this mixed expenditure, though considerable in one point of view, does not bear so great a proportion to the whole expenditure, as to constitute a material objection to the accuracy of the returns.

The committee have the further satisfaction of adding, that the returns under the late order have been made more promptly, and in a more regular form, than those called for in the preceding year.

It may be convenient here to observe, that in the order recently made by the house for returns for the year ending 25th March, 1821, a still further correction is made of the form. Instead of calling for the amount "assessed and levied," the requisition is now for the amount levied only: this alteration was certainly proper, as the whole sum assessed may not always be levied within the year.

Your committee having been instructed to report to the house an abstract of the late returns, together with their observations thereupon, conceive that they cannot more usefully execute the duty assigned to them, than by connecting the returns of the five years referred to them with those of former periods, which are to be found in the journals and papers of the house.

Returns are already before Parlia-

ment, in different degrees of detail, of the amount and expenditure of the poor rates in the years ending at Easter, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1776, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1803, and 1813, 1814, 1815; your committee have, therefore, included in their abstract so much of the account of those former years as can be compared with the more recent accounts; so that the house has now before it a statement of the amount of the poor rates at several periods, commencing in the middle of the last century, and reaching the year preceding the last.

The first statement which your committee submit to the house shows, in gross sums, the amount of monies assessed and levied in England and Wales at each former period, and in each year comprised in the late returns; and the amount expended upon the poor, and for other purposes, with other distinctions to be found in some of the returns.

Your committee present to the house, in the second place, an account of the sums expended in each county for the relief of the poor only, in each of the eight years, ending on the 25th of March, 1820, being the latest period for which there are the means of giving complete yearly accounts: of these eight years, the accounts of the first three are taken from the return of 1813, the others are from the returns referred to your committee; these they have combined in order that the eight years may be viewed together.

Your committee have not thought it expedient to give the detailed account of each parish. The house having lately called for returns of the poor-rates for the year ending the 25th of March, 1821, it appears to your committee more convenient that a parochial account, embracing nine years, should be prepared early in the next Session of Parliament, when the house will have the additional advantage of an opportunity of considering these returns in connexion with the result of the late enumeration of the people.

They have at the same time the satisfaction of informing the house that all the parochial returns and correct abstracts in which each parish is distinguished, are carefully arranged, so as to facilitate reference by any member of the house to the return of any particular district.

The committee lay before the house, thirdly, a statement in which the former returns, so far as they relate to the expenditure upon the poor only, are also

distinguished by counties; and the eight latter years are averaged in three periods; the first of three years, ending in March, 1815, being the period which was under the consideration of the committee of 1817, and which reached to the first year of peace; the second, embracing a like period of three years, ending in March, 1818; and the third, comprising only two years, to March, 1820, which may be completed to a triennial period, when the returns recently ordered shall have been received.

To this abstract, with the view of facilitating any comparisons which the members of the house may think it desirable to make, of the relative expenditure of the poor-rates in each county, with its population, your committee have also annexed a table of the number of people in each county, according to the enumeration taken in 1811.

And they have brought from the abstract of 1815, the account of the property assessed in each county under schedule A.

They have also thought it useful to annex an account of the average price of corn in England and Wales, in such of the years ending on the 25th of March, included in their abstracts, as have occurred since the establishment of the office of Receiver of corn returns. The accounts of these averages already before the House are generally made up to a period of the year not corresponding with that of the poor-rate accounts; and as comparisons are sometimes made between the amount of the poor rates and the price of wheat, they trust that this account of the prices may be acceptable to the House.

Your committee do not feel themselves at liberty to make any observations which are not suggested by the mere inspection of the several abstracts.

These observations, they trust the House will permit them to commence, by the statement of a few results drawn from the returns of the earlier periods, which have indeed been formerly stated to the House, but which it may be useful to place here:

The pecuniary amount of the levies by way of poor's-rate progressively, and very largely increased from 1789 to 1812:

The amount of the sums applied to the relief of the poor, increased within the same period progressively, and very largely:

The amount expended for other purposes

poses increased progressively, and still more largely than the expenditure on account of the poor.

In reference to comparisons with the year 1803 your committee have to observe, that there is no account of any average of years between 1783-4-5, and 1813-14-15; nor any account of any single year between those periods, except that of the year 1803. The House will judge whether there would have been any materially different result, if an average of 1801-2-3 had been taken, instead of the year 1803 only. However this may be, it is clear that in 1812-13 the expenditure, both for the poor and for other purposes greatly exceeded the amount in 1803. Since 1812, the total expenditure in both branches has still further increased; and the remark made upon the former statements, that the expenditure for other purposes rose more rapidly than the expenditure on the poor, is not applicable to the later years.

The subsequent remarks your committee will confine to the amount of money expended upon the poor within the last eight years.

It appears, on an inspection of the table of averages, that the expenditure has continued to increase from 1812 to 1820:—

The first period averaging . . .	£6,122,844
The second	6,844,290
The third	7,430,622

But the annual abstract shows, that this increase has not been progressive, year by year, throughout the whole period, and that it is not now progressive.

From the year 1812-13, the amount declined gradually in the two subsequent years (which were years of war;) rose again in the next three years, so as to be in 1817-18 greater in pecuniary amount than at any former or subsequent period of which returns exist. In each of the two succeeding years, forming the first and second of the third triennial period, the expenditure declined again, but not very considerably. The returns for the year 1820-21 recently returned, will show whether the amount has continued to decrease; and your committee have been informed, that the greater number of the returns which have already been received exhibit a more or less considerable diminution.

Those comparisons are taken from the total amount of England and Wales. Your committee have considered the

county abstracts with the view of ascertaining the exceptions which are to be found, in particular counties, to the results drawn from a general average.

These exceptions are most numerous as to the first triennial period. In the counties of Durham, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, the amount was considerably greater in 1813-14 than in 1812-13, and in seven other counties of England, and in eight of Wales, there was also a slight excess. But there is no exception to the statement, that the year 1814-15 was below the average of the two earlier years, and below the year immediately preceding.

As to the second period there are three exceptions to the gradual rise to the year 1817-18, and to the statement that that year was the highest which had at that time been known. In the county of Nottingham the year 1816-17 was the highest; and in Wiltshire and in Berkshire the year 1812-13 exhibited an amount which has not since been equalled.

There are more numerous exceptions to the statement, that the year 1817-18 was higher than any subsequent year; for it appears that in the counties of Devon and Surrey there was an excess, not inconsiderable, in 1818-19 over the preceding year; and a slight excess in Bedford, Cumberland, Gloucester, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Rutland, Westmorland, and the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire. In other counties of England there was scarcely a diminution; and in Wales, generally, an excess. In Cumberland, Leicester, Lincoln, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the year 1819-20 shows the greatest amount.

The exceptions to the statement, that as the two years of the third period, of which there are returns, there was a slight diminution in the second, arise in the counties of Chester, Cumberland, Derby, Durham, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Warwick, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Reverting to the averages, it is to be remarked, that there is no exception to the general excess of the second period over the first; and that Berkshire, Norfolk, and Salop, afford the only exceptions to the general excess of the third period over the second.

At the foot of the table of yearly amounts, the house will find a statement, in which the returns from towns are

are distinguished from all others. The towns included in this distinction are those which in the abstract of population in 1811 are set down in Roman capitals.

This separate account of the towns affords no exception to the general statements which are worthy of particular remark.

It appears that select vestries, under the act 59 Geo. 3. c. 12, have been appointed in 2006 parishes; and assistant-overseers in 2257. The whole number of parishes, townships, or other subdivisions, from which returns have been required, is about 14,700.

Your committee have not thought it necessary to make any selections from the "Observations" which in conformity with the orders of the house, have in some instances been subjoined by the parish officers to the returns. Many of these are irrelevant; some, such as the Committee must have noticed with reprobation; but there are others of a different character; and your committee conceive, that much useful information would be obtained, if parish officers would, whenever their returns exhibit a remarkable variation, whether of excess or diminution, from the preceding year, give some explanation of the causes of the variation.

And here your committee avoid observing, that returns stating merely the

gross amount of the expenditure, fall very short of what is necessary to enable the house to judge of the nature and causes of the variations in the amount. For that purpose it would be necessary to have accounts, shewing the different circumstances under which relief has been afforded, and the rate and principle of relief adopted in each district. The able bodied entirely out of employ; the able bodied earning wages not sufficient for the maintenance of his family; the married, the single, the sick and impotent, the aged, the labourer in husbandry, and the manufacturer or mechanic, should all be distinguished. And it should be known whether the relief is afforded at the discretion of the parishes themselves, or by order of the Justices of the Peace.

The committee are not of opinion that returns in this detail could conveniently be called for by order of the house.

It is for the house to consider whether overseers, in rendering their accounts under the act 50 Geo. 3. c. 49, should be required by a new law, to state these or any other particulars, in a prescribed form, so that a more complete and useful account of the expenditure of the poor rates than any which has hitherto appeared, might be rendered periodically to parliament.

10th July, 1821.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To CHRISTOPHER HILTON, of Darwin, near Blackburn, Bleacher; for a Process for the Purpose of improving and finishing manufactured Piece Goods.

MR. HILTON declares that his invention of a process for the purpose of improving and finishing manufactured piece goods, is as follows: it consists in applying a pulp, such as is obtained by grinding cotton or linen, to improve the appearance of cotton or linen manufactured piece goods, or a mixture of the same, which he accomplishes as follows: The goods being already prepared, as heretofore practised by the trade, they are introduced on an even surface, of about three yards in length, formed by small rollers, and the pulp applied, and permitted to filter itself into and on the manufactured piece goods, which are made to pass over the said surface at the rate of about 12 yards in a minute, for the purpose of

allowing the water to escape, and the pulp to form itself; after which it is pressed between two rollers of metal, or other suitable materials, situated at the end of the aforesaid series of rollers, and driven by gear, the top roller being covered with a felt or flannel, and supplied with a stream of clean water, to prevent the pulp from adhering to the roller, which it would otherwise do. It is to be observed, that the pulp, previous to its being applied, should be kept in a state of agitation, and considerably diluted with water, more or less, according to the fineness or coarseness of the goods; the proper degree of which dilution must be left to the discretion and judgment of the workman; and that the diluted pulp is made to flow evenly on the surface of the cloth, by passing through a box with several divisions in it. His invention consists in applying such pulp as is obtained by grinding cotton or linen to cotton or

or linen manufactured piece goods, or a mixture of the same, instead of, or in addition to, the stiffening of them with starch.

To RICHARD WITTY, of Sculcoats in the County of York, for certain Improvements in Pumps of various Constructions for raising and conveying Water; and Methods of applying certain Principles to Ships' Pumps.

For the first part of this invention, the patentee introduces a siphon into the pump barrel, for the purpose of drawing off water or other liquors from ships, distilleries, &c. when raised by the pumps to a certain level, instead of forcing the fluid entirely up to the top of the barrel, and then suffering it, as usual on ship-board, to run over on the decks; or, instead of letting the water escape at the usual places of delivery, he causes it to descend again in a siphon pipe, to the lowest level at which it can conveniently be delivered. By this contrivance a considerable portion of the labour of pumping the water from below up to the deck is saved.

The water on shipboard, is to be raised in the pump barrel to a little above the level of the water, in which the vessel floats. The mouth of the siphon is introduced into the barrel some distance below the water line; the pipe is thence carried up to the deck, and down the side of the ship, the longest leg of the siphon reaching to the water's edge, consequently, when the pump is working, the siphon draws all the water out of the pump barrel as low as the level of the water in which the ship swims; so that the men who work the pump are relieved from the weight of all that part of the rising column from the water line to the usual place of delivery.

The second part of the invention is a contrivance for working pumps, by which the physical powers of a man can be more beneficially exerted than in the ordinary mode of pumping. It is proposed to place the man in a rocking chair, which is to vibrate upon a fulcrum or joint, at the bottom. To the top of the chair back is attached a rope or rod, leading to a bent lever, which raises the pump-rod. The man, being seated in the rocking chair, places his legs in a horizontal position with his feet pressing against the pump-barrel, and holds a rod also attached to the bent lever. He is thus enabled to rock the chair backwards and forwards,

and by means of the rods attached to the bent lever the pump-rod and bucket are worked.

There is also a contrivance, for shewing at all times, in the cabin, or elsewhere, the height of water occupying the lower part of the ship. A float, from which a rod passes up through the decks, raises the top of the rod in front of a graduated scale and indicates the height of the water below. Or a small line from the rod is passed over pulleys with a plummet suspended upon a graduated scale.—*April, 1821.*

To JAMES GOODMAN, of Northampton, for an Improved Stirrup-iron.

This consists in the introduction of a cross-bar, bearing a spring within the open bottom of a stirrup-iron supporting a false bottom, which rises and falls according to the motion of the horse, and affords relief to the rider; the horse is also relieved from any sudden pressure, and they prevent the breaking of the saddle-tree, the weight of the rider being uniformly carried upon an elastic instead of a solid bearing.—*June, 1821.*

To ABRAHAM HENRY CHAMBERS, Esq. of New Bond-street, London, for an improvement in the manufacture of a Building Cement, or plaster, by means of the application and combination of certain known materials hitherto unused for that purpose.

This improvement consists in the employment of certain burnt or vitrified earths, and metallic and other substances, which are pounded or ground to powder, and mixed with lime for the purpose of producing the said building cement.

The earthy substances used, are all those kinds of clay or loam that are capable of becoming vitrified and intensely hard by exposure to a strong fire; chalk and such earths as become soft and fall to pieces, when exposed to heat, are unfit for the purpose; but flint stones or pebbles may be used with advantage. Trial upon a small scale may be made to determine the capability of any particular earth, by exposing it to a very strong heat, when if it runs into a vitrified state, or becomes excessively hard, it may be considered fit for the purpose, if otherwise not.

The proper kinds of earth being thus selected, the material is heated in the interior of a brick-kiln, or furnace, until it becomes completely vitrified or reduced to a state of hard, black or glassy slag; and this vitrification will sometimes

sometimes be improved, by mixing refuse, or broken glass, or sand and wood ashes.

The patentee also claims the exclusive privilege of appropriating to his improved purpose, other slags or vitrified materials, such as those which come from the furnaces of smelting houses, glass-houses, foundries, &c. or any materials reduced to a state of vitrification by intense heat. These materials are then to be bruised, pounded, or ground, and sifted through a wire sieve, until reduced to such a state of fineness, as may be proper for mixing up as a plaster. Thus prepared, the materials are sorted into different qualities, and put up for use.

The manner of using this material, is by mixing it with well burnt lime, instead of the sand usually employed in the composition of stucco or cement, to which water must be added, until a proper consistency is obtained. This artificial pozzolana, may be mixed with

quick lime, completely pulverised and put into casks for use; it is however necessary to keep it from moisture, or exposure to the open air. The proportion of quick lime to be added to the above material, depends entirely upon the strength of the lime; in general, one measure of good lime will be sufficient for from three to five measures of the material.

Another part of the improvement consists in the introduction of various colours, and of various coloured bricks, which, when highly burnt or vitrified, and reduced to powder, is to be mixed up with the artificial pozzolana in order to produce spots or streaks, in imitation of marble and other variegated stone.

The patentee also claims the exclusive right of using the above vitrified earths, and other materials, for mixing with lime or plaster of Paris, in casting figures, ornaments, and mouldings of every description.—*July, 1821.*

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

WE hope in our next, or next following publication, to have the gratification of submitting to our readers, the general results of the new population returns for Great Britain and Ireland. We have already collected the local returns as they have transpired in the provincial papers, and we are now able, by the obliging communication of an Irish friend, to communicate the returns of some of the principal Irish towns.

BY THE RETURNS OF 1821.

Town.	No. of Houses.	Pop.
Limerick . . .	8266	66,043
Belfast . . .	5754	35,084
Youghall, . . .	1222	8804
Cashell, . . .	1142	5969
Callen, . . .	1115	5656
Tullamore, . . .	999	5561
Birr, - . .	2027	5429

BY THE RETURNS OF 1814.

Dublin —	176,610
Cork —	64,394
Waterford —	25,467
Galway, —	24,684
Drogheda —	16,123

We have also before us, Mr. SHAW MASON's valuable Statistical Report, or Parochial Survey of Ireland, the third volume of which has just been published. It appears, by the preface to this volume, that the following esti-

mates of Irish population have been made within 150 years :

Petty's,	in 1672	—	1,100,000
South's	in 1701	—	1,034,102
Newenham's,	in 1731	—	2,010,221
Anon - .	1736	—	2,321,412
— — —	1754	—	2,372,634
— — —	1777	—	2,690,556
— — —	1785	—	2,845,932
Beaufort's,	in 1792	—	4,088,226
Newenham's,	in 1805	—	5,395,426
Parliament's,	in 1813	—	5,937,856

This last return, however, was so defective, that new returns have been made, and we learn that these will prove the sister kingdom to contain a present population of nearly SIX MILLIONS AND A HALF.

Mr. CHARLES DUPIN, the celebrated engineer of the French navy, and Member of the French Institute, has just published the second part of his *Travels in Great Britain*. The opinions of the most distinguished scientific characters have confirmed the favourable opinion we have expressed of the first part, which treated of our *military strength*; and we are confident the best judges will be equally unanimous in praise of the second, on the *naval strength*, which we have also examined. In these two new volumes relative to the English navy, we have found the same

same spirit of benevolence and philosophy which leads the author to do ample justice to, and to bestow appropriate eulogiums upon every thing which appears to him grand, useful, or beautiful in our institutions, our operations, our establishments, our edifices, and our public works. In his introduction, he says—

“Let us seek, above all, to do justice to the measures which have been conceived and executed by the English government, to raise their navy to the degree of strength and splendour, which have been produced by laws full of prudence, grandeur, and wisdom. Nothing can give us so high an opinion of this government as an examination of its conduct to its own agents. We shall then see it religiously strict in its respect towards acquired rights, and, above all, faithful to its promises; magnificent in exciting future, and generous in rewarding past, services; careful of the happiness and health of its defenders, and sparing of their lives; finally, compassionate to its invalid servants, charitable to their widows, and fatherly to their orphans. These are virtues worthy of imitation by all nations: these are virtues, the benefits of which, distributed with liberality, have produced those noble sentiments of gratitude, devotedness, and enthusiasm, which have led to the undertaking of actions so great, and to the achievement of triumphs so glorious to the navy of Great Britain.”

The naval part of the Travels of Mr. Dupin will add greatly to the just celebrity which he has acquired by his former labours, and will certainly be regarded as an appropriate monument in honour of the British navy, at a period when this navy has been raised to the highest degree of effect and perfection. Mr. Dupin's descriptions are not merely confined to the *materiel* of the establishments, and the physical part of their works; he makes us acquainted with the nature and spirit of the different institutions, and the relations of the legislature and the executive power with maritime operations. In our next Number we shall give an extended account of Mr. Dupin's new work.

Shortly will be published, a Voyage to Africa; including a particular narrative of an Embassy to one of the interior Kingdoms, in the year 1820, by WILLIAM HUTTON, late acting Consul for Ashantee, and an Officer in the African Company's service: in one vol. 8vo with maps and plates.

Sir S. E. BRYDGES is printing a Tale, called the Hall of Hellingsley, in two volumes.

A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Beering's Straits, for the purpose of finding out a North East Passage; undertaken in the years 1815, 16, 17, and 18, at the expence of the Chancellor of the Empire, Count Romanzoff, in the ship Rurick, under the command of the Lieutenant in the Russian imperial navy OTTO VON KOTZEBUE, will be published immediately, in three vols. 8vo, illustrated with maps.

The same interesting Voyage of Discovery will be given in the two next Numbers of the Journal of New Voyages with numerous plates and Travels.

A new volume of Sermons, selected from the Manuscripts of the late Dr. James Lindsay, is preparing for the press by his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. BARCLAY, and will be published by subscription.

At St. George's Medical and Chemical School, the Courses will commence the first week of October.

1. On the Practice of Physic, with the Laws of the Animal Economy; by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S. Senior Physician to St. George's Hospital, &c.

2. On Chemistry; by W. T. Brande, Professor Royal Institution, Sec. R.S. &c.

3. On Therapeutics with Materia Medica; by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.

Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM will speedily publish his Travels in Palestine; through the Countries of Bashan and Gilead, east of the River Jordan: including a visit to the cities of Geraza, and Gamala, in the Decapolis; a more interesting work on these countries has not appeared.

Dr. WARDLAW, of Glasgow, is about to publish his Lectures on the Ecclesiastes, in two volumes. 8vo.

The Three Voyages of Captain James Cook, round the World, a new edition, complete in seven volumes, 8vo. with plates, will be published immediately.

A Treatise on the Game of Chess, is in the press, on a plan of progressive improvement, hitherto unattempted; comprising a regular series of lessons, adapted to every class of players, by J. H. SARRATT. Professor of Chess.

Mr. DAVID BOOTH is preparing for publication, a Letter to the Rev. T. R. Malthus, M.A. F.R.S., relative to the Reply (inserted in the 70th Number of the Edinburgh Review) to Mr. Godwin's Inquiry concerning Population; in which the erroneousness of the Theories of Mr. Malthus will be more fully illustrated.

Two expeditions for the interior of North Africa, are about to proceed, under the patronage of the British government; one of them by the African Association. They take their departure from Tripoli, under the protection of the Dey, and with his recommendation to the black princes of the country. The two companies proceed in conjunction from Tripoli to Mourzonk, the capital of Fezzan. There they separate; the one directing their course eastward by the temple of Jupiter Ammon into Egypt; the other eastward to the Niger. Thus some of the grand problems of African Geography have a good chance of being speedily and satisfactorily solved.

A Treatise on the Law, Principles, and Utility of Insurance upon Lives, including summary Remarks on Insurance Companies, their high rates of premium, &c.; also Tables exhibiting the rates of annual premiums, and the probabilities of duration and expectations of human life; together with a synoptical arrangement of the principles and dissimilarity of the various Insurance Offices, will speedily be published by FREDERICK BLAYNEY, author of a Treatise on Life Annuities.

A silver goblet was presented to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, on the third day of the Holkham sheep-shearing, (Wednesday, 4th of July, 1821). Mr. Coke, on that occasion, stated his entire approbation of *the Code of Agriculture*, which he considered to be the best book that had hitherto been published on that subject; and his satisfaction at having an opportunity of publicly expressing his friendship and regard for its author.

At the Workington Agricultural Meeting, a cup was also presented to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart. for his agricultural exertions. The inscription on the cup is—"Presented to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. by the Workington Agricultural Society, as a mark of the high sense entertained by that Society of the great benefits derived to agriculture from his unremitting exertions. 1821." We most sincerely unite our voice to those of Messrs. Coke and Curwen, in the tribute due to the patriotic exertions of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, whom we consider one of the greatest, because most useful, practical philosophers that England ever produced.

A new edition is printing of Arthur Young's Farmer's Kalendar, in 12mo. under the superintendence of JOHN MIDDLETON, esq. author of the Survey of Middlesex, &c.

A small volume is in the press, containing Eight Ballads on the Fictions of the Ancient Irish, and several Miscellaneous Poems, by RICHARD RYAN, author of "A Biographical Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland."

The same gentleman is preparing for publication, a Catalogue of Works, in various languages, relative to the History, Antiquities, and Language of the Irish; with remarks, critical and biographical.

Shortly will be published a new work, entitled the Duellist, or a cursory view of the Rise, Progress, and Practice of Duelling, with illustrative anecdotes from history, by the author of "The Retreat," &c. &c.

A Monthly Journal of Popular Medicine, explaining the nature, causes, and prevention of Disease, the immediate management of Accidents, and the means of preserving Health, has been undertaken by CHARLES THOMAS HADEN, surgeon to the Chelsea and Brompton Dispensary, &c., of which four Numbers have appeared. The objects for which this publication was first instituted, were, to lay before the public, in familiar language, as much of the principles of medical science as may enable them to understand and recognize the state of health when present; to know the mode in which disorder of the healthy functions is produced, and consequently the principles which lead to a rational system of diet, exercise, and clothing; to distinguish between the state of health and that of disease, and therefore to mark the approach of coming diseases; and to become alive to the important truth of, how simple the remedial means are, which will remove a commencing disease, and lead a complaining patient back again to health.

The second and third (or last) series of Church of England Theology, by the Rev. RICHARD WARNER, consisting of ten Sermons in each series, on points of Christian Practice, and on the Parables of Jesus Christ, printed in manuscript characters, for the use of young Divines, and Candidates for Holy Orders, are now in the press, and will be published in the present month.

Mental Discipline, or Hints on the Cultivation of Intellectual Habits, addressed particularly to Students in Theology and young Preachers, is printing, by HENRY FOSTER BURDER, M.A.

The Rev. MARK WILKS is preparing an English edition of the Old Cevennol, by Rabaut de St. Etienne. Shortly

Shortly will be published a *Picture of Ancient Times*, and a *Sketch of Modern History*, in a most exact Chronological Order, forming a pair of Maps for the study of universal history, by Miss THOMSON.

Mr. J. G. JACKSON, who has published descriptive works of Southern and Western Barbary, and who has more than once crossed the chain of Mount Atlas, has published an observation which calls for an accurate investigation. From observations made by Mr. Colebrook, in India, on the heights of Mount Himala, his calculation is that from some of the crests of that enormous range, being visible at the distance of 211 English miles, their elevation should be 28,000 feet above the sea. Mr. Jackson has applied this rule to measure the height of certain elevated points of Atlas, on the eastern side of Morocco, which are visible at sea, 20 miles from the coast, westerly, and in the direction of Mogadore. Hence it will follow that the elevation of these heights would be more than twenty-nine thousand English feet above the level of the Atlantic, and of course the highest on the globe, as to any known measurement.

The dangerous ledge of Atkin's Rock has been marked and observed very narrowly by Capt. Cork, of the *Barnet*, from Demerara to Liverpool. Its position had not been determined exactly, but the captain announces its situation to be precisely in $54^{\circ} 54'$ latitude and 12 degrees west longitude from Greenwich.

A school of arts has been established in Edinburgh, for the instruction of mechanics in such branches of science as are of practical application in their several trades. Lectures on practical mechanics and practical chemistry will be delivered twice a week, during the winter season. A library, containing books on popular and practical science, has already been established. The institution is conducted under the direction of a committee of fourteen, having a clerk and librarian.

The last American journals contain details relative to the lands newly discovered in the Antarctic seas. They place New South Shetland in the 62d degree of south latitude, and the 63d of west longitude. Capt. Daniel W. Clark, of the ship *Hersilia*, reports that he penetrated to the 66th degree of latitude, where he observed lands stretching further to the south, the extremities

he could not ascertain. The whole, even in summer, was blocked up with snow and ice, except in particular places frequented by seals.

The Russian frigate, the *Wattorck*, Capt. H. Henhousen, and a sloop of war, have been on a Voyage of Discovery in the Arctic ocean. Their account states the number of seals in New Shetland to be much inferior to what has been published by the American navigators. The harbour, however, was full of vessels.

Several vessels have been to New Shetland, and have returned with cargoes of seal-skins. The *John* of London, Captain Walker, brought home 12,000. The extent of country explored from east to west, from Clarence Isle to Smith's Cape, is from 54 to 64 degrees west longitude, and from 61 to 64 degrees south latitude, and the land seen to the southward, as far as the eye can reach. The country already explored consists of numerous islands, without a vestige of vegetation. A species of moss only is found upon the rocks near the shore; eternal snows covering the more remote parts, which are mountainous. Although nature, in those regions, assumes the most sterile and forbidding features, the thermometer was at no time below the freezing point; but the melting snows near the shore so completely saturate the soil as to check all vegetation. A species of coal was found in abundance, which burnt very well, a specimen of which we have seen; thus affording the means, if wanted, of replenishing the fuel. The rise and fall of the tide is about twelve feet. The islands, headlands, &c. have been named, and the observations ascertaining the latitude and longitude, from repeated experiments, found true; so that we may soon hope to see a correct chart, from the surveys which have been taken, on the arrival of Captain Smith, in the *Blythe*, who is shortly expected. Part of an anchor stock, evidently Spanish, being bolted with copper, and bearing certain marks, was found on shore, and is presumed to be the only vestige now remaining of a 74 gun ship of that nation, which sailed from Spain, bound to Lima, about eighteen month or two years ago, and has not since been heard of.

A new pharos or light-house in the Shetland Isles was first set up Jan. 15, last, and is intended to burn constantly from the close of day till next morning. This light-house is at Sum-

burghead, one extremity of the Isle of Mainland, the largest of the Shetland Islands, in 59° 52' North latitude, and 1° 28' West longitude. It is about twenty miles SW. from Hangcliff Head, on the Isle of Noss. The light will be visible to all ships sailing in the southern parts of the Shetland Islands, between Foula island and Nosshead. The flame will be fixed, but accompanied with reflector lamps; the elevation 300 feet above the mean level of the sea. At the distance of six or seven leagues, it will appear like a star of the first magnitude.

IRELAND.

The works for the construction of the Port of Dunleary, consist of two jetties, the eastern is already 3000 feet in length, by 200 in breadth; the western, commencing near the old port of Dunleary, is about 500 feet in length. Behind the eastern jetty, ships may at present find shelter against the rough easterly winds, if the tide or other causes hinder the approach to Dublin. The depth at the extremity of this jetty is 28 feet at low water, and 38 at high tides. The materials of the jetty consist of rocks and huge blocks of stone in two lines from SW. to NE. Dunleary lies in the bay, about four miles and a half from Dublin.—It appears from a public notice, that beacon towers are erecting on Brownstown and Great Newtown Capes, in the county of Waterford, to point out the situation of the bay of Tramore. The intention is to warn mariners to keep at a certain distance, as a strong dangerous current frequently sets into the bay.

FRANCE.

The French clergy consists of three cardinals, with appointments valued at 90,000 francs; 9 archbishops and 41 bishops, 912,198; Royal Chapter of St. Denis, 200,000; 109 vicars general and 416 canons, 867,500; 2885 parish priests, 2,940,000; 26,152 inferior officiating ministers 15,500,000; about 4000 vicars with 3500 *binages*, i. e. where mass is said twice a day, 1,840,000; 1216 Diocesan Bourses (a sort of fellowship) and 2218 demi-bourses, 940,400; 183 pastors of Calvinists, and 174 do. of Lutherans, 485,000. Of these 18 bourses and 36 half bourses.

A public notice is given in the French Maritime Journal, in case of ships being wrecked on the coasts of Barbary, or Fez and Morocco, that no resistance be made to the Arabs, which would be useless and very dangerous,

but that an account of their situation be expedited to the French agent at Mogadore, accompanied with a promise of twenty piasters payable by the agent to whom the letter is addressed. The shipwrecked persons are counselled not to separate, as it would be almost impossible to reassemble them if dispersed in the deserts.

A prize being offered for the discovery of an horizontal direction in aerostation, M. Mingreli, of Bologna, M. Pietripoli, of Venice, and M. Lemberger, of Nuremberg, have each assumed the merit of resolving this problem. It does not appear, that any one of these has come forward, to establish by practical experiment, the validity of his claim, but a pamphlet has been lately reprinted at Paris (first printed at Vienne) on this subject, addressed to all the learned societies of Europe. The following passage appears in the work: "Professor Robertson proposes to construct an aerostatic machine, 150 feet in diameter, to be capable of raising 72,954 kilograms, equivalent to 149,037 pounds weight (French). To be capable of conveying all necessaries for the support and safety of 60 individuals, scientific characters, to be selected by the academicians and the aerial navigation, to last for some months, exploring different heights and climates, &c. in all seasons. If from accident or wear, the machine elevated above the ocean, should fail in its functions, to be furnished with a ship that will insure the return of the aeronauts."

ITALY.

Some further interesting discoveries of lost works have been made by M. Maio, among which are several parts of the mutilated and lost books of Polybius, of Diodorus, of Dion Cassius, some fragments of Aristotle, of Ephorus, of Timeus, of Hyperides, of Demetrius of Phalaris, &c. some parts of the unknown writings of Eunapius, of Menander of Byzantium, of Priscus, and of Peter the Protector. Among the unedited works of Polybius are prologues of the lost books, and the entire conclusion of the 39th, in which the author takes a review of his history, and devotes his 40th book to chronology. The fragments of Diodorus and of Dion are numerous and most precious. Among them is a rapid recital of many of the wars of Rome; a narrative of the civil, Punic, Social or Italic, and Macedonian wars; those of Epirus, Syria, Gaul, Spain, Portugal, and

and Persia. Parts of the history of the Greeks and other nations, and that of the successors of Alexander, &c. are among these. They were discovered in a MS. containing the harangues of the rhetorician Aristides, from a large collection of ancient writings, made by order of Constantinus Porphyrogenetes, of which only a small part are known to be extant. The writing appears to be of the 11th century. M. Maio has also met with an unedited Latin grammarian, who cites a number of lost writers, and a Latin rhetorician now unknown; also a Greek collection containing fragments of the lost works of Philo. He has also found writings of the Greek and Latin fathers prior to St Jerome, with other valuable works, all of which he intends shortly to publish.

NETHERLANDS.

Brussels can boast of some of the best conducted literary establishments in Europe. Among others that of M. DE MAT of the Grand Place claims our respectful notice. This establishment contains under one spacious roof an extensive collection of modern literature in all languages—a magazine of classical and scarce old books, almost unrivalled in value and extent—a printing office of great perfection and capability—a copper-plate establishment—and a book-binding shop. In its way it resembles a bee-hive in activity and industry, and cannot fail to excite the surprize and pleasure of all who are permitted to view it. M. de Mat is chiefly engaged in reprinting standard French works, which the low price of labour and materials in the Netherlands enables him to offer to foreign countries full 30 per cent cheaper than the Paris editions. He is besides engaged in many original works of the Belgic literati; and above all, in a *Catalogue Raisonné* of his own stock of old books, which will extend to three or four volumes in octavo.

ASIA MINOR.

A letter from Mr. M' Connor, Oriental Syrian Missionary, dated Acre, Feb. 28, 1820, states as follows: "My last informed you of my transactions in Cyprus, and that I was ready to set out for Syria. I arrived at Beyrout, on the 13th inst. and there met with the Archbishop of Jerusalem, who had arrived the evening before from Europe after passing through Egypt. The inhabitants of Beyrout are in number about 10,000, of whom 3000 are Turks,

and the others Christians of different denominations. On the 16th early, I set out for Said, where I arrived at night, after travelling by the foot of Mount Libanus. Said contains about 15,000 individuals, of whom 2000 are Christians, chiefly Maronites, and 400 Jews. I gave a psalter in Arabic, to a Maronite for a small service which he had rendered me. He sat down and began to read it: he was soon surrounded by a number of persons, among whom was M. Bertrand, the first physician in the city. This gentleman is a native of Said, but of French origin; with great alacrity he offered me his services to promote the distribution of the Bible in Arabic, and expected great effects from it in Syria. On the 18th at night, I arrived at Sour, the ancient Tyre, and lodged there with the Catholic Greek Archbishop. From him I learn that there are at Sour, 1200 Greek Catholics, 100 Maronites and 100 Greek schismatics, 2000 Motualis or sectators of Ali and about 100 Turks. Every where are seen remains of ancient splendour, magnificent aqueducts, and a number of superb columns overthrown or half buried upright in the sand, which has been accumulating for ages. On the 21st I repaired to Acre. Here are about 10,000 inhabitants, of whom 3000 are Turks; the rest consist of Arabs, Jews and Catholics, which last, however, form the majority. After passing through the villages of Sephoury and Cana in Galilee, I entered Nazareth, which contains about 3000 inhabitants, 500 of whom are Turks, and the rest schismatic Greeks under the Patriarch of Jerusalem.

EAST INDIES.

A letter from a missionary at Amboyna has the following: At my entering a large *negari* (village) called Lileboo, N.E. of Amboyna, 800 persons and more came to meet me, and to convince me of their believing in one only God, they had brought all their idols, confessing their superstitions. I desired them to pack the whole together in a large chest, heaped up with stones, and throw it into the sea, in my presence.

The following appeared in a late number of the Bombay Courier, in a letter dated, country of Guzurat, Oct. 1819. The Jaina Baniyas have a practice of fasting eight days in every year. One of them took the resolution of fasting for thirty days together. He began July 26, and finished Aug. 25. He then took some nourishment during four

four days, but afterwards declared he would henceforth entirely abstain from food. On the 30th of October he died, after fasting 66 days (with the exception of the four above mentioned) in the whole of which time, all he allowed himself to take was a little warm water. His body, as may well be imagined, was merely a skeleton, but he retained all his intellectual faculties to the last. Having hereby acquired the title of saint, his corpse was attended to the funeral pile by all the Banias of the city, with the pomp and ceremonies usual on such occasions.

PACIFIC OCEAN.

About 30 miles northwest of Nooahevah, one of the Marquesas Islands, Capt. Powell, of the Queen Charlotte, brought away from the top of a rock a man who had lived there nearly three years, like Robinson Crusoe. In the beginning of 1814, this man proceeded thither from Nooahevah with four others, all of whom had left an American boat, in order to collect certain feathers which are highly valued by the inhabitants of Nooahevah. The boat being wrecked on the rock, three of his companions shortly died of hunger and especially thirst, there being no other water than the rain when it fell. The fourth remained with him a few weeks, when he determined to make for the island by swimming, supported by a piece of wood which remained of the boat, but he must have inevitably perished. He himself attempted to escape from his desperate situation by making a raft, but he failed in the undertaking, and lost the means of renewing it. From the first, they had brought away fire from Nooahevah, and he had always taken care to preserve it, but one day, having moved to a little distance, the fire went out, and he could not have rekindled it, but for some grains of gunpowder and part of a musket which he had broken while making his raft. His only sustenance was the flesh and blood of wild fowl; the blood quenched his thirst, and the skulls of his dead comrades were his drinking vessels. A mere chance discovered him to the Queen Charlotte, as the rock was known to be desert and barren; but a fire being observed at night, as the vessel was passing by, search was made, and the inhabitant of the rock taken up. Capt. Powell conveyed him to Nooahevah, and left him in the care of an European named Wilson, who had resided in that island

several years, and who had been personally acquainted with him previous to this his adventure.

Letters from Calcutta report the establishment of a British colony in the island of New Zealand. It appears to have assumed a regular form, and is considered as dependant on the government of New South Wales. Mr. J. Bullier, the missionary, is authorized by Governor Macquarrie, to act as justice of peace and magistrate. Mr. Marsden, first missionary in New South Wales, has proceeded with other missionaries to New Zealand, to provide the means of instruction and prosperity for the establishment.

A letter from Mr. Samuel Leigh, missionary in New Zealand, says, "as I was walking on the beach in conversation with a chief, my attention was arrested by a great number of persons coming from a neighbouring hill. Enquiring into the reason of such a concourse, I found that they had killed a young man, whom they were going to roast and eat. I repaired instantly to the spot, and coming to the village where the people had assembled, I asked to see the body; I was shewn a great fire at some distance, and was told I should find it there. When arrived, I found the place besmeared with blood, where the head of the wretched victim had been cut off, and drawing near the fire, beheld with horror, a fierce looking man of gigantic size, wholly naked and armed with a large hatchet. This cook, for that was the cannibal's trade, shewed me the young person half roasted, holding him up by the legs. I then returned to the village, where I found a number of persons seated in a circle, preparing potatoes, and waiting for the body being roasted. Among them was the mother of the young person, who like him was a slave, and had been made a prisoner of war. This unfortunate mother would perhaps have been obliged to take a share in the horrible feast, if I had not succeeded in persuading the people to bury the corpse."

UNITED STATES.

The Abbe Inglesi, after several months travelling through all North America, has been so affected with religious compassion for the uninstructed native tribes, that he has resolved to share in the pious labours of M. Dubourg, missionary of Upper and Lower Louisiana, and those of his companions. (M. Dubourg left France in 1817, on this

this mission.) M. Inglesi has been deputed to solicit in Europe, the means of further propagating Christianity among the Indians, and to engage other religious characters to join them in the discharge of their sacred duties.

WEST INDIES.

A letter from M. Plee, dated Fort Royal, Martinique, May 31, 1820, says: "I am pursuing my tour through all the different parts of the island, and constantly a pedestrian, although the heat (in April and May) is excessive. The thermometer of Reaumur is at 21° at five in the morning; at 26°, 27' and but seldom at 28° at noon. It is never below 20° throughout the night. On the peaks of the Carbet, the Vauquelin, the Hot Springs, St. Pierre, &c. not higher than 14°, 15°, 16°. I have not been able to meet with the viper known by the name of *fer de lance*, though I have traversed considerable distances, at all hours of day and night. This reptile, denounced by an author of celebrity as the most dangerous of any in our sugar islands, is not so common as has been reported, in the paths and high roads of Martinique. Not an individual is to be found in Guadaloupe. This serpent chiefly haunts the cane plantations, and especially where the rats are in the greatest numbers. No planter is without his sovereign remedy against the bite of this animal, which shews that the wounds it inflicts are not so fatal as is believed. Besides the remedies which the heads of families are in possession of, there are negro conjurors, or a sort of old men sorcerers, that are looked up to with a confidence almost unlimited by the blacks, and even by many of the whites; and it must be admitted that very rarely a negro dies under their treatment, unless, as is frequently the case, with hydrophobes, terror has so overpowered the senses of the patient that no remedy can reach the true seat of affliction. More recent news from this naturalist, dated July 31, report his having expedited for the *Jardin du Roi*, a large collection of objects in natural history, intrusted to the care of his younger brother, who is obliged to return to France, the cli-

mate not agreeing with his constitution. The yellow fever had not then commenced its ravages; some sailors had died, but all the rest composing a part of the expedition, were in good health.

Population of Demerary and Essequibo. Male African Slaves 24,526. Female do. 14,385. Male Creole Slaves 16,458. Female do. 17,556. Other colonists, males 2005. Females 1,999. Births in the three last years 4,817. Augmented population since 1817, 763 males and 977 females. 12 slaves from 90 to 100 years of age, and three from 100 to 110.

Don Manuel S. Badia, a missionary residing some time in St. Lucia, has published the discovery of a remedy for the bite of serpents, and sting of scorpions, which he had learned from the Indians of Venezuela and Santa Fé. Eight years trial on different inhabitants of the colony leaves no room to doubt of its efficacy. It is required to collect grains of *Gombre* perfumed with musk; these to be dried and reduced to an impalpable powder; then to be sifted or bolted, and put in a bottle, to fill one third of it, which is afterwards to be filled up with rum (*tafia*). If an individual or animal has been bit or stung, the bottle to be well shaken, and when the liquor is thoroughly tinctured with the grosser substance, the patient to swallow a glassfull. Scarifications to be made in the place bitten; the same to be rubbed slightly with a cloth well soaked in the liquid, which is then to be laid over the wound, and as it dries, to be wetted four or five times more. Half an hour after the first dressing, a second glass of the liquor to be taken (internally). If some time has elapsed after the bite, and the vomiting has commenced, the patient to keep drinking, almost incessantly, till the vomiting be stopped. This remedy has not failed in a single instance. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Bernard and Dianet, of the Old Fort, and Laborie, St. Lucia, have themselves wrought more than forty cures. Every negro may easily carry about with him this preparation in a vial, and keep it in a state of preservation.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

IN the West India Colonies different articles of iron ware soon get spoiled and rusty, from the humid climate of the Torrid Zone. Among other improvements to accelerate the progress of rural and

manufacturing industry, the following is given as an effectual preservative from rust and all oxidation, and prepared at a trifling expence:—A very simple process will suffice for instruments, utensils, &c.

of small dimensions. Let them be heated red hot, and rubbed over in that state with wax. This substance will close the pores of the metal which the fire has dilated, and thereby preclude the action of the oxygen of air upon it. For other iron implement machines, &c. not susceptible of the above process, a similar effect may be obtained from varnish, discovered after six years research, by M. Lampodius, professor of chemistry, at Freyburg in Saxony. This varnish is not to be heated; it resists the action of humid air, and even that of acid vapours. It is made in the manner following:—Reduce an ounce of plumbagine (lead and silver ore) or ambracite to an impalpable powder; mix with it four ounces of sulphate of lead and one ounce of sulphate of zinc; add to this gently (or a little at a time) a pound of varnish prepared with linseed oil—heat the whole to boiling. This varnish will close up the pores, &c. very speedily. The sulphate of lead is prepared by putting a dissolution of acetate of lead into twelve ounces of water, with a dissolution of seven ounces of sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts) into fourteen ounces of water. The precipitate from this mixture is a sulphate of lead, to be filtered, edulcorated and dried.

The *Annales Maritimes* report the discovery of a new method to determine the latitude, by a single non-meridian height, deduced from two other heights taken in a very short space of time.

The *Mnemosyné*, a Finland Journal, makes mention of a singular stone, (therein called meteorological) in the northern part of the province, which serves there as a sort of public barometer. At the approach of rain it takes a black or greyish black colour, and when the weather changes to fair, it becomes covered with white spots. It is probably an argillous substance, containing rock salt, or ammoniac, or saltpetre, and absorbing more or less of moisture, as the atmosphere is more or less charged with it. In the latter case, the saline particles crystallising, will become visible to the eye and form the white spots.

Capt. HENRY KATER, F.R.S. has published the following notice respecting a volcanic appearance in the moon:—"On Sunday evening, the 4th February, I observed a luminous spot in the dark part of the moon, which I was inclined to ascribe to the eruption of a volcano. The telescope used was an excellent Newtonian of $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches aperture, with a power of 74. The moon was exactly two days old, and the evening so clear, that I was able to discern the general outlines in the dark part of her disc. Her western azimuth was about 70° , and her altitude about 10 degrees. In this position at 6 hours 30 minutes, the volcano was situated (esti-

mating by the eye) as in the accompanying sketch [distant from the northern limb of the moon about one-tenth of her diameter.] Its appearance was that of a small nebula subtending an angle of about three or four seconds. Its brightness was very variable—a luminous point, like a small star of the 6th or 7th magnitude, would suddenly appear in its centre, and as suddenly disappear, and these changes would sometimes take place in the course of a few seconds. On the evening of the 5th, having an engagement which prevented my observing it myself, I arranged the telescope for two friends, who remarked the same phenomenon as the night before, but in an inferior degree, partly perhaps in consequence of the evening not being so favourable. On the 6th I again observed it; it had certainly become more faint, and the star-like appearance less frequent. I could see it very distinctly with a power of 40. As the moon approached the horizon, it was visible only at intervals when the star-like appearance took place. On the same evening I had the pleasure of showing it to Mr. Henry Browne, F.R.S. I regret that I had no micrometer adapted to my telescope; but I have reason to believe the distance of the volcano from the edge of the moon was about one-tenth of her diameter, and the angle it formed this evening with a line joining the cusps was about 50° . I remarked near the edge of the moon, a well-known dark spot, from which the volcano was distant, as nearly as I could estimate, three times its distance from the edge of the moon. In a map of the moon published by Dr. Kitchener (and which is the best small map with which I am acquainted,) there is a mountain sufficiently near the situation of the volcano, to authorize the supposition that they may be identical. On the 7th I could still see the volcano, and the occasional star-like appearance; but I do not think it was sufficiently perceptible to have been discovered by a person ignorant of its precise situation. I am inclined however to think, that the difficulty of seeing it is rather to be attributed to the increased light of the moon, than to the diminished action of the volcano. The spot in which I observed the volcanic appearance is that named Aristarchus. This spot was particularly examined by Hevelius, who calls it Mons Porphyrites, and who considers it to be volcanic. If his drawings are to be relied upon, it has undergone a considerable change in its appearance since his time. Sir William Herschel has recorded in his Philosophical Transactions an observation of three volcanoes, which he perceived in the moon, April 19. 1787, at $10^h 36^m$, sidereal time. One of these, which he says showed "an actual eruption of fire or luminous matter," was distant from the northern limb of the moon $3' 57'' \cdot 3$, the diameter of the burning part

part being not less than". I find that this observation was made about 9 o'clock in the evening, when the moon was not quite two days old; and from the situation of the spot described by Sir William Herschel, I have no doubt of its being the same that I have noticed."

Mr. MACKENZIE, in his *Thousand Experiments in Chemistry*, states the following facts relative to the criminal adulteration of bread in London:—"Leavened bread is chiefly made from wheaten flour, of various degrees of fineness, though potatoes and rice flour are frequently, and with advantage, used in its preparation. In London the quantity of potatoes used in the best baker's bread, is from ten to fifteen pounds to every sack of flour. The finest flower is seldom, or never, used in making loaf bread; it is always employed in making biscuits and pastry. A tradesman who deals in salt, alum, &c. and who is in the habit of furnishing bakers with these articles, informed me that he supplies each of his customers, every night, with two pounds of alum, and six pounds of common salt. These quantities they use for each sack of flour. The employment of salt in bread is attended with great advantages to health, but that of alum is truly pernicious; and what is worse, it yet re-

mains to be proved whether even the very appearance of bread (as to colour) is improved by the use of this astringent salt. Even bakers, themselves, acknowledge that it hinders fermentation, by *killing the yeast*. They say, likewise, that to counteract its effects, they use the potatoes; that is, to promote the fermentation which has been checked by the alum. But, in order to demonstrate that the quantity of alum, above specified, is actually swallowed by bread eaters, we need only reduce the two pounds of alum to grains; and supposing that a quartern loaf is eaten (on an average) at eight meals, first, multiply the number of quartern-loaves produced from a sack of flour, by 8; and, secondly, divide the number of grains of alum by the product, thus:—A sack of flour generally produces 86 quartern-loaves; which, multiplied by eight meals, produces 688 portions:—2 pounds of alum being multiplied by 16, become 32 ounces; these, multiplied by 8, become 256 drams; and this product again multiplied by 60 is convertible into 15,360 grains. If, then, we divide the latter of these numbers by the former, the quotient will be 22 and a fraction of grains of alum in the composition of an 8th part of a quartern-loaf.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XLVIII. *To amend the several Acts for the Regulation of Attornies and Solicitors.*—June 8th, 1821.

I. Any person who has taken a Degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Law at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, may act as an Attorney or Solicitor, after having served a Clerkship of Three Years, and during the said Term of Three Years shall continue in such Service, and during the whole Time of such Three Years Service, shall continue and be actually employed by such Attorney or Solicitor, or Six Clerk, or his or their Agent or Agents, in the proper Business, Practice, or Employment of an Attorney or Solicitor, and shall also cause an Affidavit of himself, or of such Attorney or Solicitor or Six Clerk, to whom he was bound as aforesaid, to be duly made and filed, that he hath actually and really so served and been employed during the said whole Term of Three Years.

II. Persons bound for Five Years, and serving Part of that Time, not exceeding One Year, with a Barrister or Special Pleader, may be admitted, on applying to a Judge or other sufficient Authority.

Nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any Person who shall have taken or shall take

such Degree of Bachelor of Arts, unless such Person shall have taken or shall take such Degree within Six Years next after the Day when such Person shall have been or shall be first matriculated in the said Universities respectively; nor to any Person who shall take or shall have taken such Degree of Bachelor of Law within Eight Years after such Matriculation; nor to any person who shall be bound, by Contract in Writing, to serve as a Clerk to any Attorney, Solicitor, or Six Clerk, under the Provisions of this Act, unless such Person shall be so bound within Four Years next after the Day when such Person shall have taken such Degree.

CAP. XLIX. *For making further Regulations in respect to the Payment by Remittance Bill of the Wages of Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, in the Royal Navy; and for extending the Provisions of an Act made in the Fifty-fifth Year of His late Majesty, relating to the Execution of Letters of Attorney and Wills of Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, in His Majesty's Navy.*—June 8th, 1821.

CAP. L. *To alter and amend an Act made in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the*

the Third, intituled An Act to regulate the Making and Sale of Bread out of the City of London, and the Liberties thereof, and beyond the Weekly Bills of Mortality and Ten Miles of the Royal Exchange, where no Assize is set; and for establishing other Provisions and Regulations relative thereto.—June 8th, 1821.

II. It shall be lawful for any Person or Persons whomsoever, out of the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and beyond the Weekly Bills of Mortality and Ten Miles of the Royal Exchange, to make, bake, sell, and expose for Sale any Bread made of Flour or Meal of Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Peas, Beans, Rice, and every other Kind of Grain whatsoever. and Potatoes, or any of them, and with any common Salt, pure Water, Eggs, Milk, Yeast, Barm, Leven and Potatoe Yeast, and mixed in such Proportions as the Makers or Sellers of Bread shall think fit.

III. Assize Bread and Priced Bread not to be made at the same Time in the same Place; (that is to say), no Assize Loaves of the Price of Three-pence, and Priced Loaves called Quartern Loaves; nor Assize Loaves of the Price of Sixpence, and Priced Loaves called Quartern Loaves; nor Assize Loaves of the Price of Twelve-pence, and Priced Loaves called Half-peck Loaves; nor Assize Loaves of the Price of Eighteen-pence, and Priced Loaves called Peck Loaves, shall at the same Time be made for Sale, sold, or carried out for sale, or be offered or exposed to or for Sale, or allowed to be sold by any Baker or other Seller of Bread, in his, her, or their Shop, Dwelling House, or Premises, that unwary Persons may not be imposed upon and injured by buying Assize Loaves, referred to in the said Tables, as or for Priced Loaves so referred to in the said Tables, or by buying such Priced Loaves as or for such Assize Loaves; and every Person who shall offend therein, and be convicted of any such Offence in Manner herein-after mentioned, shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding Forty Shillings nor less than Ten Shillings.

IV. No Person or Persons making or who shall make Bread for Sale out of the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and beyond the Weekly Bills of Mortality and Ten Miles of the Royal Exchange, nor any Journeyman or other Servant of any such Person or Persons as last mentioned, shall at any Time or Times, in the making of Bread for Sale, put any Alum, or Preparation or Mixture in which Alum shall be an Ingredient, or any other Preparation or Mixture in lieu of Alum, into the Dough of such Bread, or in anywise use or cause to be used any Alum, or any other unwhole-

some Mixture, Ingredient, or Thing whatsoever, in the making of such Bread, or on any Account, or under any Colour or Pretence whatsoever, upon pain that every such Person, whether Master or Journeyman, or other Person, who shall knowingly offend in the Premises, and shall be convicted of any such Offence, shall forfeit and pay any Sum of Money not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or less than Five Pounds, or in Default, shall be committed to the House of Correction or some Prison, not exceeding Twelve nor less than Three Calendar Months, unless such Penalty shall be sooner paid; and it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to cause the Offender's Name, Place of Abode, and Offence, to be published in some Newspaper which shall be published where the Offence shall be committed.

V. No Person shall knowingly put into Corn, Meal, or Flour, which shall be ground, dressed, bolted, or manufactured for Sale out of the said City of London and the Liberties thereof, and beyond the Weekly Bills of Mortality and Ten Miles of the Royal Exchange, either at the Time of grinding, dressing, bolting, or in anywise manufacturing the same, or at any other Time or Times, any Ingredient, Mixture, or Thing whatsoever, or shall knowingly sell, offer or expose to or for Sale, any Meal or Flour of one Sort of Grain, as or for the Meal or Flour of any other Sort of Grain, or any Thing as or for or mixed with the Meal or Flour of any Grain which shall not be the real and genuine Meal or Flour of the Grain the same shall import to be and ought to be, upon pain that every Person who shall offend in the Premises, and shall be thereof convicted in Manner herein-after mentioned, shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds nor less than Five Pounds.

VI. Loaves made of the Meal of any other Grain than Wheat, to be marked with the Letter (M).

VII. Magistrates or Peace Officers by their Warrants, may search Bakers Premises, &c. and enter into any House, Mill, Shop, Stall, Bakehouse, Bolting-house, Pastry Warehouse, Outhouse, or Ground of or belonging to any Miller, Mealman, or Baker, or other Person who shall grind Grain, or dress or bolt Meal or Flour, or make Bread for Reward or Sale as afore-said, and take with him or them, to his or their Assistance, one or more Master Miller, Mealman, or Baker, Millers, Mealmen or Bakers, and to search or examine whether any Mixture, Ingredient, or Thing, not the genuine Produce of the Grain such Meal or Flour shall import or ought to be, shall have been mixed up with or put into any Meal or Flour in the Possession of such Miller, Mealman, or Baker, and also search for

for alum or any other Ingredient, which may be intended to be used in or for any such Adulteration or Mixture; and if on any such Search, it shall appear that any such Meal, Flour, Dough, or Bread, so found, shall have been so adulterated by the Person in whose Possession it shall then be, or any Alum or other Ingredient shall be found, which shall seem to have been deposited there in order to be used in the Adulteration of Meal, Flour, or Bread, then and in every such Case it shall be lawful for such Magistrate or Magistrates, Justice or Justices of the Peace, or Officer or Officers authorized as aforesaid respectively, within the Limits of their respective Jurisdictions, to seize and take any Meal, Flour, Dough, or Bread, which shall be found in any such Search.

VIII. Every Miller, Mealman, or Baker out of the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and beyond the Weekly Bills of Mortality and Ten Miles of the Royal Exchange, in whose House, Mill, Shop, Stall, Bakehouse, Boltinghouse, Pastry Warehouse, Outhouse, Ground, or Possession, any Alum or other Ingredient or Mixture shall be found, shall, on being convicted of any such offence, forfeit and pay on every such Conviction any Sum of Money not exceeding Twenty nor less than Five Pounds, or be committed to the House of Correction, or some other Prison, there to remain for any Time not exceeding Twelve nor less than Three Calendar Months.

IX. If any Person or Persons shall wilfully obstruct or hinder any such Search as herein-before is authorized to be made, or the Seizure of any Meal, Flour, Dough, or Bread, or of any Alum or other Ingredient or Mixture, which shall be found on any such Search, he, she, or they shall for every such Offence, on being convicted thereof, forfeit and pay such Sum not exceeding Five Pounds, nor less than Fifty Shillings.

X. Every Baker or Seller of Bread shall cause to be fixed in some convenient Part of his or her Shop, a Beam and Scales, with proper Weights, in order that every

Person or Persons who may purchase any Bread of any such Baker or Seller of Bread, may, if he, she, or they shall think proper, require the same to be weighed in his, her, or their Presence; and that if any Baker or Seller of Bread, out of the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and beyond the Weekly Bills of Mortality and Ten Miles of the Royal Exchange, shall neglect to fix such Beam and Scales in some convenient Part of his or her Shop, or to provide and keep for Use proper Weights, or whose Weights shall be deficient in their due Weight, or who shall refuse to weigh any Bread purchased in his or her Shop, in the Presence of the Party or Parties requiring the same, he, she, or they shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding Five Pounds nor less than Twenty Shillings, as the Magistrate or Magistrates, Justice or Justices, before whom such Offender shall be convicted, shall order and direct.

XI. No Master, Mistress, Journeyman, or other Person respectively exercising or employed in the Trade or Calling of a Baker, out of the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and beyond the Weekly Bills of Mortality and Ten Miles of the Royal Exchange, shall on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, or any Part thereof, make or bake any Household or other Bread, Rolls, or Cakes of any Sort or Kind, or shall on any Part of the said Day sell or expose to Sale, or permit or suffer to be sold or exposed to Sale, any Bread, Rolls, or Cakes of any Sort or Kind except to Travellers, or in Cases of urgent Necessity; or bake or deliver, or permit or suffer to be baked or delivered, any Meat, Pudding, Pie, Tart, or Victuals at any Time after Half past One of the Clock in the Afternoon of that Day.

XII. No Miller or Baker may act as Justice in the Execution of this Act.

XIII. All Offences against this Act may be heard in a summary Way. Penalties levied by Distress and Sale.

XXIV. The Rights of the University are Saved.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

* * *Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

WE have perused, with the deepest interest, the volumes recently published by Mr. MARK WILKS, containing a *History of the Persecutions endured by the Protestants of the South of France, since the year 1814*; and we close them with feelings of indignation, horror, and

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disgust, which we should vainly attempt to describe. It is scarcely credible that such atrocities could, for such a length of time, have been perpetrated under a civilized form of government; and the French ministry seem to have been so sensible of the reproach to which the national character

was exposed by these enormities, that they endeavoured rather to deny the facts, than to remedy the mischief. In this work, however, those facts are set forth in glaring and undeniable characters, before the eyes of Europe; and it is proved that the worst excesses of the revolution have been fully equalled in the outrages committed under the eyes, and by the connivance of the local magistracy, by organized bands of assassins, upon the innocent and defenceless protestants of Nismes and the adjacent country. The detail of their sufferings is almost too painful for narration. Rapine and murder of the most wanton description, and aggravated by circumstances of inconceivable brutality, seem to have been let loose upon the reformed church, in the very spirit of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day. A repetition of that day was indeed threatened and concerted. With the exception of the Hundred Days, during which Napoleon's return restored tranquillity, such has, at intervals, been the fate of these unfortunate protestants; nor do they possess any security against the future renewal of such scenes, except in the general and improving spirit of the nation. In a country where the principles of civil liberty and religious toleration have made any advances, crimes like these cannot long be perpetrated with impunity. Public opinion will be too strong for them. To this state we have no doubt that France must soon arrive. But it is not upon the wretched and disgusting instruments of malignant bigotry and faction that our censure should chiefly fall; they are merely the creatures which a wicked and corrupt government in church and state, for centuries back, has contributed to make them. It is to the political and ecclesiastical tyranny, which deformed the French character, and which still struggles for existence, that we are to trace the ferocious crimes with which their history is stained. With the reform of the constitution, the spirit of the people will fast improve, and by this process, more powerfully, perhaps, than by express laws, an end will be put to crimes which humiliate human nature, and make us "blush to think that we are men."

Some interesting information will be found in *Notes relating to the Manners and Customs of the Crim Tartars*, by MARY HOLDERNESS, which are written with simplicity and spirit. The author resided in the Crimea four years, and has collected in this little work the result of her observations, from which a competent idea may be formed of the habits of the people, and the state of the country. The volume is ornamented with coloured plates, and forms altogether a pleasing and instructive publication.

We always find our time well employed

in the perusal of any production of Mr. CHARLES LLOYD's, and his *Poetical Essays* on the character of Pope, as a poet and moralist, and on the language and objects most fit for poetry, form no exception to this remark. In his strictures on Pope, Mr. Lloyd seems to fight under Mr. Bowles' colours. He comments severely upon the immoral tendency of the *Eloisa*, and rejects with great scorn the principle on which Pope's doctrine is mainly founded, that of self-love. Yet Pope intended to shew that "true self-love and social are the same." Mr. Lloyd seems to set him down as a kind of small but shrewd philosopher, and demolishes him as a poet, by allowing him a great deal of sense, but no imagination. On the other question, the author holds with Mr. Campbell, that objects of art afford the poet as much scope as those of nature: and he takes occasion to rebuke Mr. Wordsworth in a friendly way, for confining his muse to the humble walks of life, being of opinion that

"Patrician annals often teem
With sources of true interest, which no stress
Of genius ever gave Shepherd or Shepherdess."

On all points like these, every man will have his peculiar opinion; and Mr. Lloyd maintains his own in these *Essays* with much original thought and great ingenuity; yet we fear they will not be generally read, the style being indeed the antipodes to that of Pope, and labouring along in so harsh and cumbrous a manner, as to render the perusal a work of positive labour. What are we to say of such lines as these?

"We say not so—we say, that when 'tis tried
Our beings elements to subdivide
Beyond variety original
Of innate passions, which our species thrall,
And to reduce them homogeneously
Thus to one source, we act erroneously."

In spite of this drawback, the substantial merit of these *Essays* entitles them to attention; and here and there, as particularly at the close of the first part of the remarks on Pope, the reader will find bursts of true poetical enthusiasm, with which he cannot fail to be pleased.

The Excursions of a Spirit, a Vision, seems to be written with a religious and sober purpose; and yet it is not easy to suppress a smile in the perusal. The subject is serious enough, being a speculation on the state of the soul after death, with some parts of which we are edified, and with many amused. The first act of the disembodied soul, is to make a domestic visit to the Peak in Derbyshire, and other curious places in England, not omitting to perch on the summit of St. Paul's. These journeys are extended till they embrace the grand tour of the world, including surveys of the North and South Poles, on each of which stands a lofty mountain, totally inaccessible to human approach—thus is that
great

great question at once set at rest.—We are then treated with the visionary's notions of the planetary system, between the different members of which a brisk intercourse subsists, Venus being a sort of paradise, and Mercury the real hell. Many knotty points occur; amongst others, whether the inhabitants of Saturn have any need of a Redeemer; and some, quite as difficult, are readily solved, it being manifest from the testimony of this spirit, that the Unitarians are all in the wrong. We believe all this to be very well intended, and that the writer is a very pious, and certainly a clever man, but we are quite sure that he has made a mistake in endeavouring to combine whimsical fancies like these with feelings of devotion. It is in vain to attempt a grave journey to the moon; such flights have, time out of mind, been altogether merry and jocular. We must add that the author displays powers of composition, which might have been better employed than in the development of these extravagances.

There is no small share both of interest and instruction in *the Life of David Haggart, alias John Wilson, &c. written by himself while under sentence of death.* Surely a narrative like this, so completely unveiling the inefficacy of our present system of criminal law, is sufficient to open the eyes of those obstinate legislators who imagine that the penalty of blood is the only efficacious preventive of crime. The scenes which some of our crowded gaols present, and which are forcibly described by this unfortunate young criminal, are highly disgraceful to a civilized country, and are, in fact, the cause of more capital crimes than the gallows, even with all its extraordinary activity, can suppress. The conviction of this truth had impressed itself even on the uneducated mind of Haggart. The life is interesting from the air of truth and sincerity which it displays, though we doubt not that it has received considerable editorial embellishments. After a course of accumulated offences, which seem almost too extraordinary to have been perpetrated by so young a criminal, and after a variety of most imminent dangers and hair-breadth escapes, Haggart, at the age of 21, suffered the last penalty of the law, at Dumfries, for the murder of Morrin, the keeper of that gaol.

It is with considerable gratification that we notice the appearance of Mr. BUTLER'S *Additions to the Historical Memoirs respecting the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics, from the Reformation to the present time*, in two volumes. The public are already indebted to this gentleman for many laborious and valuable literary works, and the present will be found an important addition to our stores of church history and general biography. Although Mr.

Butler's style and arrangement may perhaps be tinged with his professional character, yet his works will be always held in high estimation, for the learning, the research, and the judgment which they display. It is certainly very creditable to Mr. B.'s taste and industry that during the course of a long and active professional life, he should have found opportunities of devoting so much of his time to literary pursuits, without interfering in any degree with his more important avocations. The preface to the first of the present volumes, (the third of the "Historical Memoirs") contains an interesting account of the author's writings, and some curious anecdotes of cotemporary literature, among which will be found some valuable particulars respecting the author of Junius's letters. To the catholic world these volumes cannot fail of proving highly acceptable.

Among the published papers read before the Society of Antiquaries, and extracted from the XIX volume of the *Archæologia*, we notice a curious little work, entitled *An Attempt at a Glossary of some words used in Cheshire, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries*, by ROGER WILBRAHAM, esq. F.R.S. and S.A. The present publication, in its separate form, is enriched with considerable additions, containing a great variety of those peculiar phrases, adages and proverbs, with the provincial dialect and words, used in Cheshire and Lancashire, some of which are very singular and expressive. Their derivations and resemblances are also pointed out, as they relate to the old French, the Latin, the Teutonic, or the Saxon languages. We are thus indebted to Mr. Wilbraham for much investigation and patient research, in compiling from so many various sources those authorities, derivations, and coincidences, which shew the antiquity, and explain the nature of our provincial language.—Words formerly of classical authority, we here find altogether obsolete or in disuse, and from others we perceive the progress and fluctuation of our language in the more durable nature of the provincial dialects of England. Besides its amusing tendency, we must consider this little work as a curious and valuable addition to the philological labours of Dr. Ash, and those of Ray, though not illustrated with the reasoning and genius of a Horne Tooke.

We think we may venture to speak in terms of approbation of a new descriptive poem, entitled *A Tour of the Dove, with Occasional Pieces*, by Mr. JOHN EDWARDS. The river Dove, with its surrounding scenery, which the poet so enthusiastically describes, is situated in the most romantic and beautiful part of Derbyshire, whose local attractions and peculiarities are drawn with a delicate and masterly hand which

which shews the author not to be altogether "unused to the rhyming mood." Beyond the region of descriptive nature, however, Mr. E. seldom ventures with success, and in the narrative or humorous attempts of which he is sometimes guilty, we think he often falls even below mediocrity. Where pure "description holds the place of sense," the author should give free play to purely rural and imaginative feelings, uninterrupted by cold reasoning and inquiries into natural philosophy. It is this which renders our Darwinian poetry comparatively tame and insipid. Research into the causes of things is far from being the true object of poetry, and we do not quite approve of Mr. E.'s opening his poem with an apostrophe to the elements, more particularly that of water, before he ventures upon a description of the river. Though not very bold or original, the poetry of Mr. E. is often picturesque and pleasing, with very happy rural and local imagery.

We know not whether *Rosario, a Tale*, by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, be truly attributed to the deceased Emperor, or not; nor is the question of much importance, as the story is not calculated to excite any interest, and its mediocrity can reflect neither discredit nor praise upon the author. It is possible that Bonaparte may, as stated in the introduction, have narrated the outline of such a tale for the amusement of his private circle; and if that were the case, we have no doubt that the recital was as entertaining as the present imitation is crude and dull. But in fact our scepticism inclines us to exonerate Napoleon from any share whatever in this posthumous publication; in which the title page would insinuate that he has an actual interest, it being somewhat comically stated therein that it is printed *for the author*—it may be so, but then the author is not Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Rambles of My Uncle is a pleasing little work, in the manner of Sterne, which makes no pretensions to superior ability, but appeals, not unsuccessfully, to the kinder feelings of the heart. It records the desultory rambles of a poor curate, and the various scenes and characters which pass before him, with a great deal of simplicity and some effect. From many allusions to facts and persons, it appears, though recently published, to have been written many years ago. It is not without some discreditable deficiencies in grammar which could hardly have been committed by a member of the profession to which the author is represented to belong.

Had not our experience warned us not to form any opinion from its title as to the subject of *Considerations on the Coronation Oath*, by an Officer of Rank in the Royal Navy, we should never have sup-

posed it to be a theological disquisition on the Unitarian doctrines. Such, so far as we can understand it, it seems to be, and any one who chooses to consult it in that light, will find it much to the purpose. One passage, indeed, particularly struck us as presenting an excellent mode of arguing questions of divinity. It is a contrast between the Catholic faith and the Bible, in which the latter is placed in opposition to what the author deems a conflicting doctrine of the church, and the reader is left to reconcile them as well as he can—a very fair way of debating the question, which we would recommend to more general use.

We were prepared to expect something interesting in the recent publication of *Faustus, from the German of Goethe*—"Goethe's Faustus!" we said to ourselves, "he must be a bold man who has ventured to translate this most original, most untranslatable of the products of human genius." On inspecting the book, however, our commiseration for the translator's labours was greatly diminished. Its title is manifestly an unfair one, unless accompanied with some sort of *careat emptor*. At best it purports to be only an analysis of the plot, interlarded with extracts; and in reality it turns out to be nothing more than the usual quantity of letter-press, got up for Moses's copies of Retsch's exquisite outlines, and then turned into an octavo form to run the chance of a separate sale either to those whom the title and the price would naturally enough lead to suppose they were sending for the whole play, or to those, who having penetrated that disguise, would be caught with the next plea that the publication is not merely "a book of reference and explanation for the use of the purchasers of the plates," but is also to "possess some claims to interest as an independent publication." We venture to affirm that it has none whatever beyond its primary object, and that the arranger would have better discharged his duty by marring no more of the beautiful and sublime original than was absolutely necessary to make the plates intelligible. Why will persons, whose capacity extends only to doing a foreign author into literal English, fancy themselves qualified to feel and transfer thoughts, which the greatest masters of language and poetry would avow themselves incompetent adequately to express? We know, perhaps, but one individual in Europe who would be likely to succeed in giving a new dress to the profound thought and daring speculation, the biting sarcasm and deep pathos of this mighty poem. But these qualities, perhaps, the present translator has not perceived, and is content, as his readers must be (with the exception of a scene or two at the opening) to follow a connected

connected tale of the plot, which has in itself nothing very inviting, and is important only as it has been made the vehicle of so much thought and poetry, We will present our readers with the following specimen of the translator's powers in the easiest department of his task. It is Margaret's song, which commences, "*Meine Ruh' ist hin.*"

"My peace of mind's ruin'd;
My bosom is sore;
I ne'er meet him now,
I shall ne'er meet him more—

* * * *

"My poor shatter'd reason
Is quickly departing;
And my poor foolish heart
With sorrow is smarting."

It is hardly our office to caution the translator against the hoaxes which his printer may play upon him, but surely something of this sort must have happened to the following piece of prose, which is thus ludicrously arranged—

"Woe! woe!
Thou hast destroy'd it—
This lovely world
Thou hast crush'd into ruin—
It totters, reels, and falls,
A demi-god has crush'd it!
Mournfully
We bear its fragments oft to vacancy,
And weep
Over its ruined beauty!
Son of the earth!
As thou art powerful,
In splendour build
The fabric up again:
In thy own bosom build it up!
A renovated life
Begin with clearer sense
And let new songs resound!"

We have said more of this production than it deserves, because we think we trace in it the same hand which has already cruelly disfigured one of the prettiest flowers of modern German literature.

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la France, et le soin que l'on doit prendre de sa conservation. 8vo. avec portrait et 2 planches. 2s.

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NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Cendrillon, a celebrated French Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by T. B. Phipps. 3s.

THIS air, highly attractive in itself, is here turned to very good account. The introduction of the car dance, and the German flute accompaniment, are eligible additions; and the result of the whole is an effect which bespeaks the lively and tasteful mind of the composer.

"This sweet Rose, tho' a beautiful Flower," a Song written by Mr. D. A. O'Meara, and composed by John Davy. 1s. 6d.

This little song (in two verses) is both written and composed with considerable ability. The words are poetical and elegant, and the melody is sweet and appropriate. Without perceiving any distinct and original beauty in this or that passage, as it presents itself, we derive from the impression of the whole peculiar gratification. The ideas are not only consistent and connected, but succeed each other with peculiar ease and gracefulness. Mr. Davy has obviously taken great pains with this composition. A high degree of taste pervades the

strain, the style of which is compounded of natural mellifluousness and artificial ornament.

"Chase away those anxious fears," "Tho' twin'd around my heart, dear," and "When the youth kneeling, his passion revealing," by G. W. Reeve. 4s. 6d. or 1s. 6d. each.

These songs are composed in a clear and unembarrassed style, and evince the power of the master to adapt his melody to the various feelings of nature. The sense of the words is strongly and agreeably conveyed; and the general effect is appropriate and attractive. The title of the piece, as here given, is *The Witch of Durncleugh*, (being a version of *Guy Mannering*) and these songs are newly written. They have piano-forte accompaniments, and transpositions for the flute, and are every way accommodated for chamber practice.

Fourteen Favourite Airs for two Flutes, composed in a familiar Style for the Use of Young Practitioners, by Weiggl-dem, jun. 3s.

These airs are so light and easy, that they cannot fail to improve those who will

will give them sufficient practice. They are also, for the most part, smooth and graceful, as well as very lively; and the two parts are blended with much skill. The melody is judiciously divided between the *flauto primo* and the *flauto secondo*, each of which becomes alternately the principal, and consequently shares the delicacy and difficulty of the execution.

A Concertante Duet for Two Flutes, composed by John Parry. 3s.

This concertante, in which is introduced the favourite Scotch Air of *Auld Lang Syne*, is the production of a master whose merits, in certain styles of composition, are too well known not to bespeak a favourable anticipation of the pretensions of whatever is announced from the same hand. The present production abounds in pleasingly-conceived passages; and the general effect is calculated to gratify every cultivated ear, and to maintain the reputation Mr. Parry has so justly acquired.

La Retour au Chateau; a favourite divertimento for the Piano Forte, by J.C. Nightingale. 2s. 6d.

This publication consists of an "introduction," in two crotchets in a bar, a march in common time of four crotchets, a *trio* in the same time, the air of "Ye streams that round my prison creep," and a Rondo Polonaise, in three crotchets. The whole occupies seven pages, and presents the juvenile practitioner on the instrument for which it is intended, with an exercise as inviting as agreeable. The beauty and diversity of the passages and movements are calculated to excite and repay attention; and to practice them will be to improve the finger and refine the taste.

The Venetian Gondoliers, an Air, with Variations for the Piano Forte or Harp, by M. Holst.

Mr. Holst, in this piece, has introduced his main subject with a pleasing and animated movement. The variations are happily conceived, and ably executed; and the intended effect is fully produced. The Finale, without deserting the theme, possesses a spirit and boldness that close the piece with peculiar eclat. The publication is evidently designed for young practitioners, and to such it will prove as profitable as gratifying.

Overture du Jeune Henry, par Mehul, arrangée pour Deux Flutes par G.F. Fuchs. 3s.

This overture is arranged with a de-

gree of skill which evinces Mr. F.'s qualification for undertakings of this description. Aware, as we are, of the difficulty of producing with two instruments only, any desirable effect in an orchestral composition, it would be injustice in the present instance to withhold our praise. All that could be achieved with such slender means, has been effected; and such success in so narrow a space, will, we hope, encourage this master to exercise his talents on more extended plans.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE and HAYMARKET THEATRES. These theatres, during the past month, have been running a brilliant career. The one, by the continued representation of the *Coronation*, aided by *A Cheque on my Banker*, *The Spectre Bridegroom*, *Monsieur Tonson*, and *Geraldi Duval*; and the other, by the repeated performance of *Venice Preserved*, (which introduced a new and excellent young actress) *Rise and Fall*, *Match Making* and *Match Breaking*, (pieces of high and peculiar merit) has continued, in spite of the unpropitious season of the year, and the opposition of the Lyceum and the other minor theatres, to attract full and fashionable audiences, and to render the recess at Covent Garden the less felt. This latter house, with renovated splendour and a good appointment, re-opened on Monday, the 24th of September, and did not a little contribute to enliven the somewhat flat period of a London life. The new painting and gilding of the interior put the audience in good humour, and rendered them willing to be pleased with the representations promised in the bill of fare. But however the company might be delighted with the new and lustrous aspect of every part of the edifice, they were more attracted by the performance of Mr. Young, after a three years' absence from London. His personation of *Hamlet* was received with those warm manifestations of public favour, to which his chaste, classical and animated acting is so well entitled. The other characters were respectably sustained; and the melo-dramatic romance of *Undine*, closed the entertainments of the evening with eclat. The audience was full and fashionable, and gave to the managers the most cheering promise of a successful and brilliant season.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

BILIOUS affections have lately been prevalent even beyond the ordinary proportion of the season, and in some cases have proved of so malignant a nature, and so severe in degree as to require more than common vigilance on the part of the practitioner to preserve the vital principle from sudden extinction.

The physician finds (in the treatment of disease generally) four species of debility to contend with, all demanding different management, and therefore calling for much care in respect of their recognition.

The first kind of weakness is purely *ner-
vous*; it is a weakness of the will—that is, there exists actual power, but from a morbid condition of the voluntary faculty, the patient is reduced to the same state of impotence as if the positive want of power was the complaint to be combated. It scarcely needs be said, that much discernment is often demanded thoroughly to appreciate, and properly to manage this, in fact, mental malady, though presenting a bodily shape—but if the physician find the proper clue to the requisites of the case, and judiciously make use of his knowledge, he will sometimes successfully command his apparently feeble, fainting, and torpid patient, to become strong, courageous, and active.

In the second case, there is an actual deprivation of power—a positive exhaustion of the principle of strength; and here *physical* tonics are loudly called for, and abundantly applicable; much action is compatible with this state of the animal fibre; but then it is irregular and inordinate, not due and well-proportioned; you may here often instantaneously still the excited commotion, by measures which, in

a different state of things, would irritate and disturb, rather than calm and compose. Witness the astonishing quantities of opium that may be beneficially administered in instances of Tetanic spasm.

We have, thirdly, smothered strength assuming the semblance of essential weakness, without actually partaking of its nature. In these affections we have to unwind, as it were, for a considerable length, in order to replace the cord of strength around the bodies of our patients, in a well-adjusted and unentangled manner. We are here to “do evil that good may come,” and to look to the point of the lancet (as a predecessor* of the reporter has happily expressed himself,) for the “conveyance of a cordial;” many fevers present illustrations of this sort of feebleness.

Lastly, the practitioner will but too often meet with examples of much general weakness, so intimately united with topical and internal derangement, that unadvisedly to attempt the institution of a strengthening process, is to strengthen—not the subject of the disease, but the disease itself; and even to accelerate the fatal termination. The writer has just commanded a visit to the coast in the case of a *functional* malady—he has just condemned the same in the case of a *structural* disorder—the one was an instance of pure unmixed debility, the other was an example of weakness complicated with, and even caused by, an inflammatory irritation of an important organ.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Sept. 20, 1821.

* Dr. Sayer Walker.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

AN unkindly and variable season has concluded in one of the most expensive and distressing harvests, to the majority of our farmers, to which an uncertain climate subjects us. We have, however, experienced far worse seasons, in which cold, wet, and blighting weather has been more constant, the present having been relieved almost throughout by warm and genial alternations. The Continent has not been more fortunate. With respect to the harvest in particular, Ireland has perhaps suffered more heavily than this country, in which the Western parts have been most unfortunate. In Scotland, and in the North

generally, the wheats are said to have been harvested with most success. Lincolnshire is named as one of the most fortunate districts. The plant of all the white corn was sufficiently strong and thick upon the land, unless oats be the exception; but the atmospheric diseases took place early, and the rains which clouded the harvest have completed the misfortune of the crop, of which a fine sample will be a rarity. There will be a vast quantity of black and sprouted wheat, and of discoloured barley. The bulk, indeed, will be considerable; and as to peas and beans, the crop was perhaps never greater, but the harvest of the latter

latter will be greatly protracted. If any thing could cure the general error of sowing grasses with corn, a harvest like the present would be the remedy, for the clover, which takes such a length of time to dry, has ruined immense breadth of barley. Some of the north-western districts have been doubly unfortunate, from barrenness occasioned by drought in summer, and from ruin of the crops by the rains in harvest. Much corn has been necessarily housed in a wet and bad state. Hop picking began in the second week of this month, and the crop will be large. Red clover, rape, and linseed have advanced in price, from the bad state of the weather. Perhaps the country never saw a finer turnip crop, or more luxuriant after-grass, from the influence of which, store stock has experienced some rise of price. In wool, little alteration. All kinds of grain, particularly wheat, had a rapid rise, in consequence of the wet weather, and it has been reported that a sample of wheat was sold in Mark-

lane at 100s. per quarter. There is no doubt but that fine samples reached 95s. The price has since considerably declined, nor is it a sound speculation, that wheat can rise, or be lifted up to the import price, even in the spring; so considerable is the overplus stock of last year, and so extensive the number of acres of the present crop, more so, it is said, than any preceding one in this country. The stocks of bread corn on the opposite Continent, and in America, are equally abundant.

Smithfield.—Beef 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—Mutton 2s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.—Lamb 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—Veal 3s. 6b. to 5s.—Pork 2s. 4d. to 5s.—Bacon 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.—Raw Fat 2s. 9½d.—Wheat 44s. to 85s.—Barley 30s. to 44s.—Oats 18s. to 32s.—The quartern loaf in London 12½d.—Hay 63s. to 84s. 6d.—Clover do. 50s. to 105s.—Straw 26s. to 42s. 0d.—Coals in the Pool 34s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.

Middlesex, Sept. 24, 1821.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				Aug 27.				Sept. 28.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	£2 11 0	to	3 0 0	2 11 0	to	3 0 0	per cwt				
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5 1 0	..	5 6 0	3 15 0	..	4 16 0	ditto.				
—, fine	6 4 0	..	6 16 0	6 3 0	..	6 12 0	ditto.				
—, Mocha	10 0 0	..	14 0 0	15 0 0	..	19 0 0	per cwt				
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 9½	..	0 0 10¼	0 0 8	..	0 0 10¼	per lb.				
—, Demerara	0 0 10½	..	0 1 1	0 0 10½	..	0 1 1	ditto.				
Currants	5 3 0	..	5 5 0	5 3 0	..	5 5 0	per cw.				
Figs, Turkey	2 0 0	..	0 0 0	2 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.				
Flax, Riga	50 0 0	..	52 0 0	50 10 0	..	52 10 0	per ton.				
Hemp, Riga Rhine	40 0 0	..	42 0 0	42 0 0	..	43 0 0	ditto.				
Hops, new, Pockets	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 16 0	per cwt.				
—, Sussex, do.	2 16 0	..	3 15 0	2 10 0	..	2 16 0	ditto.				
Iron, British, Bars	9 10 0	..	10 10 0	9 0 0	..	10 0 0	per ton.				
—, Pigs	6 0 0	..	7 0 0	6 0 0	..	7 0 0	ditto.				
Oil, Lucca	9 9 0	..	10 0 0	9 9 0	..	10 0 0	per jar				
—, Galipoli	66 0 0	..	0 0 0	66 0 0	..	0 0 0	per ton.				
Rags	1 18 6	..	0 0 0	1 18 0	..	0 0 0	per cwt.				
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	0 0 0	..	4 0 0	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.				
Rice, Patna kind	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	0 14 0	..	0 16 0	ditto.				
—, East India	0 13 0	..	0 16 0	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.				
Silk, China, raw	0 19 2	..	1 2 1	0 17 4	..	1 0 10	per lb				
—, Bengal, skein	0 14 3	..	0 16 6	0 14 7	..	0 15 1	ditto.				
Spices, Cinnamon	0 7 3	..	0 7 6	0 8 6	..	0 11 0	per lb.				
—, Cloves	0 3 8	..	0 3 10	0 5 10	..	0 0 0	ditto.				
—, Nutmegs	0 4 0	..	0 4 2	0 6 9	..	0 0 0	ditto.				
—, Pepper, black	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	0 0 7¼	..	0 0 7½	ditto.				
—, —, white	0 1 0½	..	0 1 1	0 1 0½	..	0 1 1	ditto.				
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	0 3 9	..	0 4 0	per gal.				
—, Geneva Hollands	0 1 6	..	0 1 8	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.				
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 2 9	..	0 3 2	0 2 1	..	0 2 6	ditto.				
Sugar, brown	2 14 0	..	2 16 0	2 12 0	..	2 15 0	per cwt.				
—, Jamaica, fine	3 10 0	..	3 12 0	3 10 0	..	3 12 0	per cwt.				
—, East India, brown	0 18 0	..	1 0 0	0 14 0	..	1 0 0	ditto.				
—, lump, fine	4 6 0	..	4 7 0	4 8 0	..	4 18 0	per cwt.				
Tallow, town-melted	1 17 0	..	1 18 0	1 17 0	..	1 18 0	per cwt.				
—, Russia, yellow	2 6 0	..	0 0 0	2 15 6	..	0 0 0	ditto.				
Tea, Bohea	0 2 8½	..	0 0 0	0 2 6½	..	0 0 0	per lb.				
—, Hyson, best	0 5 5	..	0 5 7	0 5 9	..	0 6 0	ditto.				
Wine, Madeira, old	21 0 0	..	40 0 0	21 0 0	..	40 0 0	per pipe				
—, Port, old	38 0 0	..	55 0 0	38 0 0	..	55 0 0	ditto.				
—, Sherry	20 0 0	..	50 0 0	18 0 0	..	50 0 0	per butt				

Premiums

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 10s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. 6d.—Belfast, 10s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 0d.—Madeira, 15s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 6gs. to 10gs.

Course of Exchange, Sep. 25.—Amsterdam, 12 16.—Hamburgh, 38 1.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey 60l.—Grand Union, 0l. 0s.—Grand Junction, 212l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 315l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 645l.—Trent and Mersey, 1810l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 136l.—London, 101l.—West India, 176l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 13l.—Strand, 6l. 5s.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 250l.—Albion, 44l. 0s.—Globe, 123l. 0s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 58l. 10s.—City Ditto, 103l.—At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 76; 3 per cent. consols, 75 $\frac{3}{8}$; 5 per cent. navy 108 $\frac{5}{8}$.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 14s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept., 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 88.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- A** GAR, MOSES, late of Walbrook, oilman. (Warrant, L.)
 Alexander, G. Aldermanbury, linendraper. (Gates, L.)
 Ashton, John, Knutsford, veterinary surgeon. (Pickford, Liverpool, and Blackstock, L.)
 Bayley, C. Abingdon, linendraper. (Nelson, L.)
 Batley, J. Great Yarmouth, grocer. (Swaine, and Co. L.)
 Baynes, C. Western Point, Cheshire, innkeeper.
 Bedford, Thomas, Bristol, stationer. (Bridges, and Co. L.)
 Bell, Joseph, Hampstead, victualler. (Jones, L.)
 Bethell, W. Vernon, Liverpool, merchant. (Davenport, Liverpool, and Chester, L.)
 Bill, Samuel, West Bromwich, timber merchant. (Alexander and Holme, L. and Parker, L.)
 Bird, Thomas, Solihul Lodge, coal-dealer. (Hall and Willett, L. and Shutt, Walsall.)
 Bowman, Richard, Manchester, grocer. (Shord and Johnson, L. and Hadfield, Manchester.)
 Brown, Charles, late of Dundee, merchant and ship owner, Swaine and Co. L.
 Brumhall, Daniel, Sheffield, file-manufacturer. (Parker and Brown, Sheffield, and Blagrove and Walter, L.)
 Burnett, H. Long-lane, Bermondsey, oilman. (Thomson, L.)
 Burrows, J. Gloucester, mercer. (King, L.)
 Cassells, J. Cannon-street, wine-merchant. (Thomas, L.)
 Compton, W. Birmingham, linendraper. (Swain and Co. L.)
 Colston, Daniel Edward, Islington Road, upholsterer. (Pope, Old Bethlam.)
 Cooper, George the younger, Old Ford, farmer. (Stephens and Wood, L.)
 Cooper, J. Newport, victualler. (Roe, L.)
 Corbyn, Joseph James, Southweld, master-mariner. (Delmar, L.)
 Crowden, Richard, Knightsbridge, boot and shoe maker. (Fox and Co. L.)
 Davis, Rowhall, Stafford, malster. (Smith, Walsall, and Wheeler, L.)
 Davis, T. Great Bar, Staffordshire, malster. (Reynolds, L. and Fallows, Birmingham.)
 Dawson, John, Penrith, coach-maker. (Steel, Grave, and Bleaymire, Penrith.)
 Deeping, G. Lincoln, fellmonger. (Stocker, and Co. L.)
 Dixon, W. Portsmouth tailor. (Hurst, L.)
 Driver, Nathan, Steanbridge, clothier. (Newman and Co. Stroud, and King, L.)
 Egling, J. E. Covent Garden, victualler. (Cockayne and Towne, L.)
 Elptrick, William, West Ham, farmer. (Walton and Gliddon, L.)
 Eybe, F. and Schnaack, A. St. Mary Axe, merchants. (Thomas, L.)
 Fisher, J. Lancaster, soap-manufacturer. (Makinson, L. and Atkinson, Lancaster.)
 Flint, G. London-wall, merchant. (Kaye and Co. L.)
 Fry, G. Newbury, Berks, mercer. (Smith, L.)
 Gibson, J. Finsbury-square, merchant. (Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, L.)
 Godwin, J. Bristol, coal-merchant. (Vizard and Co. L.)
 Gormdry, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bacon-dealer. (Bell and Co. L. and Dawson, Newcastle.)
 Greenhouse, W. Ludlow, tanner. (Clarke and Co. L. and Williams, Shrewsbury.)
 Hanks, R. Lincoln's-inn Fields, hat-manufacturer. (Harvey and Wilson, L.)
 Hartland, J. Gloucester, mercer. (Holbrook, Ledbury, Stevenson and Bicknell, L.)
 Heslington, J. jun. York, grocer. (Dickenson, L. and Haile, York.)
 Hilbury, J. P. Mark-lane, wine-merchant. (Reardon and Davis, L.)
 Hillary, T. P. Little Tower-street, wine-merchant, (Hodgson, L.)
 Hodgson, F. M. Manchester, dry-salter. (Pownall and Fairthorne, L.)
 Hodgson, J. Staindrop, Durham, shopkeeper. (Turner and Hutchinson, L.)
 Holding, W. Devonshire-street, Queen-square, wine-merchant. (Williams, L.)
 Howard, E. and Gibbs, J. Cork-street, money-scriveners. (Shaw and Stevens, L.)
 Jones, A. W. New Brentford, corn and coal-merchants. (Toone and Co. L.)
 Knowles, J. and Walker, H. Salford, machine-makers. (Willis and Co. L. and Henley, Manchester.)
 Lambert, R. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Higson, Manchester, and Ellis, L.)
 Langley, George John Henry, Bristol, porter-seller. (Clarke and Co. L. and Savery, Bristol.)
 Langstaff, William, Liverpool, merchant. (Deane, Liverpool.)
 Marnham, late of Love-lane, cloth-factor. (Smith and Co. L.)
 Marshall, J. Battersea, tanner. (Drew and Sons, L.)
 Mawdsley, Henry, late of Omskirk, plumber. (Blackstock and Bruce, L. and Wright, Omskirk.)
 Meredith, J. Manchester, paper-dealer. (Cape, Manchester.)
 Nelson, J. Kendal, corn-dealer. (Gray, L.)
 Norfolk, Hezekiah, late of Mountsorrel, worsted-manufacturer. (Lawton, Leicester, and Taylor, L.)
 Oliva, T. C. Liverpool, merchant. (Lowe and Bower, L.)
 Parr, William, Covent Garden, tailor. (Popkin, L.)
 Parry, Thomas, Manchester, Wentbridge, R. Yorkshire, and Armitage, Joseph Pontefract, cotton-spinners. (Walker, Manchester, and Ellis, L.)
 Peters, E. Bristol, grocer. (Haberfield, Bristol.)

Porthouse, Thomas, Wigton, Cumberland, dyer.
(Swaine and Co. L.
Raiman, H. Deptford, victualler. (Hormsfield,
L.
Rawlins, James, Whitehaven, grocer, Clennell,
L. and Adamson, Whitehaven.
Reid, Archibald, Pimlico, carpenter. (Topping,
L.
Rolfe, W. Teignmouth, builder. (Burfoot, L.
Rothery, John, and Pape, T. Leeds, seed-crushers.
(Robin-son and Son, L. and Ward, Leeds.
Ryder, Arthur, London, cotton-merchant. (Os-
baldeston and Murray, L.
Sawden, B. S. Bridlington-quay, corn-factor.
(Crowder, Laurie, and Oliverson, L.
Seaton, Robert, Wentbridge, cotton-spinner. (Blake-
lock, and Co. Pontefract.
Smalpage, J. Leeds, woollendrapier. (Mackinson,
L. and Foden, Leeds.
Stafford, Thomas, Bath, jeweller. (Netherstone
and Co. L. Evil and Co. Bath.
Stead, Thomas, Thumball, cotton-spinner. (Wal-
ker, L.
Taylor, Henry, Commercial-road, master-mariner
(Crabb, L.

Taylor, John, Lambeth, Surrey, ironmonger. (Woo-
ton, L.
Thomas, Richard, Rochdale, hat-mannfacturer.
(Hurd and Johnson, L. and Baker, Rochdale.
Thorn, John, Plymouth, currier. (Sandys, L.
and Baron, Plymouth.
Tumstall, T. Liverpool, provision-merchant.
Wheeler, L.
Wardle, J. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. (Hurd
and Johnson, L.
Warren, J. Bridgwater, tanner. (Taylor and
Roscoe, L.
West, I. R. Louth, Lincolnshire, coach-maker.
(Phillips, Louth.
Whiteside, Richard, Hither, Henry, and Hastie,
Thomas, Whitehaven, Cumberland, merchants.
(Falcon, L.
Woodward, John, and Shenton, John, Birmingham,
spirit merchants. (Drake, L. and Corrie,
Birmingham.
Wright, Charles, Ludgate Hill, wine merchant.
Wright, David, St. Catherine-street, corn-dealer.
(Jones and Howard, L.
Yell, I. and I. Woodham Terris, salesmen.
(Bridges and Quilter, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Aspinal, W. Liverpool.
Aspinal, I. and J. Liverpool.
Bartram, J. Canterbury.
Barman, W. H. and C. Liver-
pool.
Bates, J. Bishop Stortford.
Bealey, R. Cockly Moor.
Billinge, J. Bristol.
Blogg, G. Aldersgate-street.
Boyd, W. Benfield, P. Drum-
mond, L. London.
Bray, G. Leeds.
Brooks, J. Liverpool.
Broomfield, C. Liverpool.
Bull, J. Banks, W. and Bryson,
J. Cheapside.
Burnett, A. Lisle-street.
Button, W. Marlborough.
Cater, S. and Horne, J. Watling-
street
Champness, S. Fulham.
Clarke, W. and H. Lydcombe,
and Widcomb, Somerset.
Clarke, J. Worcester.
Clarke, W. South Shields.
Clarkson, T. Kingsbury.
Clayton, J. jun. Leeds.
Dawson, J. Meltham, Yorkshire.
Day, R. Crooked-lane.
Dorrington, J. Manchester.
Davison, T. R. Old Broad-street.
Ellis, C. Birmingham.
Garton, J. Kingston-upon-Hull.
Gilbert, J. Plymouth Dock.
Harkness, J. Liverpool.
Harman, J. Norwich.
Harris, T. Worcester.

Haugh, J. Carlisle.
Haynes, W. Stourbridge.
Haynes, W. Lowestoff.
Heginbottom, J. Ashton-under-
Line.
Hobbs, B. Redbridge.
Holmes, W. North Shields.
Houlbrooke, T. Holborn.
Howett, J. St. Martin's-lane.
Hughes J. and Chatten, J. Storm-
mington.
Hutchins, T. Gloucester.
Jackson, T. Wath-upon Dearne,
Yorkshire.
Imbrie, Bucklersbury.
Innis, J. and Watkins, R. Bris-
tol.
Jones, T. and Powell, E. Wrex-
ham.
Johnson, T. sen. and Johnson, T.
jun, Lowestoff.
Kenworthy, J. Saddleworth.
Kirk, W. and Broughton, Leeds.
Le Chevalier, T. Wootton-under-
edge.
Lithgoe, J. Liverpool.
Little, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Lockwood, E. Whitby, York-
shire.
Lott, L. Llandilo.
Marsh, J. Rotherham.
Marshall, W. H. Holme on
Spalding Moor.
Mason, G. Chard.
Masseau, W. Ryhall.
Matthews, J. Penzance.
McMaster, J. Norfolk-street.

Miles, W. Oxford-street.
Milligen, J. Houndsditch.
Meliss, G. Fenchurch-street.
Morris, J. Liverpool.
Nailer, J. St. Mary Axe.
Payant, W. Manchester.
Pearce, W. Oat-lane.
Pewters, R. Bristol.
Pitt, J. Cirencester.
Pritchard, J. H. Caerlon.
Ralph, R. and King, W. Ips-
wich.
Reynolds, J. Omskirk.
Sanderson, J. and Masters, T.
Sutton, Bedfordshire.
Smith, S. Stayley, Cheshire.
Spencer, E. Billiter-lane.
Stalker, D. and Welch, A. D.
Leadenhall-street.
Stammers, T. Button, W. S. and
Odkin, T. Sudbury.
Swain, G. J. Mansel-street, Good-
man's Fields.
Taylor, J. and J. T. Upper
Thames-street.
Thompson, C. Halifax.
Thompson, J. Newcastle-upon-
Tyne.
Triphook, T. St. James's-street.
Twigg, W. Sheffield.
Turner, T. London.
Waddington, S. Halifax.
Watt, H. V. Birmingham.
Wells, T. Hadleigh.
Whitney, T. and H. Maccles-
field.
Woodhall, J. Egremont.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the southern verge of the Metropolis, from
Aug 25, to Sept 25, 1821.

	Maxi- mum.	Days.	W in d	Mini- mum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.	Range	greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours	Days.
Barometer	30.50	13 Sep.	SW.	29.71	9 Sept.	SW.	30.06	0.79	0.44	15 Sep.
Thermom.	73°	6 Sep.	SW.	52°	28 Aug.	E. NE.	Day 66.0° Night 63.0°	21°	12°	26 Aug.

Prevailing Winds.

Number of days occupied by each	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	WSW.
	2	3	2	0	3	13	1	3	2

The total quantity of rain 2.25 inches.

Number

Number of days on which each description has occurred.	Character of the Clouds.					
	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus
	9	11	8	19	20	11

The weather of the period being naturally considered with respect to its influence on the harvest, becomes a subject of unusual interest, stretching very far beyond the general consideration of a meteorological register. The first half of the period, which includes the last week of August, and the first ten days of September, comes under the denomination of fair, rain fell on six of those days, but in small

drizzling showers, except on one occasion. The latter part of the period, i.e. from the 11th of September to the close, rain has fallen in heavier showers, and more frequently—viz. on ten days, and thunder storms of heavy, and in some instances, of destructive character, have occurred. Meteoric, or shooting stars, have been of frequent occurrence, as have heavy winds from the westward.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE chief domestic topics of the month, have been the King's visit to Ireland, attended by no circumstances but festivity in that land of hospitality—and his subsequent departure for Hanover and other parts of the Continent.

The only public act of government during his short stay in London, was the dismissal of General *Sir Robert Wilson* from the army, without an assigned reason; but ascribed to his having attended the Queen's Funeral, and remonstrated with the military for barbarously firing on the people after the affray at Cumberland-gate had terminated. No circumstance for many years has created more general dissatisfaction than this exercise of power, and a subscription to indemnify Sir Robert has been set on foot.

The Coroner's Jury on Honey, have satisfied the friends of the constitution by a verdict of Manslaughter against the Life Guards concerned; and in regard to Francis, we have recorded that another jury found a verdict of Wilful Murder. No means have, however, been adopted to satisfy the laws of God and Man in regard to these enormous crimes!

The continued wet weather led one class of the community to *hope* that agricultural produce would rise in price; and another class, the consumers, to *fear* that such might be the case. There has been some advance, but it has not been maintained.

SPAIN.

In this country, the equivocal policy of the King and Court, with signs of treachery to the noble document called the Constitution, have driven many of the patriots into principles of republicanism:—and really if kings will not respect the people's rights, the people seem to have no alternative but to do

without them. A limited hereditary monarchy is the best of all governments, but if kings will *not* be limited, they must not blame men for becoming republicans. If the King of Spain can overcome the prejudices of his order and education, he may be the first of sovereigns, because at the head of the freest people in Europe.

It seems the King has left Madrid, and that this circumstance has given rise to great inquietude. *RIEGO*, a patriotic general, has been superseded on a charge of republicanism, and the renowned people of Saragossa have espoused his interest. It appears also that plans are organizing in Spain by French republicans, to assail the tottering power of the Bourbons in France, where the dread of Napoleon's military ascendancy no longer checks the hopes of patriotism. The French demand their Charter and the Spaniards their Constitution, with which their sovereigns hope to dispense with impunity.

NORTH AMERICA.

The Union has been further augmented in extent and capability by the formal annexation of Florida, of which possession was lately taken by the Republican General Jackson, in conformity to the treaty with Spain.

TURKEY.

This empire, so disgraceful to human nature, in its misery and despotism, seems likely, as Napoleon told Lord Whitworth, to be about to fall to pieces under its own weight. Nothing but the contemptible principle of legitimacy, cherished by the members of the Holy Alliance, permits it to be suffered that the fairest portions of the earth should be so abused. Whether Russia will or will not move is not at present certain, but the following documents have appeared in the German journals:

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—The following is the substance of the note which the Ottoman

Ottoman Government has dispatched to St. Petersburg, in reply to the *ultimatum*.

The Porte has always respected treaties with other Powers, and especially with Russia. The energetic and extraordinary measures taken against the Greeks were only directed against rebellious subjects. Every Government has the right, and even contracts the obligation, to punish traitors, and all who disturb public order. The Ottoman Government has disapproved of the excesses committed by the populace; but the people had taken up arms *en masse* to defend their religion and the legitimate throne. Wallachia and Moldavia could not be evacuated until the insurrection, of which they were the theatre, should be entirely suppressed, and peace and order re-established there. The detention of some ships laden with corn, in the Bosphorus, or in the port of Constantinople, was a measure commenced by the necessity of storing the capital with provisions; besides, it was the local authorities who adopted this measure, without waiting for orders from the Government: finally, the Christians provoked this step, because their privateers kept the Dardanelles in a state of blockade; the Porte, however, is willing to grant a reasonable indemnity to such Russian subjects as shall prove that they have sustained a loss by the measure.

The free navigation of the Strait shall be re-established. The Porte never entertained any other views than the punishment of the guilty: all faithful and pacific subjects will continue to enjoy the protection of the laws, and will not be molested in the exercise of their religious worship.

The Austrian Observer of the 7th of September, contains the following important Manifesto of the Grand Seignor.

To the illustrious Vizirs, the honourable Mirimiranes, the estimable Mollas, Judges, Sub-judges, Mutesselim, Wayvodes, and Ayans, to the other Magistrates and Nobles of the country, as well as to all the other men in authority throughout all Anatolia, is addressed the following order:—

It is evident that all the rules and political dispositions which from ancient times have been observed in my Sublime Empire, are founded upon the noble commandment of that pure law, whose solidity and duration are guaranteed by God, even until the day of the resurrection; it is therefore that it has never been permitted at any time, either to the Ministers of the Empire, nor to the functionaries of my Sublime Porte, nor to any individual professing the Mahometan religion, to act in contravention of their authority. It is in no wise less evident that all the Rayas (the subjects who are not Mahometans) who from time immemorial have, under the dominion and the

safety of my Sublime Empire, fulfilled the conditions of their vassalage, have had their properties and their lives respected, and have themselves been objects of the favour and protection of my Sublime Porte; but when they have transgressed the bounds of vassalage and the limits of obedience, recourse must be had to the punishment which has become necessary, and which is further confirmed by law.

The Greek people have been at all times tributary subjects of my Sublime Porte: mercy and clemency have been exercised towards them in every particular: their honour, their properties, and their lives have been defended, protected, and secured; they have never experienced any other treatment than favour and every sort of kindness, even beyond that which had been promised in the treaties with the Rayas: nevertheless, they have had the audacity to trample under foot the divine mercies of which they have been the objects, to pursue the paths of ingratitude, and with their characteristic perfidy, to maintain a perverse and traitorous conduct, opposed at once to their allegiance and to good faith.

If in some places the Greeks have succeeded in rising against my Sublime Government, to which they are subjects, and which treats them with so much lenity, my great Empire continues (thanks be given to the Almighty!) to be the Empire of Mahomet, and my people, the people of Ahmed. By the grace and with the assistance of God, the defender of our faith and of our people, as well as by the blessings of the spiritual help of our legislator and Sublime Prophet, my Sublime Porte has been informed of the insurrection at the very moment of its breaking out. It has therefore, without delay, adopted proper measures, and caused at various times paternal exhortations and instructions to be addressed to the individuals of every rank of the said Greek nation, as well by the proper authorities appointed for that special purpose, as also through the Patriarch. It has exhorted them to continue in the way of fidelity and loyalty, and within the limits of submission and obedience, and it has also fully acquitted itself of all the duties of mercy and clemency; on the other hand, it has inquired into the conduct of those who, taking a share in the revolt, have rejected every sentiment of repentance, and after a previous conviction it has inflicted upon them the necessary punishment.

But they have not appreciated the clemency and mercy which have been evinced towards them, and they have not listened to the counsels and exhortations which have been addressed to them. Their pride and their revolt, making, on the contrary, every day further progress, my Sublime Porte considered only of the means of maintain-
ing

ing the order and the security of the State, and of restoring the tranquillity of its inhabitants. Superior orders have in consequence been transmitted into my well-defended provinces, bearing the power, in virtue of a Sublime Fetwa, which proceeds from the brilliant law, of punishing those Rayas in full revolt who dare to combat against the Islamites, of seizing their properties, and making their families captive.

My sublime will being pronounced for the observance of the principle, that those subjects who conduct themselves in a peaceable and tranquil manner, occupying themselves with their own affairs only, or those who having been once guilty of sedition or revolt, shall have returned since into the paths of submission and a sincere repentance, shall be placed as before under the beneficent protection and shield of my Sublime Porté; and although I do not suffer any action opposed to this will manifested upon my part, I have learned in a positive manner that in some places this principle has not been observed. Violence has been employed against peaceable and defenceless subjects who have taken no part in the revolt, and some persons have had the temerity to seize upon their property, their families, and their churches. It requires no further declaration to make it known that such a conduct is conformable neither to law nor to reason, that it is diametrically opposed to the principles uniformly pursued in my great empire, and that it is, in every particular, in contradiction to the Divine will, as well as to my Imperial order. It is consequently manifest that such conduct is dictated only by men who are incapable of distinguishing circumstances and relations.

Therefore it is that I am now about to send my particular commands, with reference to this matter, to the three divisions of Anatolia and of Romelia.

My will is, then, that you Vizirs, Mirimanes, Mollas, Judges, Sub-Judges, and other authorities, should make known this manner of viewing affairs in all places within your districts and jurisdictions, and that you should hasten to intimate to every person who may have the audacity to attack peaceable and innocent subjects, who manifest no seditious intentions, and carry about no signs of revolt, that he shall be responsible to me for his conduct in that respect. You must exert all your cares to relieve peaceable subjects from all vexation, and take all necessary measures that they may perfectly enjoy my high imperial protection, and that they who may be guilty of such excesses shall be severely punished on the spot.

Let all my subjects be immediately apprised of these commands, and when you shall be informed that it is my supreme will

that you shall take the utmost care not to suffer, in contravention of the sublime law and of my commands, peaceable and innocent subjects to be exposed to injuries and vexations, public or private, and that the slightest neglect or omission with respect to this particular will expose yourselves to responsibility; you must act in conformity with it, you must execute my commands and my sublime will, evince a knowledge in necessary matters, and sedulously avoid permitting it in any instance to be violated.

Given in the days of the middle of the month of Siskide, 1236: that is to say, in the middle of August, 1821.

The conditions demanded by Russia of the Porte, since the departure of Baron de Strogonoff, are said to be—

1. The re-establishment of the churches, and the repair of the Patriarchal Basilica, where the remains of the Patriarch Gregory should be deposited in a magnificent tomb.

2. The restitution of the confiscated property of the Greek families whose most distinguished individuals have perished in the revolution.

3. The indefinite liberty of the orthodox worship, under the protection of the ambassadors and consuls of the Emperor of Russia, who will, for this purpose, establish agents wherever he shall judge it proper for the support of the worship of the members of the clergy and of the Christians of the orthodox church.

4. By way of security, the occupation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and of the Turkish fortresses on the right bank of the Danube, by Russian troops.

5. In order the better to ensure the execution of the stipulations, the Emperor of Russia demands, that one of the ports in the Archipelago which he may judge convenient shall be delivered up to him, where he will station a squadron, the expence of which, as well as that of the army of occupation in the ultra Danubian provinces, shall be defrayed by the Turkish government.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the official details of the victory alluded to in our last :

BATTLE OF CARABOBO.

The paper of Angostura, entitled *Correo Extraordinario del Orinoco*, dated July 25, contains Bolivar's despatch on the victory of Carabobo.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—Yesterday, the political birth of the republic of Columbia was confirmed by a splendid victory.

The divisions of the liberating army having joined in the plains of Tinaquillo on the 23d, we marched yesterday morning on the headquarters of the enemy in Carabobo.

The first division composed of the brave
British

British battalion, the bravo of the Apure, and 1,500 cavalry, under the orders of General Paez. The second composed of the second brigade of Guards, the battalions of Tirailleurs, Boyaca and Vargas, and the sacred squadron commanded by the undaunted Colonel Aramendi, under the orders of General Sedenó. The third composed of the first brigade of Guards, the battalions of Rifles, Grenadiers, vanquisher of Boyaca, Anzoategui, and the intrepid Colonel Rondon's regiment of cavalry, under the orders of Colonel Plaza.

Our march across the mountains and through the defiles, which separated us from the enemy's camp, was rapid and orderly. At 11 in the morning we defiled by our left in front of the enemy, and under his fire; we crossed a rivulet, where only one man could pass at once, in presence of an army placed on an inaccessible level height, commanding us in every direction.

The gallant General Paez, at the head of the two battalions of his division, and the brave Colonel Munoz's regiment of cavalry, attacked the enemy's right with such fury, that in half an hour he was thrown into confusion and completely routed. It is impossible to do sufficient honour to the valour of our troops. The British battalion, commanded by the meritorious Colonel Farriar, distinguished itself amongst so many other brave men, and suffered a heavy loss of officers.

The conduct of General Paez in this last and most glorious victory of Columbia, renders him deserving of the high military rank; and I therefore, in the name of the Congress, offered on the field of battle to appoint him General in Chief of the army.

None of the second division partook in the action, except a part of the Tirailleurs of the Guard, commanded by the worthy commandant Heras. But its General, enraged that all his division could not from the obstacles of the ground, join in the battle, charged singly a mass of infantry, and fell in its centre in the manner that ought to close the glorious career of the bravest of Columbia's brave. In General Sedenó the Republic has lost a

staunch supporter both in peace and war; none more valiant than he, none more obedient to his government. I recommended the ashes of the gallant hero to the Sovereign Congress, that the honours of a solemn triumph may be paid to his memory.

Like grief does the Republic suffer in the fall of the dauntless Colonel Plaza, who filled with an unparelled enthusiasm, threw himself on a battalion of the enemy, desiring it to surrender. Colonel Plaza is deserving of Columbia's tears, and that Congress confer on him the honours due to such distinguished heroism.

The enemy being dispersed, the ardour of our chiefs and officers was so great in the pursuit, that we sustained considerable loss in that high class of the army. The bulletin will communicate their illustrious names.

The Spanish army exceeded 6,000 men, composed of all the best of the pacificatory expeditions. That army has ceased to exist: only 400 men will have this day taken refuge in Puerto Cabello.

The Liberating Army had an equal force to that of the enemy, but not more than a fifth part of it decided the fortune of the day. Our loss is not great—hardly 200 in killed and wounded.

Colonel Rangell, who did, as he always does, prodigies, marched this day to take up a line against Puerto Cabello.

May it please the Sovereign Congress to accept in the name of the heroes whom I have the honour to command, the homage of a conquered army, the most numerous and the finest that ever in Columbia carried arms in a field of battle.

Valencia, June, 25, 1821. BOLIVAR.

Puerto Cabello has since been abandoned by the Royalists, and Columbia is free.

If accounts just received are to be relied on, General San Martin has been repulsed before Lima, with heavy loss; and Peru continues under the yoke of foreign government.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Aug. 25. **A**N inquest was held on the body of E. Sells, a private watchman, who was found robbed and murdered on the preceding day, at Highgate. Verdict.—wilful murder.

— 27. Several persons brought up to Marlborough-street, charged with being concerned in the late affray with the soldiery at Knightsbridge. One of them held to bail, and the rest discharged.

— 28. Mr. Sheriff Waithman addressed a letter to Earl Bathurst, describing the outrage committed on him at Knightsbridge, and calling for an enquiry into the conduct

of the military in that affair, but no satisfactory answer has yet been received.

Sept. 9. A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Southall and Fossick, umbrella manufacturers, Gracechurch-street, which soon destroyed the three adjoining houses, a meeting-house, and materially injured several others. Four individuals perished under the ruins while attempting to rescue the property.

— 10. A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Myers, Prince's-street, Soho, which consumed the three adjoining houses, and four individuals, the son of Mr. M., a father and two children perished in the flames.

— 11. At a Court of Common Council held this day, thanks were voted to Mr. Sheriff Waithman, "for the presence of mind, temper, firmness and courage displayed by him at the affray with the soldiery at Knightsbridge, on the 26th Aug."

— 12. After fourteen days laborious and public-spirited attendance, the Coroner's jury on Richard Honey returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against the officers and men of the 1st regt. of Life Guards, who were on duty between Tyburn-turnpike and Park-lane, on the day R. Honey was shot, Aug. 14, 1821."

— 15. Two bills of indictment, preferred by the Bridge-street Association, against Mr. Hone, for his "Non mi ricordo" and "Matrimonial Ladder;" and one by its secretary against the News, for publishing Mr. Waithman's speech at the last Common Hall, were thrown out by the Grand Juries of London and Middlesex.

Same day the King arrived in town from Ireland, and on the 24th he left London for the Continent.

— 20. In the Gazette of this day, a memorandum from the War Office announces that "the King has been pleased to remove Major-General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson from the British army." A public subscription has since been set on foot, to indemnify him, by a gentleman who has subscribed £500.

MARRIED.

Francis Cresswell, esq. jun. of Blackheath, to Rachel, 2d daughter of J. Fry, esq. banker, London.

At Mary-le-bone Church, William Cahusac, esq. to Emily Sarah, 2d daughter of H. Borche, esq.

At Ashted, E. Lomax, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Hester, eldest daughter of E. Smith, esq.

W. J. Ching, esq. Barrister at Law, to Mary-Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Comyn, esq.

Mr. H. L. Robins, of Covent Garden, to Miss Howis, of South Lambeth.

The Rev. W. Brant, of Putney Heath, to Isabella Anne, daughter of the late Rev. G. Wright.

The Rev. John Primate Maud, of Hillingdon, to Miss Matilda Elizabeth Hains, of Swainswick.

Lieut. W. H. Nicholls, R.N. to Jemima Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Medlycott, esq. Herne Hill, Surrey.

T. S. Carter, esq. Barrister at Law, to Eliza Sophia, only daughter of the late R. Powis, esq. of Sedcoft, Kent.

Alexander James Scott, esq. of Euston Square, to Julia, second daughter of James Deacon, esq.

At Stepney, W. Fergus, esq. to Miss Cairus, daughter of Mr. James C., R.N.

At Mary-le-bone, Sir R. D. Haugan, to Marianne Wolff James, only daughter of the late Col. James Innes, of Madras.

David Howell, esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of Thomas Russell, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. Richard Boyse, of Little Hadham, Heris, to Winifred Berners, 4th daughter of the late Sir T. B.

At St. Ann's, Soho, P. J. Macdonald, esq. to Eliza, youngest daughter of William Overton, esq.

At Islington, Mr. M. Joseph, of Birchington, Cornhill, to Miss Sarah, Georgiana Brown.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, James Scott, esq. of Greenock, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Daniel M'Kellar, of that place.

At Abinger, Surrey, John Campbell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Scarlett, esq. M.P.

At St. Mary's, Whitechapel, Henry Augustus Hope, to Bennet, youngest daughter of the late Edward Blaxland, esq. Ospringe, Kent.

At Hampstead, Edward Toller, jun. esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Edington, esq.

At St. John's, Hackney, Mr. Thomas Kingsbury, of Leadenhall-street, to Martha, daughter of the late Joseph Luck, esq. of Clapton.

Mr. J. R. Pizey, of Laurence Pountney-lane, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Edward Cherriil, esq. of Clerkenwell.

At Mortlake, Surrey, the Rev. E. James, M.A., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Frederick Reeves, esq. of East Sheen.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Peter Adams, of Throgmorton-street, solicitor, to Eliza, only daughter of the late John Roake, esq.

Henry Mann, esq. of Brixton Common, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late John Chester, esq.

At Mary-la-bonne Church, Capt. George Digby, R.N. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Walsh, bart. of Warfield, Berks.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, John Daubney Harvey, esq. to Fanny, 2d daughter of the late W. Dyne, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

At Tottenham, Capt. James Hodgson, of the 17th Madras Infantry, to Miss Pratt.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieut. Col. Fearon, 31st, to Miss Palmer.

DIED.

At Hampstead, 83, Mrs. *Chippcase*.

Amelia Maria, wife of Mr. Lannoy H. Forbes.

At Bromley, Mr. *John Blucke*, of the Secretary's Office, Chelsea College.

At Hammersmith, *Ann*, the wife of T. Smith, esq. of New Bridge-street.

At Elsted, Surrey, *John Foulkes*, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in London.

W. J. Waldie, esq. of Queen-street, Cheapside.

Mrs.

Mrs. Ann Carter, of Peckham.

In Budge-row, Mr. Edward Gillow, youngest son of Thomas G. esq. of St. Nicholas, Thanet.

At Islington, Mrs. E. Toone, relict of the late Capt. John T. aged 72.

In Harley-street, Simeon Droz, esq.

In South Audley-street, Miss Selina Thistlewaite.

In George-street, Hanover Square, the wife of T. C. Corry, esq. of Monaghan.

At Twickenham, 44, the Rev. H. P. Beauchamp.

At Brompton, Mr. Thomas Sorel Banister.

At Kensington, the Rev. Joseph Butler. 85, William Hunt, esq. of the South Sea House.

At Homerton, 55, Mrs. Helen Cowley.

Sophia Elizabeth Fitzherbert, only daughter of P. F. esq. of Bristol.

On Paddington Green, 74, Jos. Thrupp, esq.

42, Lydia, wife of Mr. George Lamb, of Camberwell Grove.

In London-street, Fitzroy Square, 59, David Sutherland, esq.

At Percy-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Tandy.

37, John Taylor, esq. of St. George's Terrace, Hyde Park.

On the Terrace, High-street, Mary-le-bone, 74, George Elwes, esq., son of the notorious miser of that name.

Julia Clara, 2d daughter of J. Mazzinghi, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, after a short illness from eating melon.

Thomas Stallard Penoyre, esq. of Leadenhall-street.

At Battersea Rise, 75, Richard Budd, M.D.

In Upper Thornhaugh-street, 72, Rev. Thomas Exon.

At Putney, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Charwood.

W. Kinnaird, esq. sen. magistrate of the Thames Police Office, and a druggist in Holborn.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, 52, Edward Charles Howell Shepherd, esq.

Mr. Henry Bott, of Leadenhall-street.

At Sunbury Common, Robert Jones, esq.

At Queen's Row, Walworth, 65, E. Adams, esq.

At Tottenham, 68, Mr. James Norman.

67, Edward Griffin, esq. many years Secretary to the Sun Fire Office.

At Springfield Lodge, Camberwell, 80, Arianna Margaretta, widow of the late Col. Chalmers.

After a short illness, 85, Mr. George Crane, of Rathbone-place.

At Fulham, Louisa, wife of the Rev. H. Wat.

At Harrow, Mr. James Oldfield.

Lately at his residence in Great Pulteney-street, Dr. Polidori, who accompanied

Lord Byron abroad as his domestic physician. The servant, not finding him rise at the usual hour, went to his room between eleven and twelve o'clock, and found him groaning, apparently in the agonies of death. An alarm was given, and medical aid immediately called, but before the arrival of the surgeons, he had expired in a fit of apoplexy.

At Westbourne-place, Sloane square, Mr. Robert Wardell.

At Camberwell, 59, Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. B. Lowett, sen.

At Pentonville, Margaret, youngest daughter of E. Cornwell, esq. of Friday-street.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, Mary Ann, wife of Charles March, esq.

At Fenchurch-street, Mr. Christopher Wilson.

At Upper Tooting, 16, Adam, eldest son of Adam Oldham, esq.

68, Henry Robins, esq. of the Great Piazza, Covent Garden, many years known to the public as an auctioneer in a considerable business, which he conducted with a degree of probity which ensured success and the accumulation of a considerable fortune.

Suddenly, Abraham Mendes Furtado, esq. better known by the name of Charles Furtado, the celebrated piano-forte player.

At Hayes, 84, Mr. Robert Heel.

At Dulwich, Harriet, wife of Thomas Fleming, esq.

At Tunbridge, 69, after a short illness, the Rev. Vicessimus Knox, D.D. of the Adelphi, London. This respectable and distinguished divine was born in London, in 1752, his father being then master of St. Paul's School, where he received his first education. He was then removed to St. John's College, Oxford, and on an exhibition in 1779, took the degree of A.M. and obtained a fellowship. By his father's interest, and his own merits, he was appointed master of Tunbridge School, which he raised to the highest character among classical seminaries, where he married the daughter of a respectable bookseller, and discharged his onerous duties with singular credit till 1812, when he resigned in favour of his son, the Rev. Thomas Knox, of Brazen Nose College, Oxford and settled in the Adelphi, where he passed the remainder of his days in the undisturbed enjoyment of a literary life. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by an American university. In the course of his active and useful life he has written many excellent works, some of which will last as long as the language, and endure as a testimony of his talents and excellent principles. The first met with are "Essays, Moral and Literary," in one volume 8vo. published without a name. The success of this work induced him to enlarge it, and to print it with his name, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1798, since which it has run through at least twenty editions, and done much towards forming the learning

learning and taste of the age. In 1781, he published "Liberal Education, or a Practical Treatise on the Methods of acquiring Useful and Polite Learning," and no work was ever written abounding in finer principles, drawn from the models of antiquity. This was enlarged to 2 vols. 1785. He also edited the well known "Elegant Extracts in Prose, Verse, and Epistles," 1783. "Winter Evenings, or Lucubrations on Life and Letters" came out in 1788. "Sermons Intended to Promote Faith, Hope, and Charity," 1792. "Personal Nobility, or Letters to a Young Nobleman," a work which ought to be found in every respectable family in the empire. On the 10th of August, 1793, he preached a truly Christian sermon at Brighton, recommending peace, but although he was strongly attached to the establishment, yet the high church politics of the day induced some person to be offended with his opinions, as too liberal, and some coxcombs in military uniforms, the next time he appeared in the theatre, insulted him in so gross a manner as to oblige him to leave the place. He soon after published a narrative of these transactions, a circumstance which at the time created a great public sensation; and soon after printed "The Spirit of Despotism," without his name, and subsequently suppressed; a work which has recently been reprinted, and which as his, as well as from its great intrinsic merit, will rank as the first political classic in our language. His "Family Lectures" came out in 1795, large 8vo. "Christian Philosophy," 2 vols. 12mo. in 1795. "Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper," 2 vols. 12mo. 1799, a cheap edition of which was published at the desire of Dr. Horsley. He also published several single sermons, all characterized by the elegance of their style, and the correctness of their sentiments. But the grave must not be permitted to close upon this eminent writer, scholar, and divine, without our tribute of respect. Dr. Knox was uniformly an asserter of civil and religious liberty; a zealous friend of the established religion (as his various theological treatises evince,) and he considered its perfect security consistent with the most liberal toleration of all denominations of Christians. His polished style had long ranked him, as an author, among the classics of his country—especially in *Belles Lettres*. In the pulpit he possessed a most commanding eloquence; in private life none conciliated more affection and esteem. There was a singleness of heart that displayed itself in all his words and actions; his manners were unassuming, and his habits unobtrusive; but when not under the influence of an occasional depression, there was a fervour in his language that gave a peculiar and delightful animation to his conversation, which was enriched with all the stores of literature. The grand and distinguishing feature of his character was a noble independence of sentiment, that made him scorn the concealment of his opinions, (however injurious personally to

himself might be their avowal) wherever and whenever he felt, that the interests of learning, liberty, or truth, were endangered. One of his objects was to inculcate a general feeling of the *folly and wickedness of war*. It is a subject he frequently recurs to in his miscellaneous pieces. He translated a tract of Erasmus, entitled "*Bellum dulce inexpertis*," and named it "*Antipolemus*," and a respectable society has since been formed, who have taken the appellation of Antipolemists. His last production was a pamphlet, written a few months since, upon the national advantages of "Classical Learning." In person he was rather about the middle size, his physiognomy bespoke his contemplative habits, his complexion was dark, and his entire demeanor such as became a perfect philosopher.

[Mrs. *Elizabeth Inchbald*, (whose death we noticed in our last) was the daughter of Mr. Simpson, a respectable farmer at Staningfield, near Bury, Suffolk. She was born in 1756, and at an early age was remarkable for the beauty of her person, and a particular fondness for reading. Losing her father in her infancy, Miss Simpson was left under the care of her mother, who continued to occupy the farm. Her natural predilection for books soon induced her to form a romantic idea of visiting the metropolis, and finding that step discountenanced by her family, she eloped from them in Feb. 1772. After experiencing a variety of incidents, she attracted the notice of a performer of Drury-lane, who learning her situation, recommended her to the stage, and offered to instruct her, in spite of an impediment in her speech. She soon however ascertained that his designs were far from being honourable; and accordingly applied to the manager of the Bristol Theatre. She next applied to Mr. Inchbald, with whom she had hitherto become acquainted, and who recommended her to a theatrical friend; her confidence in her new patron was however soon destroyed, and indignant at his dishonourable proposals, she hastened to Mr. Inchbald, who endeavouring to soothe her sorrow, was married to her in a few days. Mr. Inchbald first introduced his wife on the stage at Edinburgh, where she continued four years. In consequence of the appearance of Mrs. Yates, she quitted Edinburgh for York; but her health declining, she and her husband went to France, where she stayed about a year, and two years after her return to England in 1779, Mr. Inchbald died. She now returned to London, and continued to act four years at Covent Garden Theatre. She next visited Dublin, on quitting which place she returned to Covent Garden Theatre, where she continued to perform for some time, but retiring from the stage, she devoted her attention to dramatic writing, and in 1784, produced a farce called the *Mogul Tale*, the success of which induced her to go on, and she soon completed a comedy called "*I'll tell You What*," which ultimately met with great success. The tide of Mrs. Inchbald's fortune now began to turn; and in 1789, she quitted the

the stage, and afterwards depended on her literary labours, which being of the first order of merit, she became a great public favourite. Her successive works obtained great popularity, and many of them yielded considerable emolument. The following is a list nearly in the order of their publication.—*Appearance is Against Them*—the *Widow's Vow*—*Such Things Are*—the *Midnight Hour*—*All on a Summer's Day*—*Animal Magnetism*—the *Child of Nature*—the *Married Man*—the *Hue and Cry*—*Next-door Neighbours*—*Young Men and Old Women*—*Every One has His Fault*—*The Wedding Day*—*Wives as they were and Maids as they are*.—*Lover's Vows*, altered from Kotzebue—*Wise Man of the East*—and, *To Marry or Not to Marry*, all of which appeared between 1785 and 1805. In the year 1806 she was engaged to edit a new edition of the *British Theatre*, with biographical and critical remarks. This was followed by a collection of farces on the same plan, and the *Modern Theatre* in ten volumes. Mrs. Inchbald was also no less successful in novel writing than in her dramatic compositions. Her "*Simple Story*" is characterized by its touches of nature and spirit of its language and incidents, in which some of the leading circumstances of her life are supposed to be delineated. She afterwards published a novel called "*Nature and Art*," equally remarkable for the spirit of its composition, but more particularly distinguished for its display in her own elegant manner, of the principles of civil liberty. Of her conduct through the world, as a woman of honour and correct principles, there is but one opinion among all who knew her. Her manners were artless and fascinating, and she was received in the best circles of society. In her theatrical engagements she maintained an unblemished character. Her acquaintance highly esteemed her worth, and her connexion with Mrs. Siddons and Lady Derby strengthened into friendship. This distinguished lady, a short time previous to her death, delivered to an intimate female friend the *only* copy she had ever made of her diary, with an injunction that it should be destroyed. It was represented to her that a compliance with this request would be an injustice to her literary fame; but with delicacy she observed that what she had written, might if published, hurt the feelings of those who survived her, she therefore insisted on making the sacrifice, and the work was accordingly destroyed. Her remains were deposited in Kensington Church-yard, agreeably to her request in her will, by which she bequeathed a respectable property to Covent Garden Fund and her friends.]

Lately at Margate, 76, Dr. Edward Bartholomew Bancroft. This gentleman was bred to physic, and being admitted to his degrees, was when young, physician to the army. In this capacity he resided for some time in the West Indies, and was afterwards a fellow of the College of Physicians. He was the author of several useful works, among which is an *Essay on the Natural History of*

Gulana, in South America, 8vo. 1769. He did not confine himself to books on his own profession, but in 1770, he published the *History of Charles Wentworth*, a novel, 3 vols. In 1794, *Experimental Researches concerning the Philosophy of Permanent Colours*, and the best way of producing them by dyeing, calico printing, &c. of which an enlarged edition was published in 1813, and it is a work held in high estimation by manufacturers and experimental philosophers; also an *Essay on the Yellow Fever*. Dr. B. entered into the dispute respecting the military inquiry, and published a letter to the commissioners on their fifth report, and a refutation of various misrepresentations, published by Drs. Macgregor and Jackson.

Lately, *Francis Hargrave*, esq. a gentleman bred to the bar, who on many occasions displayed great legal learning and abilities; but he was chiefly celebrated for his antiquarian researches in English law. He was first known for his defence of a slave brought from the West Indies, who was declared free by the court of King's Bench. He published the case with the speeches of the counsel, and determination of the judges. In 1774, he published "*Arguments in defence of Literary Property*." He was first employed in a new edition of *State Trials*, in 2 vols. folio, and in 1787, published "*A Collection of Tracts from Manuscripts relative to the Laws of England*." "*The jurisdiction of the Lord's House of Parliament, considered by Lord Chief Justice Hale*, 4to, 1796." "*Juridical Arguments and Collections*, 2 vols. 1797-9." "*Address to the Grand Jury of Liverpool*, 1804." He was also concerned with Mr. Charles Butler in a new edition of the statutes at large, and of Coke upon Littleton. Mr. H. was a King's counsel, and Recorder of Liverpool. Being unable to pursue his studies by ill health, and having expended a considerable sum in the purchase of scarce law books and MSS. he applied to Parliament for aid, and 800l. was unanimously voted for the purchase of his collection, which is deposited in Lincoln's Inn, and kept for the use of the students.

[The Rev. *Thomas Morgan*, LL.D. whose death we have recently noticed, was born at Langharn, a small town in Carnarthen-shire. After a residence there of some years, his father removed with his family, to Morley, near Leeds. Mr. M. received an excellent classical education at the grammar school of Batley, and on attaining his 15th year, was entered a student in Hoxton college. Under the able tuition of the professors of that establishment, Mr. M. continued six years, a year having been allowed him in addition to the usual course of academical studies. Having availed himself of this favour, he left the college with ample testimonials of proficiency and good conduct, and was chosen assistant preacher to a congregation at Abingdon, in Berkshire. He did not continue there longer than three years, for a vacancy occurring by the death of the minister of the Presbyterian chapel

chapel in Goodman's-fields, Mr. M. was appointed to his pulpit, which he filled with great discretion, until the congregation was dissolved. During the latter part of his connexion with this society, he officiated as one of the Sunday Evening Lecturers, at Salter's Hall, and in the year 1783, became a member of the late Dr. Williams's trust, in Redcross-street, and in 1804 he was chosen librarian. In 1819, he was presented with the diploma of Doctor in the civil law, by the University of Aberdeen. His life, however, appeared drawing to a close, and there is reason to believe that the death of the late Dr. Lindsay, to whom he was strongly attached, gave a shock to his frame, which brought on a fatal result. Dr. Morgan was a man of liberal sentiments in religion; a Protestant Dissenter in principle, yet without bigotry, and his character was distinguished for independence of mind and high sense of honour. His merits as an author have been before the public in undertakings of great extent and respectability. He was well acquainted with general literature, had a good knowledge of books, and was a man of regular habits and punctuality in his several engagements. He was co-editor with Dr. Kippis in the *Biographica Britannica*; for many years he conducted the literary department of the *New Annual Register*; and his name appears in the title-page with that of Dr. Aikin, in the *General Biography*.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. R. Firke, D.D. rector of Wendon Loft with Elmdon annexed, Essex, to hold by dispensation the vicarage of Great Chislik, in that county.

The Rev. James Edwards, to the rectory of Lamnadoc, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. J. Chamberlyn, to the vicarage of Wellington, Derbyshire.

The Rev. Edward Combe, to the rectories of Earnshill and Donyatt, Somerset.

The Rev. Robert Crockett, M.A. of Brasen-nose College, Oxford, to the rectory of Mailstone cum Normanton, Leicester.

The Rev. Thomas D'Eye Betts Clerk, A.B. to the rectory and parish church of Colney, Norfolk.

The Rev. John Nelson, B.A. to the rectory of Winterton, with the chapel of Somerton, in Norfolk.

The Rev. James C. H. Stokes, M.A. rector of Brichanger, to be domestic chaplain to the Countess of Dysart.

The Rev. T. Mills, B.A. to the rectory and parish church of Stutton, Suffolk.

The Rev. John Latey Clerk, to the rectory of Rede, Suffolk.

The Rev. D. H. Saunders, to the living of Ambleston, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. H. De Foe Baker, A.M. to the vicarage of Greetham, Rutlandshire.

The Rev. E. Randolph, M.A. to the vicarage of Eastry with Worth, near Sandwich, Kent.

The Rev. John Singleton, to the rectory of Sutterby, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. W. Wilkinson. M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, to be chaplain to the Earl of Athlone.

The Rev. G. Graham, B.A. to be master of Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School in York.

The Rev. H. B. Green, to the living of Long Parish, Hants.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Tyne Mercury suggests to the inhabitants of Newcastle, the propriety of taking speedy measures respecting the consumption of smoke, occasioned by steam-engines. It seems now fully ascertained, that by an easy alteration of their construction, this effect, as well as a great saving of coals, will be produced.

At Durham, James Auld was found guilty of manslaughter, in overturning the mail coach at Sunderland bridge, by which two individuals lost their lives; and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The Newcastle Gas Light Company have had a verdict of 400l. damages, and 50l. for medical assistance, returned against them. The cause of the action was the blowing up of one of their main gas pipes, by which a child was killed and its mother seriously injured.

Married.] Mr. J. Bard, surgeon, to Miss M. L. Potts, daughter of J. Potts, esq. head

of Pandon Bank.—John Cross, M.D. to Miss Cookson.—At Sunderland, Mr. G. Coles, to Miss Clark.—Mr. J. Hall, to Miss A. Robinson.—Mr. A. Foster, to Miss M. Wooler.

Died.] At Newcastle, 45, much regretted, Mr. Hessleton, agent to the owners of the Hebburn Colliery, and one of the elders of the Trinity House.—36, Mr. C. G. Rumford.—15, Jane, daughter of Mr. Colbeck.—17, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Rewcastle.—18, Miss L. Foster.—65, Mr. Wiggan.—60, Mr. G. Powell.—61, Thos. Anderson, esq. universally regretted and respected.

At Gateshead, 58, Mrs. M. Crookes.

At Piercebridge, Mrs. Burdy, relict of Mr. W. B.

At Charlton, 88, J. Robson, esq.

At Hexham, 30, Miss Jobling, of Newton Hall.

At Murton, 72, Mr. J. Hayes, farmer.

At North Shields, 36, Mr. W. Shadlow.—52, Mrs. Nelson.—77, Mr. J. Atkinson.—

25, Mr.

25, Mr. Peape.—52, Mrs. Robinson.—32, Mrs. A. Wood.—72, Mr. S. Ayusley.

At Alnwick, 65, G. Embleton.

At Tynemouth, 93, Mrs. H. Atty.

At Sunderland, 31, Mr. R. Darlies.—74, Mr. T. Dixon.—62, Mr. J. Brown.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Curwen, the Earl of Lonsdale, and Mr. D. Carrick, have considerably reduced the rents of their farms. This principle of reduction of rent pervades the whole kingdom, at the rate of from 20 to 30 per cent. It justly relieves the farmer, while the load of incumbent taxes oppresses and impoverishes the unfortunate landlord. But the reckoning of the late wanton and unprincipled wars must be paid.

Married.] Mr. D. Dorran, to Miss A. Wilkinson.—At Carlisle, Mr. P. Hodgson, to Miss M. Barker.—At Kendal, Mr. R. Taylor, to Miss A. Whitebread, and Mr. J. Braithwaite, to Miss M. Cooper.—At Minace, Mr. J. Mc'Gowan, to Miss Grizzle Blaylock.—Mr. W. Handsome, to Miss H. Reat.—R. Pick, esq. of Thirsk, Yorkshire, to Miss Hall, of Keswick.—James Connell, esq. to Ann, only daughter of the late C. Sherson, esq.—W. Tweedy, esq. to Miss Bribeck.

Died.] At Carlisle, 84, Mrs. M. Thirlwell.—76, A. Moffatt.—41, Mrs. F. Johnson.—46, Mrs. A. Nicholson.—66, Mrs. E. James.—33, Mrs. Baird.—76, Mr. W. Nicholson.—83, Mr. Walker.—26, Mrs. Fulton.—100, Mrs. Tamar Irwin, who retained her faculties to the last moment.

At Irthington, 35, Mr. R. Graham.

At Whitehaven, 39, Mr. W. Shaw.—43, Mrs. C. Moon.—64, Mr. J. Macready.—87, Mrs. E. Lancaster.—74, Mrs. A. Johnston.—87, Mr. W. Lundy.—53, Mr. J. Knight, spirit-merchant.—67, Mr. D. Douglas.

At Egremont, 35, Capt. E. C. Towerson.—66, Mr. J. Banks.

At Longtown, 81, Mr. R. Geddes, a well-known sporting character.

At Penrith, 85, Mr. M. Chamley.—32, Mr. T. Robinson.—35, Mr. J. Graham.

J. Robinson, esq. of Scalescleugh, greatly respected.—51, Mrs. E. Steel, of Line Holme.—35, Mr. B. Graham.—At Holm Rook, Mr. J. Penrith.—At Line Holme, 81, Mrs. E. Steele.

At Estherside, Holm Cultram, 62, John Banoise, esq.—At Kirkhampton, 90 Mr. Wm. Taylor.

At Kendal, 36, Mrs. A. Nicholson.—90, Mr. R. Carter.—75, Mr. L. Earle.—Mrs. Pearson.—Mrs. Birkett.—Mr. J. Atkinson.

At Stainwix, 88, much respected, Mr. R. Dobinson.—At Wigton, 70, Mrs. M. Barton.

At Cockermouth, 50, Mrs. Head, eldest daughter of J. C. Satherwaite, esq.

At Sunan, 67, Mrs. Janet Armstrong, sincerely regretted.

YORKSHIRE.

At the York Assizes, Mr. Justice Holroyd

passed sentence of death upon TWENTY-THREE individuals, 19 of which were afterwards reprieved.

It is in contemplation to erect an elegant and spacious saloon, at Scarborough, for the convenience of visitors.

A grand musical festival will take place at Huddersfield about the second week in October.

On the 10th Sept. five individuals were executed on the new drop, behind York Castle, pursuant to their sentence.

About eight miles south-east of Acaster, a number of Roman coins have been discovered, besides urns, trinkets, and human bones, with foundations of houses, evidently the remains of an ancient town.

A penitentiary, upon an extensive scale, is about to be erected at Leeds.

Married.] The Rev. J. Kenrick, A.M. to Miss L. Wellbeloved.—Mr. R. Bentley, to Miss E. Northerwood.—At Wakefield, Mr. Milman, of Ditchmarsh, to Miss Hallilay, of Wakefield.—At Beverly Minster, Mr. R. Stubbs, to Miss M. Sherwood.—Mr. J. Spence, to Miss J. Boddy.—P. Jay, esq. to Miss C. Plumer.—Mr. W. Gott, of Ainsley House, to Miss Ewart, of Mosley-Hill, Lancashire.—At Leeds, J. Gott, esq. of Ainsley House, to Miss M. A. Brooke, of Chapel Allerton.—At Wakefield, Mr. T. Taylor, to Miss M. A. Lee.—W. A. Urquhart, esq. to Mrs. M. Ravenscroft.

Died.] At York, 75, Mr. B. Waller.—23, G. B. Cooke, esq.—39, Mr. R. Alder, of Hull.

At Sheffield, 74, Mr. T. Scantlebury, one of the Society of Friends.—29, Ann, wife of Mr. M. Chadwick.—21, Martha, wife of Mr. W. Gough.—66, Mary, wife of Mr. R. Elliott.—73, Mrs. E. Ingram, of Westbar.—Mrs. Valentine.—30, Mr. T. Wilson.—Mr. J. Parkin.—73, Mr. T. Darling.—62 Mr. R. Raybould, Townshead-street.

At Leeds, 34, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Theaker.—51, Hannah, wife of Mr. J. Speight.—36, Mr. J. Sands.—Mr. F. Topham.—97, Mr. T. Ash.—72, Mrs. Miller.—42, Mr. J. Smith, of a fit of apoplexy.—67, Mrs. A. Sykes.—67, Mr. R. Holmes.—Mr. Greenwood.

At Hull, 62, Jane, wife of Mr. W. Levett.—71, Mrs. Stanley.—50, Ann, wife of the late Mr. T. Fishwick.—84, Mrs. Sanderson.—Mrs. Stephenson.—Much respected and regretted, 26, Mr. C. J. Fox.—52, Mr. J. Wake.—56, Mr. T. Browne.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Hicke.—24, Mrs. M. Cordon.—68, Mrs. A. Mill.

At Halifax, 74, Mrs. Emmett, deeply regretted by her numerous friends and relatives.—Mrs. Bland.—Mr. R. Gledhill, of Lee Bridge.

At Barton, 62, Mr. W. Willoughby.—At Great Driffield, Mr. Fox.—At the same place, Dorothy, 2nd daughter of the late Mr. W. Watson, of Scarborough.—At Hornsey,

Hornsey, 22, Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late J. Hodgson.—32, Mr. J. Waterworth, of Delph.

At Wakefield, in the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, Wm. Lawson, well known for his eccentric but harmless conduct, and for the pithy sermons which he delivered in the overflowings of his religious zeal.—42, Mr. W. Ledger, woolstapler.—Mr. R. Harrison.

At Bradford, 36, Mr. J. Brear, very much respected.—54, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. M. ironmonger.—Rev. John Sharp, minister of the Baptist chapel.

At Huddersfield, 42, Mr. W. Swallow, universally respected.—56, highly respected, Mr. W. Helliwell.

At Scarborough, at an advanced age, Mrs. Haworth.

At Northallerton, 47, Mrs. S. Meeke, relict of Mr. J. M. of London.

At Beverley, 82, Mr. I. Monkman.—85, Mr. R. Rodford, highly esteemed and respected.—74, Miss A. Powley.—78, Mrs. Collinson, sister to the above.

At Middleton, the lady of the Rev. John Blanchard, after a short but severe illness.

At Gledstone House, the Rev. W. Roundelc, in his 80th year.

LANCASHIRE.

The steeple of St. George's church, Liverpool, is now finished, and is the finest piece of architecture in that town.

The corporation of Liverpool are making several improvements, in widening the streets.

A meeting has been held at Manchester, and several resolutions passed, relative to the dangerous effects resulting from a *private* paper currency.

A Mr. King, of Liverpool, has invented an extinguishing engine, which he particularly recommends to the proprietors of steam-boats.

The new line of road from Sheffield to Manchester, through Glossop, is now completed.

The total number rescued from a watery grave, in the melancholy shipwreck of the Earl Moira packet, was 71.

The inhabitants of Preston have purchased an elegant piece of plate, which will be presented to Counsellor Williams, in testimony of the sense entertained of the zeal and ability he displayed in the defence of her late Majesty.

On Monday morning, Aug. 20, about 6 o'clock, a flash of lightning, accompanied by a tremendous peal of thunder, struck down a man at Fairfield, and killed him instantly.

The Preston Chronicle lately contained advertisements of no less than *one hundred and twenty-nine farms to let*, all in the county of Lancaster!

A short time since, when the Liverpool and Tranmere steam packet was just about

leaving the Pier-head for Tranmere, it was discovered that the boiler, from whence steam was emitted, had become red-hot, and some apprehensions being entertained lest the vessel might take fire, she was scuttled and sunk along-side the pier. The vessel was raised with very little injury.

A number of printed papers of a treasonable character, inciting the people to take up arms against the government, have lately been distributed in several parts of this county. It has been understood that Fletcher had absconded, but as his employers remain, they have probably found a new agent.

A clergyman of the Church of England, of the name of Blacow, has been convicted at the Lancaster assizes of preaching a slanderous political sermon on the character of the late Queen. He conducted his own defence, in the course of which he libelled, in a maniacal manner, all the public virtue in the kingdom, and appeared to be the dupe of all the libels and misrepresentations of the corrupt part of the press.

Married.] Mr. W. Bushton, jun. to Miss M. Brown, of Wigan.—E. Fox, esq. surgeon, to Margaret Jane; eldest daughter of J. W. Glenton, esq.—B. Cogswell, esq. to F. Mann, only daughter of I. M. esq. of Rochdale.—At Manchester, Mr. I. Nadin, of that town, to Miss L. Lavender, of Worcester.—Mr. T. Walmsley, Knight of the Sovereign Order of the Ferul, to Miss A. Moss, vocal performer.—G. Wright, esq. of Buck Hill, near Dublin, to Sophia, eldest daughter of J. Millar, esq. of Fairfield, near Manchester.—At Liverpool, the Rev. T. Oldham, rector of Doverdale, Worcestershire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Cowgill, of Salford.—F. Butler, esq. of Pleasington Hall, to Julia, 2nd daughter of F. Rush, esq.

Died.] At Liverpool, 71, Mr. C. Slater.—21, Mr. J. Cooper.—28, Mr. William Knowles, blockmaker.—17, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late J. Bainbridge, esq. of Lindale, in the parish of St. Anne's, Jamaica.—28, Elizabeth, daughter of Benj. Goodman, esq. of Round-hay.—13, Martha, only daughter of Mrs. Fortune.—70, Mary, relict of the late Mr. T. Gillibrand.—In Lancaster Castle, C. Ramsbottom, the young man who absconded in May last, with a considerable sum of money belonging to his employers, and who stood committed to take his trial at the assizes for that offence.—R. W. Watson, infant son of Mr. J. W.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Newton, after a long illness.—Ann, wife of Mr. W. Riley, late of this town.—Suddenly 38, Mr. Thos. Clark, of Dale-street.—61, S. Hobson, esq.—87, Mr. J. Travis, who had been in connexion with the methodists upwards of 50 years.—37, Mr. J. Littlewood, universally esteemed.—28, Mr. P. Hesworthy.—35, Mr.

Mr. T. H. Robinson.—64, the Rev. Theop. Leney, upwards of 34 years a minister in the Wesleyan connexion.—Mary, wife of Mr. D. Oliva, druggist, of Deansgate.—22, J. L. Fils, esq.

At Bolton, 37, Ann, wife of Mr. T. Bamber, timber merchant.

At Wigan, 78, Miss L. Marsden.

At Salford, after a long illness, supported with truly christian resignation, Mr. T. G. Hall.

At Paisley, James Weir, only 17 months old, known by the name of the "Gigantic Child."

CHESHIRE.

The inhabitants of Chester are making another endeavour to divert through that city, the general route of travelling from London to Ireland, by way of Holyhead.

The beautiful residence of Bolesworth Castle has been sold for £120,000.

The large and populous town of Stockport is about to be lighted with gas.

At a public meeting lately held in Chester, it was resolved to establish a packet station at Dawpool, the mouth of the Dee, near that city, for the purpose of conveying passengers from London to Dublin, and "restoring the ancient linen communication through Chester."

Married.] At Bowdon, John Barrett, esq. of Altringham, to Miss Salt.—Captain Wrench, formerly of the 9th Lancers, to Anna Maria, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ward, prebendary of Ely.—Mr. Brooke, of Chester, to Miss Gregory, of Tarporley.—J. Daintry, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Hext, esq. of Pestormel Park, Cornwall.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. M. Ward, disinterested, warm, and sincere in her attachments, and of sterling worth to her friends.—66, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. J. Lancaster.—12, Mary, daughter of the late W. Carter, esq.—Mr. W. Wright, for many years a resident Sheriff's officer.—Mrs. Willan, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.—After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Jones, of Hanbridge.

On the 29th ult. at Wood-lane, Mobberly, universally respected, Mr. R. Robinson, formerly of Heaton Norris, and a partner in the late Stockport bank.

At Rill, in the neighbourhood of St. Asaph, suddenly, Dr. R. Jones, of Denbigh, aged 78; he had retired to this place for a few days, to enjoy the benefit of sea-bathing, and was attacked by apoplexy whilst in shallow water.

DERBYSHIRE.

Hannah Halley has been committed for trial for murdering her infant child, by putting it in a large jar and pouring boiling water on it.

The important trial of the Brittlebanks for the murder of Mr. Cuddie in a late duel, came on at the Derby assizes. The case

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very properly excited the strongest interest. After retiring near an hour and a half, the Jury acquitted the prisoners.

Married.] At Ashbourne, G. J. Pennington, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Selina, youngest daughter of T. J. Rawson, esq.—At Duffield, E. Ireland, esq. of Hill Cottage, near that place, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late T. Saxton, esq. of Duffield.—At Derby, Capt. Young, of the 52d regt. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. Harrison, esq.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. W. Butterfield.

74, Mr. Roberts, of Winster.

28, Mr. G. Briggs, of Arlaston.

19, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late T. Harvey, esq. of Horn Hay.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Several accidents have lately occurred to persons bathing in the River Trent, the uncertain depths of which are so deceptious.

A prisoner, named Bamford, confined in the county gaol, has lately confessed himself an accomplice in the murder of an unfortunate youth who was found in the Trent three years ago.

Married.] Mr. John Pole, to Miss E. Coward.—John Smith Wright, esq. of Bullcote Lodge, to Caroline Lady Sitwell.—Rev. F. Manners Sutton, of Kilham, to Henrietta, Barbara, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. J. Lunley Saville, of Edwinstow, both in this county.—Mr. J. Daft, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. J. Jefford.—At Beeston, Mr. E. Bond, a respectable farmer of that village, to Miss Martin, daughter of Mr. W. E. gent. of the same place, with a fortune of £5000.—At Melbourn, aged 71, Mr. Beresford, to Miss A. Parker, aged 30.—Mr. W. Downing, aged 65, to Miss Mary Lee, aged 21.—Major Charles to Miss L. Frabrough.

Died.] At Nottingham, Jonathan, son of Mr. J. Ashling.—82, Widow Selby.—Deeply lamented Miss E. Morley.—62, Mrs. Young.—After a short illness, 33, Mr. J. Simon.—Mr. William Magson, greatly esteemed for the uniform integrity of his commercial dealings.—57, Mrs. Lightfoot.—70, Mr. T. Sanders.—96, Mrs. Barnett.—75, Edward Chatteris, esq. a member of the Senior Council.—59, Mr. Young.—14, Miss E. Roberts.—42, Mr. T. Wilkinson.

At Newark, 53, Mr. J. Dalton.—84, Mr. W. Skinner, who had been married four times, and has left a widow to lament the loss of her 4th husband.—69, Mr. Reuben Lee, farmer.—78, Mrs. Holmes.—33, Mrs. M. Duke.—66, Mrs. M. Fluit.—17, Mr. G. Winterburn.—40, Mr. R. Spike.

At Mansfield, 71, Mrs. Truelove.—19, Mr. T. Bull.

At Arnold, Mrs. Ann Denison.—70, Mr. J. Cliff.

46, Mr. Hill, surgeon of Coztock.

At Retford, 73, Dennis Frith, esq. universally regretted by all who knew him.

At Bingham, 33, Mr. W. Stubbs, an ingenious mechanic, sincerely respected.—69, Mr. W. Hickman.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The corporation of Lincoln have resolved to apply the pruning knife to their expences by diminishing the annual sums granted to the officers of that body, and dispensing with certain costly festivals, which have so long tended to impoverish the city funds.

At the Lincoln assizes an indictment was preferred against Wm. Williams, for a riot at Stamford. The Judge, in summing up, said, that no man could upon his oath say it was not a riot; after which the Jury withdrew, and were absent about two hours, when the foreman came into Court, and said he was desired to ask whether, if 11 were agreed in the verdict, and only one held out, those 11 might be discharged? The Judge said it was impossible. At the expiration of five hours, the inflexible jurymen came into Court, and said that the other 11 had agreed to find the defendant guilty, but he could not reconcile it to his conscience; the jurymen, therefore, wished to know whether his Lordship would withdraw him, and appoint another in his place. The judge said he could not. At half-past 8 o'clock, when the jury sworn on this indictment had been for ten hours locked up, they gave in at the Judge's lodgings a verdict for the defendant.

Married.] Rev. B. Byron, minister of the Independent Congregation, to Miss Edkins, of Reading.

Died.] At Lincoln, 16, Master R. M. Robinson, son of the late W. H. R. esq.

At Sutton St. Edmonds, 80, Mr. C. Kingston.

At Stamford, 25, after a long illness, Mr. T. Wells.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A meeting of the corporation of Leicester has been held, for considering the propriety of an application to Parliament, for an act to light, pave, and otherwise improve their town.

Married.] The Rev. C. Musgrave, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Whitkirk, Yorkshire, to Selina, youngest daughter of the late T. Buxton, esq. of Leicester.

Died.] At Leicester, 51, Mrs. Jane Stevenson.

At Loughborough, of a decline, aged 14, Miss Sophia Jane Boott, youngest daughter of James Boott, esq. of that town.—19, Mr. Samuel Gamble.—86, Mr. Kirk, supposed to be the oldest man of the town, although it has 7000 inhabitants.—13, John, eldest son of Mr. George Jarratt.—65, Mr. Hale.

At Melton Mowbray, 59 Miss Johnson.—39, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. A. Johnson. Mr. T. Lee, a man of strict integrity.

Edward, youngest son of Mr. S. Smeeton, of Sibbentoft, near Welford.

At Hinckley, 31, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Wale, only daughter of the late Mr. Orton, of Granville Lodge.

18, John, son of Mr. T. Coleman, of Stockerston.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The gentlemen connected with the coal and iron trade in the west of Staffordshire, dined together at Wolverhampton, on presenting a costly piece of plate to E. J. Littleton, esq. M.P. for his parliamentary exertions in preventing a duty being put upon Staffordshire coal.

Married.] Mr. Wills, solicitor, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Jer. Ridout, esq.—The Rev. E. Whitehead, to Maria, 2d daughter of the late E. Tongue, esq. of Aldridge.—Mr. E. Battley, of Stafford, to Miss Copley, of Sheffield.—Mr. John Miller, of Trescott Grange, to Miss Ann Norton, of Wolverhampton.—R. Anderson, esq. of Hanley, to Elizabeth Anne, 3d daughter of the Rev. Mr. Heath.—Mr. Sparrow, iron-master of Wolverhampton, to Sarah, daughter of J. Crowley, esq. of Norwood, Surry.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. Wilcox, plumber and glazier.—Mr. Thaynes.

At Newcastle, Mr. T. Chambley, watchmaker.

At Stafford, 50, Mr. Humphrey Perry.

At Wolverhampton, 82, Mrs. Jones.—52, Mr. W. Smith, of Snowhill.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] J. Ashby Gillet, banker, of Shipston-on-Stour, to Martha, daughter of the late J. Gibbins, esq. of Birmingham.—Mr. H. Baly, of Warwick, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. John Nickson, of Coventry.—Mr. W. Galey, to Mrs. Webb, of Birmingham.—At Astley, R. B. Waldron, esq. of Fakenham, to Lucy, youngest daughter of T. Sprawley Venon, esq.—The Rev. E. Whitehead, rector of Eastham, to Miss Tongue, 2d daughter of the late E. Tongue, esq. of Aldridge, Staffordshire.—Mr. G. Silvester, of West Bromwich, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Bartlett, of Great Charles-street.—Hatton Hamer Stansfield, esq. of Cauntonbury, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late Woodhouse Crompton, esq. of Warwick.

Died.] At Birmingham, 69, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. W. Spilsbury.—Mrs. M. Budd.—6 yrs. 4 mo. Richard, 2d son of Mr. E. Cope, wine-merchant.—Mrs. J. Waterhouse.—71, Mr. W. Darke.—32, Elizabeth M. Marsh, daughter of Mrs. Marsh, of Queen-street.—Mr. C. Glover, of Springhill, formerly an eminent builder in this town.—Mr. Denning, late of the Theatre Royal in this town.—17, Frances S. Cottrell, youngest daughter of Mrs. H. Cottrell.—After a long illness, 36, Mrs. Joseph Morris, 25, Mr. Robert Court.—47, Mrs. M. Cadby.—29, Anne, wife of Mr. Westley Richards.—71, Mr. Brettell.—62, Mrs. Susannah Lefevre.—In Newhall-street, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Smith.—48, Mr. Richard Marigold.

At

At Henley in Arden, Mrs. Parker of the Bear Inn.

At Handsworth, 100, Mrs. Elizabeth Leach.

At Atherstone, Sarah Murton Beech, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Beech.

At Wootton Wawen, 86, Rev. Jer. Ellis, D.D. rector of Leadenham.

At Fazeley, 40, after a long and painful illness, Mr. J. Webster.

At Edgbaston, 55, Sarah, widow of the late Mr. Guy Clarke.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Directors of the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, have discontinued the out-pay to paupers, except in cases of very urgent distress.

Married.] Mr. R. Thomas, watchmaker, to Miss A. Cheshire.—T. Salt, esq. of Shrewsbury to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Moultrie, vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop.—Rev. E. R. Downward, B.A. of Worthenbury, Flintshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Peter Beck, esq. of Kingsland, near Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Launcelot Dowbiggin.

Mrs. Bolton, wife of Mr. J. B. of Humphreton Hall.

At Woodcote, John Cotes, esq. M.P. for this county. The integrity and independence of his public character are well known. In the immediate circle of his friends and relatives, his loss will be deeply deplored: while his benevolence and munificent hospitality towards the poor will tend to endear his memory to all classes of the community. Mr. C. was first elected knight of the shire in 1806, and has represented this county in five successive parliaments.

At Hawkstone, much lamented, Edward Hill, esq. youngest son of Sir John H. bart.

62, Mr. Gray, of Hodcet, much respected

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Two witnesses were examined in causes at the late Worcester Assizes, whose respective ages were no less than 105 and 101.

In the nursery of Mr. Broughton, near Worcester, is a beautiful and rare specimen of the *Yucca Gloriosa*, or *Superb Adam's Needle*, in full flower, the stem of which has lately been nearly nine feet from the earth, and has now between six and seven hundred blossoms.

Married.] The Rev. J. Irving, of Worcester College, Oxford, to Margaretta, daughter of the late Rev. W. Davies, Langorsh, Breconshire.

Died.] T. Wheeler, esq. of Harlebury.

At Dudley, 79, Mr. S. Taylor, deeply lamented.—73, Mr. E. Bridgwater, malster—59, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, wife of J. Brown, esq.—Mrs. Hawkes, relict of A. Hawkes, esq.

At Broadway, Mr. G. Taylor, of the White Hart Inn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Rev. E. Howcles, minor canon of Hereford Cathedral, to E. M. eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Morgan.—At Leominster, Capt. J. Harris, R.N. to the only daughter of the late Rev. H. Beevan.

Died.] After a few hours illness, 58. Mrs. Sherborne, wife of John S. esq.,—70, Mrs. Greenly, relict of Mr. W. G.

At Kingston, 68, Bridgwater Meredith, esq.

At Leominster, Mr. Nicholls, attorney at law, and clerk of the general meeting of lieutenancy for this county.

Mr. T. Perkins, of Aston Ingham.

Mr. J. Newman, of Court-a-park, Parkhold.

At Ledbury, 66, the Rev. G. Cope, D.D. canon residentiary of the cathedral of Hereford.—Mrs. Slade.

At Leintwardine the Rev. J. Morris, upwards of forty years curate of that place.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

An elegant steam yacht, for navigating the Severn between Stourport and Gloucester, has lately been launched.

Married.] At Tetbury, Mr. J. Brown to Miss Sisum.—At Wootton-under-edge, Carey Henry, youngest son of the late J. C. Metivier, esq. of Guernsey, to Mary Anne, second daughter of J. Cooper, esq. of the former place.—At Cheltenham, Capt. J. G. Cowell, of the Royals, to Mary Letitia, daughter of the late H. M. Ormsby, esq. of Rocksavage, county of Roscommon, Ireland.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Kitsell, of Bell-lane.—At an advanced age, the wife of Mr. J. S. Taylor, of Twynning, near Tewkesbury.—Miss North, of Eastgate-street.—Mr. T. Martin.—Mr. W. Townsend, of the Vittoria Hotel.—Miss A. Jones.

At Bristol, after the most painful and protracted suffering, John Duncan Gerard, esq.; a coroner's inquest was taken on the body, when a verdict of accidental death, occasioned by taking oxalic acid by mistake for Epsom salts, was returned.—91, Mr. T. Merrick.—72, Mr. E. Burbidge.—Mr. J. Sloper.—15, Jane, 2d daughter of Mr. W. Jaques.—Mr. Brooking, Nicholas street.—Mrs. Furlong.—77, after an illness of only a few hours, Miss E. A. Day.—C. Harford, esq. of Queen-square.—Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Carver.—33, Mr. W. R. Gould.

Mrs. Thompson, of Cirencester.

70, Ann, wife of Mr. T. Dix, of Duntisbourn.

Mr. J. Conway, near Pont-y-pool.

At Badminton, 86, Mrs. Hatherell, of Hawksbury Upton.

Mrs. Goulter, of Acton Turville.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The foundation stone of the Oxford Lunatic Asylum was laid on Monday the 27th of Aug. £500 has been granted by vote of convocation, out of the university chest,

chest, and £300 has been presented by the city.

Married.] At St. Giles's Church, Mr. E. Thurland, to Miss L. Harris.—Mr. Rixon, hatter, to Miss J. Blowfield, both of Bicester.—Capt. G. Newman, of the Royal Bucks Militia, to Miss Ellis, of Healey-on-Thames.—At Woodstock, John Scott Vandeleur, of Ralahine, in the county of Clare, esq. to Emily Ann, eldest daughter of the late A. Malony, esq. of Woodstock.—J. Godfrey, esq. to E. Williamson Saunder, daughter of S. S. esq.

Died.] At Oxford, 77, Mrs. Cale, of St. Peter le Bailey.—60, Mrs. Stevens, of this city.—75, Mr. T. Couldry, carpenter, of St. Ebbes, in this city.

At Thame, deeply lamented, 15, Charles, the only child of C. Dorrington, esq. solicitor.

At Banbury, 70, Mr. P. Lambert, grazier.—Mrs. M. Viggers.

65, W. Wilson, esq. of Woston House, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Plans for a new iron bridge at Windsor have been exhibited for tenders at the Town Hall.

On the 6th Sept. a violent thunder storm visited the town of Reading, when some lightning fell on a barn, which with its contents were soon in a blaze.

Married.] Mr. F. Layt, of Aylesbury, to Mrs. E. Smith, widow of the late Mr. J. S. of St. Albans.—T. Smith, esq. of London, to Mrs. M. Dolby, of Windsor.—H. W. Stephens, esq. to the Rt. Hon. Lady F. Bentinck.—Capt. G. Digby, R.N. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir J. Walsh, Bath.

Died.] At Windsor, 51, Mr. E. Harding.—Mr. F. Binfield, one of the lay clerks of St. George's Chapel

Elizabeth, infant daughter of M. de Secroix, aged 12 months.—Mr. H. Jennings, of Play Hatch.

At Newbury, 70, the Rev. J. Compton.—After a short illness, Mr. Goodman, of Greenham.

At Langley, 76, the Rev. G. Wale, rector of Pitt Portion, Tiverton, Devon.—70, Mr. R. Gwillim.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A well dressed female was lately found murdered in Blackgrove Wood, near Tilesworth.

Married.] At Ware, Mr. C. Bett, of Attimore Hall, to Frances, only daughter of Mr. J. Green, solicitor, of Ware.—At Woburn, M. A. Watts, esq. to Priscilla M. Wiffen.

Died.] At Hertford, 60, Mrs. E. Hagger.

J. Casamajor, esq. eldest son of the late J. C. esq. of Potterells,

45, Mrs. Robinson, wife of W. R. esq. of Organ Hall.

At Gubbins Park, 62, T. Kemble, esq.]

At Hitchin, deeply lamented, 41, Mr. J. Moore, hosier, hatter, &c.

At Cheshunt, Ann, wife of T. Aldridge, esq.

At Odel Castle, 85, Isabella, Countess of Egmont.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Total Population, 10973—increase 2366.

Married.] The Rev. D. Wauchope, rector of Warkton, to Ann, fourth daughter of A. Wauchope, of Niddria, esq.—C. B. Luard, esq. to Henrietta, eldest daughter of J. Armitage, esq. of Northampton.—At Orlingbury, Mr. J. F. Linnell, to Miss Watts.

Died.] At Northampton, H. Lefaun, esq. barrack-master, and late captain in the 56th regt.—After a severe illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, 63, Mr. J. Merry, whose loss will be long and severely felt by his relatives and friends.—19, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Osborn.

At Geddington, 74, Mrs. M. Edmonds, relict of H. E. esq. of the Hon. East India company's service.

After a lingering illness, Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Markham, of Walgrave, in this county.

At Chippen-Warden, Mrs. Knowler, second daughter of the late W. K. D.D.

20, J. M. Hawkins, eldest daughter of Mr. H. of Wellingborough.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

A mill upon an extensive scale is about to be erected at Cambridge county gaol, for the purpose of prison discipline.

An additional square is to be erected in Trinity College, Cambridge, for the accommodation of the students.

Married.] Rev. Walter Gee, B.D. to Sarah, only daughter of R. Gee, esq. solicitor.—Rev. D. Guilt, M.A. of Cambridge, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Rev. R. Birch, M.A. rector of Widdrington.—Mr. Marshall, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. Kinder, North-place, London.—Mr. A. Paul, Jenkins, to Miss S. Jarman, of Melbourne.—At West Wrating, R. G. Townley, jun. esq. to Cecil, second daughter of Sir C. Watson, bart.

Died.] Near Huntingdon, Capt. St. Aubin, in consequence of swallowing a dose of sugar of lead instead of salts.

At Stevenage, on his road to Huntingdon, the Rev. G. Perkins.

At Wittingham, 74, Mr. T. Whyman.

At the advanced age of 80, J. Hunt, gent. of St. Ives.

At Chesterton, 28, Mr. L. Wonfor.

Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. T. Sharpe.

At Waltons, Miss Ashmall, daughter of the late C. A. esq.

NORFOLK.

The first stone of the new Bridge, to be erected across the river, near the Duke's Palace, has been laid by Thos. Darling Day, Esq.

Several

Several of the freemen of Norwich have lately presented a costly silver vase to Ald. Marsh, in token of his zeal in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

Married.] At Gorleston, Capt. S. Bishop, of the Lima, to Mary, only daughter of Capt. F. Maryson.—At Bayfield, Mr. Biggs, of London, to Miss Emma Goldworth, of Morningthorpe.—Mr. J. Watson, to Miss M. Hovell.—Capt. J. Barker, to Miss S. Stone.—Mr. T. Orfear, to Miss A. Aris.—W. Mackley, of Norwich, to Miss M. Nooth, of Heigham.—At Walsoken, Mr. G. Stone, of Bristol, to Mary, only daughter of R. S. Cooke. esq.

Died.] At Norwich, 47, Mrs Baker, relict of the late Mr. H. B.—77, Mr. Aggas Browne.—72, greatly respected, Mrs. M. Mountain.—70, Mr. R. Speck.

At Yarmouth, 78, the Rev. B. Wyberly Salmon, nearly 40 years rector of Caister.—94, Mrs. M. Stone.—69, Mrs. M. Garrow.—30, Mr. E. Harrison.—69, Mr. W. Layton.—46, Mrs. M. Haywood.—27, Mr. R. Gibson.—Mr. W. Ayres, 62.

At Fakenham, 57, Mrs. Leversage.

At Lakenham, 77, Mr. J. Stannard.

27, Rebecca, wife of Mr. F. H. Ribbans, of the Lavenham boarding-school.

At Acle, 57, Mrs. H. E. Titter.

At Preston, Mr. F. Morris, an amiable young man, intended for the Catholic ministry.—Mrs. Berry, wife of Mr. J. B.

SUFFOLK.

In consequence of a requisition sent to the Bailiffs of Ipswich, a public meeting of the inhabitants was lately held at the Town Hall “for the purpose of arranging means to express a feeling of loyal sorrow for the death of the Queen.”

A most unexpected and extraordinary election contest for the magistracy, &c. of Ipswich took place on the 8th of September, in which the independents proved victorious, as on a recent occasion.

Married.] Mr. Batley, silk-dyer, of Ipswich, to Miss A. Scopes, of Creting.—Mr. Clements, of Ipswich, to Miss C. M. Keymer, of Henley.—At Ipswich, Mr. J. S. Sweeting, of Rayleigh, Essex, to Maria, 5th daughter of Mr. Millar.—At Pakfield, Capt. W. Harris, of London, to Miss S. Aggett, of Gorleston.—At Barton Mills, E. Hall, esq. of Ely, to Miss H. Archer, daughter of T. A. esq. of Barton-place, Mildenhall.—Mr. S. Clegg, to Maria, youngest daughter of J. Wrigley, esq.—F. T. Seekamp, esq. of Ipswich, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mrs. Howerdale.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Dobinson, at an advanced age.—Mrs. Borton, wife of J. B. esq.—After a long affliction, Mr. James Burgess.—83, J. Addison, esq. late banker of Sudbury, universally respected by a numerous acquaintance, for his amiable qualities, social disposition, and general benevolence.—Mr. Potter, of the Oak inn.

At Beccles, 84, Mrs. Kemp.

At the house of Lady Blake, in Bury, Mrs. A. Fergus, a maiden lady, sister to the late Dowager Lady Gage.

Deeply lamented, Mary, wife of Mr. R. Stevens, of Botesdale; she was in her 64th year, and had 23 children born and christened.

The Rev. E. Jacques, vicar of Batisford.—81, Mr. Stukely, of Cockfield.

Rev. C. Cole, rector of Stutton.

KENT.

The late Gen. Martin, of Leeds Castle, has bequeathed £100,000 to purchase landed property to annex to the present estate, and £30,000 for repairing the Castle, &c.

At Maidstone assizes, J. Bushel and six others, were indicted for a riot and an assault on the mayor of Canterbury, on the night of a recent illumination. A regular attack was made upon the mayor's windows, the number of 80 panes broken, the mayor himself pelted with mud, and struck on the back of the neck with a brick-bat. The main question in the case was the identity of the defendants, and the jury, after 20 minutes consideration, returned a verdict of acquittal.

It is determined in future to convey the mails to the Continent by steam-boats. Two vessels, with engines of 80-horse power, are building for the Dover station.

Married.] The Baron Stanislaus Chaudoir, of Russia, to Lucy, third daughter of Sir A. Crichton.—Mr. Gibbs, of Westbury, to Miss A. Pilcher, of Sittingbourne.—At Ashwest, Capt. C. White, of the Coldstream Guards, to Maria Adele, eldest daughter of G. Blackshaw, esq.

Died.] At Dover, 27, Mrs. M. Traut.—34, Mr. Theobald.

At Deal, 41, Mrs. Vile.—In Middle-street, 47, Mr. George Fearn.

At Canterbury, Mr. T. Parnell.—At St. Alphage, 71, S. Kingsford, esq. sincerely regretted.—22, Miss Manning.—Mr. Hembrooke.—Mrs. Clarke, widow.—67, Mrs. M. Arnold.—Mrs. Roberts.—61, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. N. Simons.

At Tunbridge Wells, 45, Mrs. Robinson.

At Rochester, Mr. J. Lambley, of St. Margaret's Bank.—Mrs. Young.—John Pierce, youngest son of Mr. Ryc, surgeon.

At Margate, Capt. Clough, Master of the ceremonies.—J. Naylor, esq. of Ealing, Middlesex, owing to the rupture of a blood-vessel, occasioned by sea-sickness.—36, Mr. R. Humphrey.—Mrs. Kerby, wife of Mr. K. coach proprietor.—Mr. E. Lloyd, of the Custom-house.—Mrs. G. Mummery.—72, Mrs. Norwood.—In Union Crescent, Miss Reynolds, and a few days afterwards, Mr. R.

At Chatham, 66, Mr. J. Gardiner.—57, Mrs. E. Fudge.—69, Mr. A. Sanders.—75, Mrs. R. Noakes.—Of a fever, caught by plunging into a river while in a violent perspiration, to rescue a child, Mr. J. Duckett, aged 36.

At Charlton-house, near Blackheath, Caroline, 2d daughter of the late Sir T. M. Wilson.—At Bexley, 78, Mr. J. Mace.

ESSEX.

A fire of a very singular but alarming description has been lately occasioned at Canewdon, from the following circumstance: A person who held in his hand a burning-glass, ignorantly directed a child to put a piece of paper against a barn, when that part of the barn being much covered with moss, the blaze was communicated to the thatch; the barn and a stable adjoining were totally consumed.

Married.] At Walthamstow, T. P. Lupscombe, esq. dep. Com. Gen. to the Forces, to Catherine, eldest daughter of W. T. Robinson, esq.—Mr. J. A. Kemp, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. E. Tabor, esq. of Bocking.—At Walthamstow, J. Collyn, esq. to Anne, youngest daughter of R. Bourchall, esq.—Mr. T. S. Sweeting of Rayleigh, to Maria, daughter of Mr. J. Miller, of Ipswich, Suffolk.—At Epping, Mr. W. Nicholls, of Park Hall, to Miss S. Mattingly, of Brentford.—Mr. Charles to Miss Hucks.—Mr. W. Green, to Miss Brazier; all of Harwich.

Died.] At Colchester, 71, George Cooke, esq. of West Bergholt.—64, Mr. Joseph Simpson.

At Belchamp Otten, 24, Charlotte, 2nd daughter of J. Cozens, esq.

At Harwich, after a long and painful illness, 29, Elizabeth, wife of W. G. Gray, esq. hop-merchant of Carmarthen.

At White Roothing, 38, Jane, wife of the Rev. H. Budd.

At Mistley, the infant son of the Rev. R. M. Miller, vicar of Dedham.

Mrs. Breddell, of Salter's Buildings, Walthamstow.—Mrs. Woodcroft, of the coach and horses, Queendon Street.—At Manningtree, 14, Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Acton Chaplin, esq. of Aylesbury.

SUSSEX.

Sept. 3d. The harvest which is now in its zenith, is abundant. The hills never produced such a crop. Beans and peas are so plenteous, that they are expected to be as low as 3s. per bushel. Five loads of new wheat were lately sold in Chichester market, by one farmer, at £14 per load. The continued rains, however, through the month, having caused a great speculation in corn, the prices have since risen from 30 to 50 per cent.

Married.] Mr. J. W. Squire, of East Grinstead, to Rebecca, 3rd daughter of M. Flower, esq. of Brookhurst.—C. Watson, esq. to Elizabeth Susannah, 4th daughter of C. Walshaw, esq. of Peckham.

At Worth, H. Leggatt, esq., of London, to Anna Maria, 2d. daughter of the Rev. George Maximilian Bethune, L.L.D. of Worth Rectory.

Died.] At Brighton, 70, C. H. Cazenove, esq.—35, Mrs. Dick, of the East Cliff.

At Oakwood, near Chichester, 23, Lætitia, 3d daughter of Sir G. H. Barlow, bart.

At Hownam, 72, Mr. P. Caffyn, long known in this county as a strenuous promoter of all its benevolent institutions.

At Lewes, 38, Lieut. Commissary John Dicken, Royal Artillery.

At Worthing, 47, Mr. J. Upjohn, after a long and painful illness, universally respected, and deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations.

W. Gratwick, esq. formerly High Sheriff of Sussex.

HAMPSHIRE.

A building has been lately erected in the High Street, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to be used for the purposes of the Isle of Wight Institution. It contains a room for newspapers and periodical publications, a library, a room containing the museum belonging to the Philosophical Society, and a billiard room. The estimated expence was £3000, and it does great credit to the accuracy of the architect, Mr. MORTIMER, of this town, that it has not exceeded that sum. The amount was raised in transferable shares of £25 each, the proprietor of one share has free admission for himself and the liberty of introducing a friend. Those who possess more than one, receive 25s. per annum for each additional share, which is the sum fixed on as the annual subscription of persons who are not proprietors. The sum paid on the admission of each member, is 1l. 11s. 6d.; low as the charges appear they have yet been found sufficient to enable the committee to furnish the rooms in a handsome manner, and to purchase a considerable number of books, which will soon become a respectable library.

Married.] The Rev. James Joliffe of Barton Stacey, to Frances, daughter of the late Capt. H. Geary, of Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Morgan, R.N. to Miss Francis, daughter of Mr. F. F. of Portsea.—At Jersey, the Rev. F. Ricord, rector of St. Owen's, to Miss Breton, of St. Helice's parish.

Died.] At Portsea, after a short illness, aged 73, Mr. James Hay, statuary and Mason. Having from an early period of his life been engaged in the pursuits of natural history, his knowledge of mineralogy, botany, and zoology, was very considerable: on the subject of fossils, the cryptogamia class of the vegetable kingdom and conchology, he was particularly conversant.

At Winchester, 74, Mrs. Dollar, wife of Mr. D. Saddler of this city,

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Redward.—66, J. Bigg, esq.—84, Mr. Marshall.—55, Mr. W. Whittington.—Mr. Smith, father of Capt. Smith, R.N.

At Plymouth Dock, after a lingering illness, J. Stanning, esq. many years a master in the R.N.

WILTSHIRE.

It is intended to open a communication between Lymington and Salisbury, by means of a navigable canal, which will form a junction with the Avon and Lymington rivers.

Married.] Mr. J. Brown, to Miss Sisum, daughter of the late Mr. J. S. of Hankerton.—Mr. Francis, to Miss Dorchester: both of Devizes.—Mr. W. Pulsford, of Trowbridge, to Miss Forster, of Freshford.—At Froxfield, Mr. Giles, surgeon, to Miss Jenkins, daughter of the Rev. Mr. J.—At Calne, J. S. Savory, esq. of the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company, to M. A. Dark, daughter of the late H. Stiles, esq. of Whitby.

Died.] At Devizes, of a decline, 25, Mary Anne, only daughter of Mr. Smith, postmaster.

At Marlborough, J. Smith, one of the oldest inhabitants of that town.

Mrs. Turner, relict of Mr. J. T. of Place Farm.—Deeply lamented by his friends and relatives, Mr. T. Smith, of Easton.—After a long and painful illness, Martha, wife of the Rev. G. Mantal, of Swindon.

At Ilford, near Bradford, Mr. Browne, malster.

Sarah, wife of D. Park, esq. of Winborne, St. Giles.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

MR. HUNT, undaunted by chains and dungeons, and by the absolute power conceded to gaolers, has displayed his wonted spirit by exhibiting charges of misconduct and cruelty against *Bridle* the keeper of Ilchester Goal, and in spite of obstacles which no ordinary mind could have surmounted, has succeeded in establishing his charges to the conviction of a commission appointed by ministers, and the gaoler has in consequence been dismissed. An active executive should always keep a watchful eye over prisons; and we take it upon ourselves to say, that if the prisons of the United Kingdom were visited in the spirit of benevolence, half their present inmates might be liberated without prejudice to the public or any perversion of justice.

Married.] At Frome, Henry Miller esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Boys, R.N.—At Bath, H. Scott Gibb, esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Cooper, daughter of the late Col. H. Cooper.—T. Wale, esq. of Shepton Mallet, to Miss A. Overniss, of Longford.—B. Pinnegar, esq. of Chippenham, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late S. Mainly, esq. of the island of Jamaica.—Mr. Lock, silversmith of Bath, to Miss A. Row, of Plymouth.—Mr. Bryne Bookseller, to Miss H. Lent, both of Bath.

Died.] At Bath, after a long illness, Mr. C. Timbrell, sincerely respected.—Ellen Augusta, daughter of Major-Gen. Jackson.—Mrs. Spencer, wife of John Spencer, esq.—Mrs. Elliott, of Saville-row.—Mr. C. Antonie Graux, for many years an able

teacher of the French and Italian languages in this city.—Mr. Edward Brown, late of the Public Baths.—Mr. S. Rosenburgh.—After an illness of ten years duration, Mrs. Augusta Fogg.—40, Mr. J. Wingate, solicitor.—Mrs. Louder, relict of J. Louder, esq.—J. Mantell, esq. of Westover House, Bitton.—33, Mr. W. R. Gould.

At Frome, Mr. A. Crocker, who secured the firmest friendship, esteem and veneration of all who knew him.

At Dulcote, near Wells, very deeply regretted, Joseph Teck, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

At Ellicombe, near Dunster, after a very long and severe illness, 72, the Rev. G. H. Leigh, vicar of Dunster and Muirhead, universally respected.

DORSETSHIRE.

An individual stated to the Agricultural Committee, that in his neighbourhood, Abbey Milton, 52 persons who farmed 24,038 acres, have failed, and been reduced to indigence! This is a consequence of the anti-social system of engrossing and monopolizing farms, which has proved as ruinous to the cupidity of landlords and tenants, as to the industrious population of the country.

Married.] Mr. Jones, of Bridport, to Miss Ben, of Weymouth.—Mr. G. Gollop, jun. to Miss Hambleton.—Mr. W. Willis, to Anne, only daughter of the late Mr. R. Sealey.—Lieut. Finmore, Royal Marines, to Miss Bradley, of Greatbridge.

Died.] At Shaftesbury, deeply and deservedly lamented, 25, Mr. J. H. Chitty, of that place.—Rev. G. Button, nearly 50 years a preacher in the Wesleyan connexion.—The Rev. John Mill, vicar of Compton Dundon.

Deeply lamented by his friends and relatives, 61, Samuel White, esq. of Charlton.

Rev. Mr. Rush, of Powerstock.

Miss Marder, of St. Mary-st. Weymouth.—Mary, wife of Mr. Woodman, surgeon.

At Marshalsea, in this county, 86, Mr. R. Lane, an ingenious and eccentric character. In the outset of his life he possessed a good paternal estate, which he soon dissipated among his gay cotemporaries. The latter part of his life was, however devoted to pursuits of greater importance, particularly to mechanics. He was very curious in the formation of wire sieves for the separation of all kinds of grain, to the greatest geometrical exactness.

DEVONSHIRE.

Population of the County of Devon, 1821.—Inhabited houses 71,035, number of families 88,121, total number of persons 433,918, making an increase since 1811 of 8,700 families, and 59,610 persons.

Married.] Mr. W. Brutton, to Frances, daughter of Mr. S. Kemp, of Exeter.—At Honiton, Mr. Sanders, of Whimble, to Miss Notley, of the Swan Inn, Exeter.—Mr. J. Foss, to Miss H. Oslen.—At Plymouth, the Rev.

Rev. F. Todd, to Miss F. C. Hoare, daughter of the late N. H. esq. R.N.—R. Laphorne to M. Ford. This is the fifth time the bride has been married in the same church, and her four last husbands were buried in the same church-yard.

Died.] At Exeter, 59, D. Moore, esq. M.D.—82, Mrs. M. Carter.—70, Mr. R. Brown.—40, Mr. J. Law.—24, Mr. R. Crebor.—71, Mrs. E. Clark.—60, Mrs. C. Hodge.—23, Mr. J. Odger.

At Plymouth, 70, Rev. J. Williams, who fell dead on his way home from Maker.—The infant son of Lieut. M. Hay, R.N.—At Stonehouse, 61, Mr. C. Burrows, an old and respectable member of the Baptist Society.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Tuckerman.

At Newton Abbott, after a lingering illness, 26, Miss J. Barker.

At Sidmouth, the Lady of N. V. Corbet, esq.

CORNWALL.

Truro and its vicinity was lately visited by a thunder storm, such as is not often experienced.

Married.] At Mawnam, J. L. da Trindada, esq. of Erra, in Portugal, and late of Bahia in Brazil, to Miss J. Jons, daughter of W. J. esq.

Died.] At Falmouth, 83, Mr. H. Barnicoat.

At Brodreau, 51, H. P. Andrew, esq, whose loss to his family and more immediate friends will be irreparable.—At Chacewood, Mrs. Williams.

At Launceston, in the prime of life, Mrs. Partridge.

In consequence of drinking water when excessively warm, Mr. W. Saunders, of Morval.

At Duloe, 21, William, only son of Mr. W. Trisket.

WALES.

At the Assizes for Merioneth at Dolgelley, there was neither prisoner nor cause! and on the following day the commission was opened at Carmarthen, where there was not one prisoner for trial either for the county or borough.

South Wales was lately thrown into a bustle by the unexpected landing of the King at Milford in his passage from Ireland. He however made no stay, but proceeded post from Haverfordwest through Gloucester to London.

Married.] J. G. C. Jukes, esq. of Trelydan Hall, Montgomeryshire, to Marianne, daughter of J. Swinfen, esq. Staffordshire.—Mr. W. Jones, jun. to Miss C. Davies, both of Swansea.—At Llanedy, Caermarthenshire, J. Jones, 68, to S. Hughes, 60, both of that place.—At Llansaintfread, the Rev. J. Williams, of Baliol College, Oxford, to Mary, only child and heiress of the late T. Evans, esq. of Llanilar.

Died.] At Trowscord Hall, 28, T. Lloyd.

At Brecon, Mr. T. Parry, of the Bull Inn. T. W. Yonde, esq, of Plasmaddoc House, Denbighshire.

At Wrexham, Mrs. Whitely, after a lingering illness.

At Carmarthen, Janetta Iltida, wife of H. Lucas, M.D. of Brecon.

Mr. O. Cadwallader, of Ystyncolwyn, Montgomeryshire.

SCOTLAND.

A most daring attack was lately made on Capt. Hastie and a boat's crew of the Earl Moira, revenue cutter, by an armed body of smugglers, off the coast of Shetland, by which one man was killed, two mortally, and several others dangerously wounded.

No less than 103 medical students have lately had the degree of doctor conferred on them, at the University of Edinburgh.

Married.] Sir D. Erskine, bart. of Cambo, Fifeshire, to J. Silence, only daughter of the late H. Williams, esq. of Conway.—At Dunrichen, Forfarshire, the Earl of Kintare, to Louisa, youngest daughter of F. Hawkins, esq. senior judge of Circuit in the East Indies.

Died.] At Dingwell, county of Ross, 90, Isabel, widow of the Rev. T. Simpson.

At Edinburgh, 71, J. Dale, esq. long known in the musical world as a teacher of the piano forte.—32, R. Scots, esq. F.R.S. E.F.L.S. late senior president of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, Lecturer on Botany, &c.

IRELAND.

A small tract of bog, called Forest Bog, about one mile and a half from Mountmellick, situate about sixteen miles in a north-east direction from the bog of Kilmaleady, has been strangely agitated for some days; it boils upwards, rising to a considerable height, the matter thrown up falls again into the basin from whence it issued. It has not overflowed, but the people of the neighbourhood are in dread of some catastrophe occurring.

Married.] J. Major, esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter of W. Miller, esq.—At Menough Castle, county of Galway, Capt. T. A. Mullins, of the 7th Fusileers, to E. Theodore, daughter of Sir J. Blake, bart.—At Rathmelton, Donegal, W. Darby, esq. 13th regt. to Laura, youngest daughter of the late Col. Scott.

Died.] At Dublin, Letitia, wife of lieutenant. R. H. Montmorency.—Margaret, wife of F. Warren, esq.

At Castletown House, county of Kildare, Lady Louisa Canolly.

At Moncoyne, county of Kilkenny, in her 108th year, E. Dwyer. She retained the faculties of mind and body until the last moments. She lived under five British sovereigns, Anne and the four Georges.

TO OUR READERS.

Criticisms on the last No. of the Edinburgh Review—Mr. Cumberland on Geology—Mr. Spurrel on Commerce—and some other recent favours, will appear in our next Number.

At the end of Butler's Lines on Felton, the printer omitted to add the words "the decision of the Judges on its illegality, not having got abroad."

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 360.] NOVEMBER 1, 1821. [4 of Vol. 52.



RICHARDSON'S HOUSE, AT PARSON'S GREEN.

While in the zenith of his popularity, and towards the close of his life, Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDSON resided in the house above-represented, at Parson's Green. It stood at the south west corner, facing the road to London, and a few years since was pulled down. The admirers of Grandison and Clarissa, will view with interest this relic of an author whose admirers are always enthusiasts. Hence he dated many of his published Letters, and here he entertained the most intellectual society of his time. Nothing can be more pleasant and cheerful than the site of the house—a pleasant green—handsome country houses, and a very cheerful road, were always present from its windows—while the gardens behind were open and spacious.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The CAPITULATION GRANTED by the CALIPH OMAR, Successor of Mahomet, to the Christians of Jerusalem and its dependencies, on the event of its conquest, in the 15th year of the Hegira; translated from the Original Text in Arabic, by Sir SYDNEY SMITH.

IN the name of the most merciful and gracious God! Let us praise God who hath provided for our instruction in Islamism, who hath honoured us with the true faith, and had compassion on us, by sending us his prophet Mahomet.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 360.

May the divine peace and benediction dwell with him who purified our hearts, who gave us victory over our enemies, with habitations in the open countries, and who inspired us with love for our brethren. Let God be praised, by his servants, for this his grace and infinite mercy.

The writing of Omar, the Son of Chattab, granted as a pact and a convention, to the Patriarch Zephyrinus, held in reverence by all his people, Patriarch of the Royal Orthodox sect at Jerusalem, on the Mount of Olives.

This convention comprehends the subjects, the clergy, the monks and religious women,

women, and affords them protection, in whatever places they may reside, or be. We, the true believers and successors, feel it our duty to protect the Christian subject, while he continues to discharge the duties of a subject. This convention shall not be violated, except by their own fault, in attempting to withdraw from obedience and submission. Protection shall be equally afforded to their churches, lands in the country, to the places of their pilgrimage within the city and without, viz. to the Church Ramane (Holy Sepulchre) to Bethlehem, the birth-place of Jesus, to the great church in the cavern; also to the three gates towards the south, the north, and the west. The same privileges to be extended to other Christians that frequent these places; to the Georgians and Abyssinians, Nestorians, Jacobites, and others that are followers of the Prophet Jesus.

The Christians are entitled to these benefits, as they were formerly honoured by the prophet with a document signed and sealed by himself, wherein he exhorts us to shew them favour, and to grant them protection. In conformity to which, we, true believers, are disposed to act with benevolence towards them, in honour of him who recommended benevolence.

They are to be exempted from the capitation tax, and from all imposts and tolls, throughout all the territories and seas of the Moslems. On their entering Ramane (the Holy Sepulchre) and in the rest of their pilgrimage, nothing is to be exacted from them.

Such Christians as visit the Holy Sepulchre to lay down a silver diam and a half, for the patriarch.

All true believers of both sexes, rich and poor, the Sultans and Chiefs not excepted, to yield obedience to these injunctions.

Given in presence of all the disciples of the prophet.

ABDALLAH, OSMAN, B. AFAN, SAAD, ABDOR RAHMAN, IBN AUF.

Into whose hands soever this writing shall come, let them give credence to it, that the divine benediction may rest upon the prophet and his disciples.

Let us praise God, Sovereign of the world, on whom we repose, as on the prophet our advocate: the 20th Ribuel, Ewel of the 15th year of the Hegira.

Whosoever reads this writing, and acts contrary, from this day to the day of the last judgment, contravenes the convention of God, and of his well beloved prophet.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN many districts, complaints are general that they cannot get good water, and this large village of Tottenham, never, until lately, could procure any, except from one spring; but that proving a nuisance by the resort of so many persons to it, which occasioned contention and noise—the parish some time since sunk a well, and obtained an excellent, and continued supply of pure soft water. This is carried about and sold to the inhabitants; the poor, however, find it a heavy expence, and to the rich it is often unpleasant,—but I have now the pleasure of informing you that several fine springs have been lately found by a new system of boring—which is performed in the simplest manner, by the mere use of iron rods, forced into the earth by a windlass. The workmen (only three) in a few days get to a genuine spring of pure water, fit for every purpose of life; after the water is found, they merely put tin pipes down the aperture, and it throws up a fine stream from four to five feet high. The parish, observing its utility, have, much to their credit, sunk one, which they have ornamented very prettily, with a bronze pillar, &c. The first that was formed gives a supply of twenty-nine gallons a minute. But the most important circumstance is the smallness of the expence. Several artizans have agreed, and will agree to perform the work for from twenty to twenty-five pounds; from this statement it will immediately occur to you, how easily large neighbourhoods may be supplied with water.*

Surely Sir, when we consider the disposition to monopoly and extortion, which all the water companies manifest, would it not be highly advantageous to landlords, who possess hundreds of small houses, for which they pay a large rent, to supply their tenants with water, by having one of these fountains?

Those trades, such as brewers, dyers, &c. &c. would for thirty or forty shillings a year, have a continual supply of this desirable article.

Indeed, independently of the diffe-

* We regret that our correspondent has omitted to mention the names and residence of the parties who performed this highly useful operation. We remember, a few years since, describing a patent for the same purpose, and we have often lamented that we heard nothing more of an invention, obviously so useful.

rence of the expence, the water from these springs must be more wholesome than that supplied from sluggish streams, exposed to receive all the filth which carelessness or malice may throw into them.

S. S.

Bruce Grove, Tottenham.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE same fatal adherence to old methods, which has retarded some of the most useful modern improvements, especially in those invaluable useful branches of gardening and farming, seems to have operated with full force against the introduction of a most excellent species of bark, for the purposes of tanning. I mean that which may be derived in amazing quantities from the Larch Tree.

That the said species of bark possesses those genuine astringent qualities which are necessary for the purpose of converting the raw material into leather, and that of the most excellent quality likewise, I ascertained when I resided in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. My friend, Mr. Richard Embleton, made an experiment as to its actual strength upon some hides and skins of different qualities and weights. At the ensuing August Leather Fair, in that town, he produced an exhibition of his novel experiment before a considerable number of country master tanners there assembled; and the result of the closest scrutiny on their part, was, that "*better leather than Mr. E. then produced, was never tanned.*" The passing the above favourable judgment, proved a complete refutation to the avowal repeatedly made on previous occasions by Mr. Robert Hall, of Morpeth, who, although allowed to be an excellent tanner, openly declared that he was convinced there was no tanning particle whatever in Larch Bark. What an assertion! what a prejudice! Another respectable tanner of Newcastle, Mr. Beaumont, likewise asserted that Larch Bark might perhaps answer for light calf, deer, or sheep skins, but that in its strength, it did not possess sufficient innate virtue to tan a stout hide, or even one of middling weight, whereas, some of those hides which Mr. Embleton produced at the period I allude to, were of that kind which are denominated backs, and several (a hide divided in two) weighed upwards of sixty pounds each pair; now, as respects the wearing properties of leather so tanned, Mr. John Sillick, jun. nephew to Mrs. Sillick, the prin-

cipal carrier of the town, informed me that the craft (shoemakers) spoke in the most favourable terms of the kindness of this leather, in working, a sure sign of its goodness; and Mr. Embleton, to carry the demonstrative effect of leather, tanned with the Larch Bark, to the greatest practicable evidence, had on one of his boots a sole of Valonia tannage, and one on the other of Larch Bark tannage, and he frequently afterwards declared that the latter imbibed less moisture, and made a better resistance in the wear, than the tanners' favourite, the Valonia tannage did: needs there Dutch or German bark to be imported after this successful trial on the part of Mr. E.

ENORT SMITH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

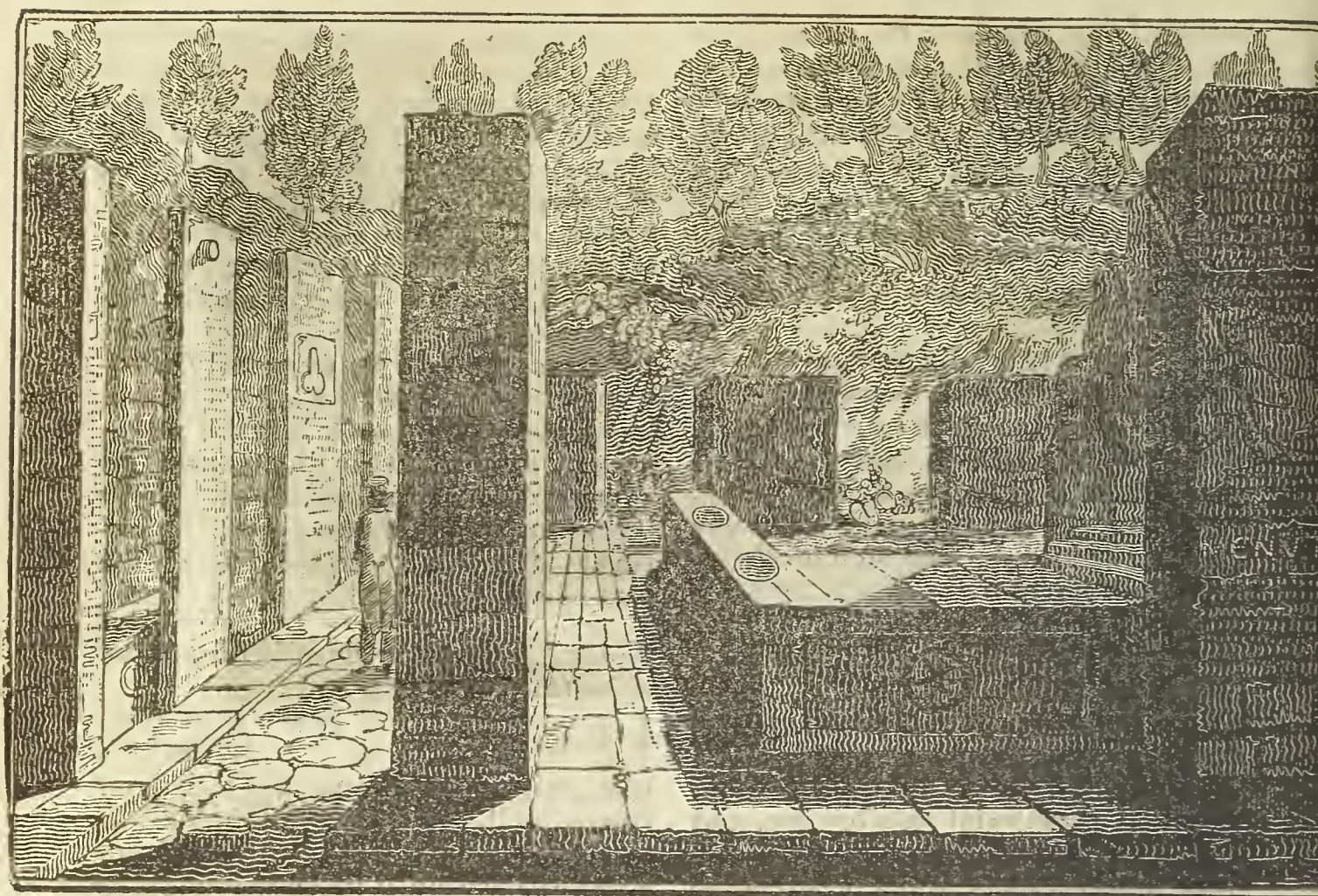
ON reading your paper of a skull being found in the middle of a tree, as related in your Magazine for April, 1821, I was put into some difficulty to account for so extraordinary an occurrence, until memory brought to my recollection a circumstance that took place in my practice more than twenty years ago; if you think it will serve to throw any light on the subject, it is at your service to publish it.

A woman brought a child to me, to inquire if a swelling it had in the Scrotum was Hernia. I gave it as my opinion, it was so, she thanked me, but said she knew how to cure it. I asked what she purposed doing to relieve the sufferer. Her reply was, to draw it through a maiden ash, which was to be effected by splitting a young tree in two, and making the child to pass through its separated sides, and if the sides after united, the child was cured; if not, it was to be drawn through a second, and a third time was certainty of relief. Had it been a girl, it must have been passed through a male ash. I made no further inquiry, but think it likely that some such experiment had been made with the tree on Pinley Abbey Farm, and there a skull of a deer was used as a wedge, to keep the sides of the tree asunder, which they neglected to remove, after passing the patient through between its separated sides, but which surviving the violence, poured out its cementing fluid, and continued to live and grow with this extraneous substance within its body, to the size described by the gentleman who has made the valuable communication.

T. TOOKE, Surgeon.

Chatham. Oct. 11, 1821.

For



VIEW TAKEN IN THE RUINS OF POMPEII.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from the SOUTH of ITALY,
by a recent Traveller.

(Continued from No. 358, p. 102.)

LETTER III.

Naples, July 20, 1819.

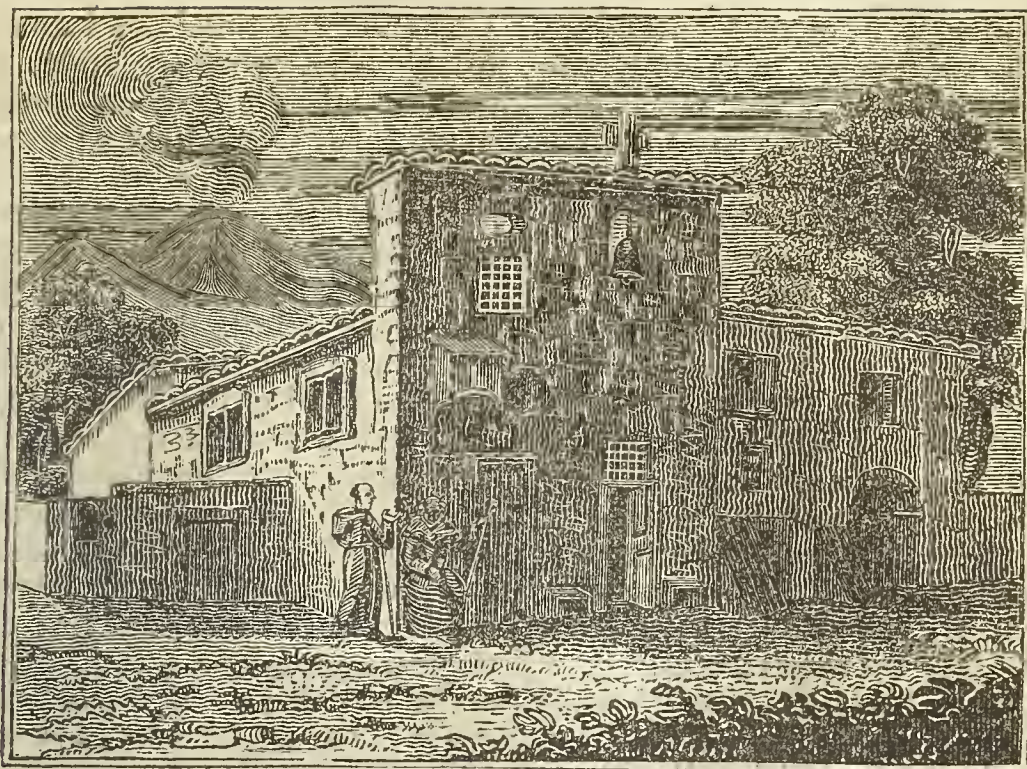
IN my last I described the ruins of Pompeii, accompanied by three drawings, and I now subjoin another view of the ruins, representing the house of a dealer in milk, indicated by the figure of a she-goat, sculptured on the stone.

The allurements of pleasure, to which even the climate transports us, have not prevented me from visiting the curious objects of nature and art diffused around Naples; I have already ascended three times to the summit of Vesuvius. Can you conceive that a great number of Neapolitans have never had the curiosity to go to the mountain? Yet such is the fact. The sight of a volcano is certainly one of the most curious objects in the world.

The first time that I went with my friend, M. Camille Rey, we hired mules: but mine proved so bad, that I swore I would go the next time on foot. In a frightful road you march for some time by the light of torches, the smoke of which greatly annoys you. As this road is difficult, you generally keep behind the guide. On both sides

are the vines which produce the famous wine called *Lachryma Christi*. After marching an hour you come to a torrent of lava about three quarters of a mile in breadth. The astonishment with which I beheld the first aspect of these lavas, makes me despair of giving you a satisfactory description of them. They are huge blocks of blackish stone, the surface of which is pierced into a number of holes, a sure sign that it has formerly boiled out and become cold by the air. If I wished to compare the sight of a torrent of lava to any thing, it would be to a field of heavy land newly ploughed, supposing each lump of earth infinitely more singular than another, more irregular in its form, and twenty or thirty times larger. These pieces of lava, are in fact, sometimes more than eight or ten feet in height.

Having traversed the torrent, and ascended a steep rock, we arrived at the Hermitage. It is surrounded by great elms; these are the last trees of the mountain: we could hardly perceive even a few briars. A single hermit formerly lived in this place; at present there are two and sometimes three. I don't know if it is with reason that they are accused of being the harbingers of the brigands of Vesuvius. You find at the hermitage, bread, fruit and



HERMITAGE AT VESUVIUS.

and wine of the mountain, all articles for which they very humbly demand twice their value. However this may be, the stay which you make there is very curious: the hermitage, the church, the great trees which surround them, the whole is lighted up in a very picturesque manner, at one time by the light of the torches, and at another by the modest lamp of the hermits.

On my first journey, we halted at this place. A noise was heard similar to that of thunder, but without its rolling. The guide took me by the arm and discovered to me the summit of the mountain; it was all on fire. We quickened our march, still riding on the mules. In the course of half an hour we arrived at the foot of the cone which encloses the crater, it is formed of lava, ashes, and stones. You there abandon the mules, and have only three quarters of an hour's walk to arrive at the summit. The slope is rapid, the ashes and the stones give way and roll under your steps, and the ascent is so fatiguing, that some persons are drawn up by ropes which the guide passes round their shoulders. An irregularity of the mountain makes you at first believe that you are near arriving, but soon the very summit presents itself at a distance, and you must again recruit your strength. It is generally in the midst of a torrent of lava such as burst forth in 1813, that the travellers arrest their progress. This lava is still hot, and as you are generally in a perspiration, although the morning wind is cold, you sit down with pleasure in the crevices or fissures of this torrent. In some

places they are still burning; and by thrusting down a piece of paper, it will speedily take fire. Here you generally boil eggs for your breakfast, a repast which you cannot dispense with making on the borders of the crater.

The day now began to dawn: we extinguished the torches; the march became easier, and every moment the mountain trembled, and threw out red hot stones, half dissolved, to a great distance. Our guide, in order to avoid them, made us keep to the side of the wind. At length we arrived at the brink of the gulph. At the bottom a reddish matter rose up and descended slowly; all of a sudden it began to swell, a thick cloud of smoke traversed it and rose up into the air, carrying along with it pieces of burning lava. By degrees this blackish flake expanded itself and totally disappeared; some stones again rolled down the abyss, which seemed for an instant to suspend its workings.

I could not have seen it at a more favourable period. I was surprised with this grand effect; which my imagination could not have conceived. I remained there two hours; at every ten minutes a similar explosion took place.

Every thing we can imagine of the nature of volcanos is lost at the bottom of the crater, which, in all the truth of description, seemed to be the mouth of hell. In the smallest works of nature, we see some utility: but what is there in that of a volcano?

The summit of the mountain is several acres in breadth, and hollowed into apertures in the form of a funnel, which

which frequently, by changing its figure, renders the description of travellers so very different. The largest of the present craters is, I think, one hundred feet deep, by three or four hundred in diameter. At the bottom are two apertures, which throw up alternately, the one stones and ashes, the other vapour and rubbish. On the side towards Naples, but lower than the large crater, there exists one truly curious: its sides are perpendicular. Three feet in breadth, it seems to be a chimney from whence issues continually a burning smoke. I believe that at the time of the eruptions of the grand crater, so far from pouring out its lava, it ceases altogether; but I could not make the experiment.

On my second journey, which I made with some friends, the mountain was tranquil: the stones which roll without ceasing from the sides of the crater had stopped the mouth of it: I threw myself amongst them and was speedily followed by my companions. I experienced some pleasure at finding myself above the vault, that vast furnace which, fifteen days previous, appeared to me so terrible.

I don't know if I have given you an idea of the form of the crater: at times it is stained by the finest yellow and the most brilliant white. The first colour proceeds from sulphur, the odour of which fills all the atmosphere around the summit; the white is owing to different oxides formed in this laboratory of nature. I picked up stones variously coloured; and soon after, like children, I threw them away to pick up others which appeared to me more curious; Salvator, our guide, possesses a very fine collection of them. The habitude of seeing scientific men has in some measure instructed him in the mineralogy of volcanos. The last time I went to Vesuvius there had been formed within a short time, a new crater still more profound; it threw out stones at every moment. I wished to make an oil sketch of the view before me, but it was entirely covered with ashes. The officers of a Swedish vessel being seated on the mountain, we shared the provisions which were to serve us for breakfast, and we directed our steps towards the edge of the crater, which had just made an eruption. The wind was sharp and cold, I wished to take shelter from it by seating myself some feet lower than the brink of the crater. The ashes gave way under my feet; I wished to rest on some stones, but they were burning, and I thought for an instant that

I was about to roll down into the abyss. M. Nouchy, secretary of M. Rey, our guide, and the Swedes, immediately made a sort of chain, and drew me up just in time: for an instant after, the bottom of the crater opened and vomited a blast of ashes and burning stones.

After walking for a long time on the black ashes, sometimes dry and sometimes wet, the guide conducted us under a kind of natural grotto, open on both sides, formed by pieces of lava, decorated with the most brilliant colours. The vapour which issues from it is so suffocating, that the first time I could not traverse it; but since, by retaining my respiration, I succeeded in the attempt. You generally breakfast on an elevated point, from whence you enjoy a panorama the most extensive which you can imagine: you are then nearly eighteen hundred feet above the level of the sea; the Gulph of Naples is at your feet. That city decorates the distant horizon; the Isles of Capri and Ischia, which are at its mouth, terminate the view on this side, instead of being prolonged to a distance, as on the other side, over the rich country which borders the route from Naples to Capua. On the east, the horizon is bounded by the blue summits of the mountains, and nearer is an immense valley formed by Vesuvius and Somma. Vesuvius seems to arise in the bosom of a greater volcano which, in a great eruption, (that, perhaps, which covered Pompeii), drove back to a distance every thing which formed its centre; and the circular mountain, called Somma, which surrounds Vesuvius on one of its sides, is the remainder of it.

But there is another route more curious, perhaps, and less known: it is by the side of Somma. After descending five or six hundred feet, you find a kind of chimney, eighty-five feet in height, and four or five feet in width, at the base; at a distance it seems to be constructed like a swallow's nest. It is only a swelling of the lava; the middle of it is hollow, and almost entirely cylindrical; under it is an aperture from whence the lava escapes, which runs for a space of twelve miles towards the plain. Under this same chimney exists a canal three feet high and four broad, so regular, that it seems to be made by the hand of man: it is entirely cold. I entered it, but having no light, I could not penetrate far into this aperture, which seemed to be a secret door of the volcano. The declivity then becomes less rapid; you begin to see some

some plants, and you soon arrive at Pompeii, of which I have already given you a description.

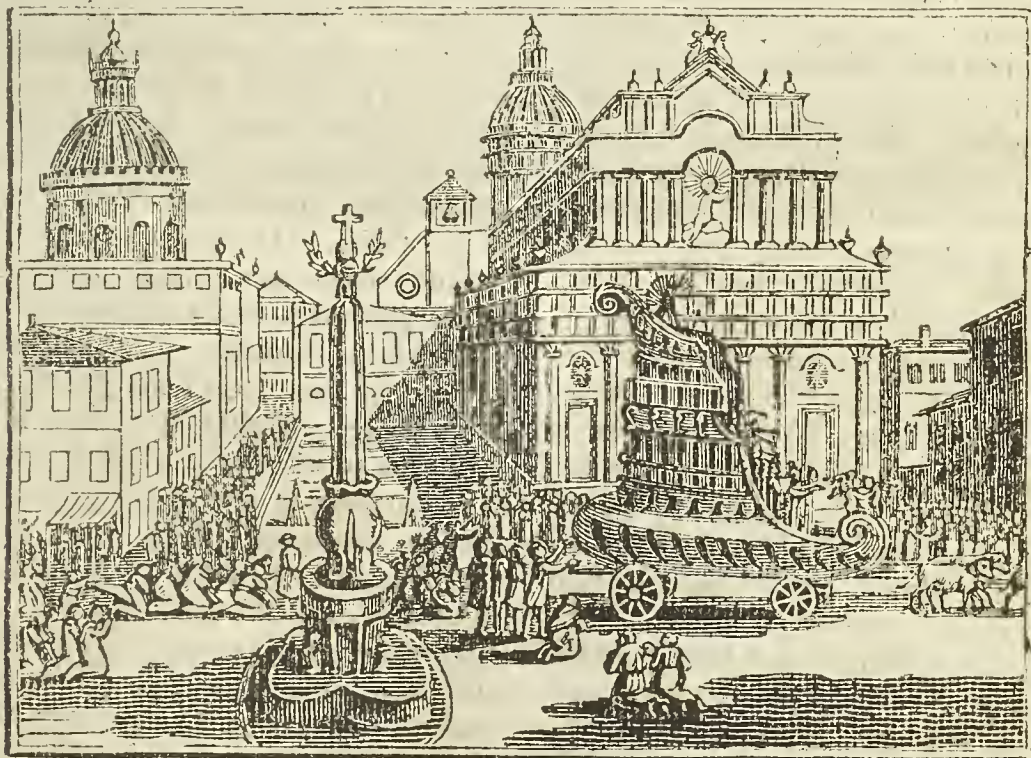
LETTER IV.

Catania, 25th August, 1819.

I have seen the famous fête of Saint Agatha. The whole city was illuminated with small lamps, supported by pyramids of wood planted on each side of the pavement. This uniform illumination produces a much finer effect than in our own country. At eight o'clock, the senate, composed of eight or nine personages, and the president, went to the cathedral in a coach, which for its antiquity may well reckon two centuries. I shall not undertake to describe to you here its ludicrous form. Having introduced myself, with some difficulty, into the midst of a crowd of persons, who all carried wax tapers, I found myself near to the altar. After several discourses, which fatigued the impatient enthusiasm of those around me, they carried away Saint Agatha, whom we had not yet perceived. This object of the adoration of the people, was covered by a veil as far as the head, which was carefully adorned, and of the natural size, but looked a little distorted. It was decorated with diamonds, and all kinds of precious stones, and reclined on a massive substance which appeared to be silver. Four priests carried it on their shoulders; the cries of *Long live St. Agatha!* resounded through the church, illuminated like

that of Messina. The soldiers, ranged in two lines, could hardly make a passage for it. Every one was in motion, and kept leaping before this statue: "Oh! how handsome she is—Oh! how good," &c. were the cries which accompanied it throughout the church and in the city. If there are idolaters, they are to be found, in reality, among the inhabitants of Catania.

It was not without pain that we witnessed this mummerly in the heart of Europe. I can assure you that, of all the religious ceremonies which I have seen in Italy, and above all in Sicily, there are very few which are dedicated to the Supreme Being; it is generally to some saint, sometimes to the virgin, and very rarely to Jesus Christ, that these people address their vows. The Neapolitan soldiers laughed at this enthusiasm of the Sicilians; they were not aware that they do the same thing for St. Januarius, at Naples. When the English call the catholics idolaters, they are certainly in the right, if they see them only in Italy, which appears to be the centre of catholic superstition; but travellers must perceive that in France the people are much more discreet in their outward demonstrations, and their ceremonies are much more imposing. A priest in France preserves the dignity of his character; he is not seen at the theatre, and above all, in the evening, giving his arm to a lady, &c. However, there are not, perhaps,



FETE OF SAINT AGATHA.

in any spot in the world men greater infidels than the higher classes of Italians and Sicilians.—But I have left Saint Agatha at the entrance of the church; they are carrying her from thence in an enormous car, drawn by

twenty pair of oxen; it traverses the city in this manner amidst peals of acclamations, and the fête is terminated by a display of fireworks; after seeing which I must set out for Syracuse.

To

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

WE witnessed here on Sunday last a very singular phenomenon, of which as it nearly resembled in its appearance and effects, one of a similar kind which you described and figured in your *Magazine*, two or three years ago, I have taken the liberty of giving you a notice.

The weather had been for four weeks dry and sultry, interrupted about eight days before by a slight thunder storm, the skirts of whose accompanying rain our village partook of, and my barometer in the morning stood at 30.15 inches. About mid-day a gentle breeze from WSW. wafted slowly a small cloud along the sky, which was reinforced by

a streaming cirrus as it approached the zenith, and as the population was returning from church about 3 o'clock, it had culminated and spread a louring and lurid gloom through the heavens. Suddenly, from the N.E. in the direction of Gourock, (a small fishing village in a bay a few miles from this) a pile or column of dense vapour advanced with a whirling, whizzing noise, and although as yet we felt no wind we could hear the noise of it, which produced a sublime effect as it rushed through the woods of Ardgowan. The cloud in our zenith seemed rapidly moving in a rotatory direction to meet the other, and at the moment the storm began, presented something like this appearance.



A most violent storm of wind now arose, and before we could obtain shelter the two masses had united, and whirling into one, rolled tremendously majestic down the hill and deluged our valley with rain. In crossing the hill the column had come into contact with several pools of water, and in particular with those lodged in the cavities of some abandoned quarries which had been opened in search of copper, and having swept up these in its course, had become tinged with the green colour of the coppery solution. In discharging itself in the valley it deposited the leaves, small shrubs, light rubbish, and dead animals, such as frogs, &c. to the terror and amazement of the inhabitants, and the green colour of the torrent added to the consternation.

Considerable damage has been done in the shrubberies and gardens, and several houses were unroofed. In the evening all was quiet and still, and the weather has returned again to its dry and serene state. A thunder-storm, I have since learned, occurred the same day, in a district not very remote from this on the other side of the Clyde. There seems very little doubt but that electrical agency is powerfully exerted in such phenomena, and is indeed the direct cause of these accumulations, attractions, and violent discharges of water which we call water-spouts. I witnessed one very similar to this in Barbadoes, in the year 1803, which conveyed large trees *entire*, to the distance of 500 yards.

A C. R.

Innerkip, near Greenock, June, 1821.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

No. XV.

Retrospective Review, No. 7.

THE last number of the Retrospective Review, appears by no means inferior, either for the interest or the variety of its contents, to any of its predecessors. In the poetical department it is particularly rich. The splendid papers on the poetical literature of Spain, and on the early English drama, are here continued; and Leonard Lawrence's *Arnalte and Lucenda*, Davenport's *King John and Matilda*, and Colonel R. Lovelace's *Lucasta*, fill up the measure of its poetical attractions.

Nor are the prosaic contents less varied and inviting. Ascham's *Toxophilus* has almost persuaded us to convert our grey goose quill to other than literary purposes. Andrew Fletcher was a man after our own heart; and we have no feeling in common with that individual whose breast does not glow with the fervour of a generous indignation at the recital of the oppressions of the English government, and the not less disgraceful dissensions of the divided Welsh, as depicted in the spirited article on the *Gwedir History*. Added to these, "that most perfect piece of ante-biography," the life of Benvenuto Cellini, and the prose works of the immortal Dryden, complete the contents of this most entertaining Miscellany.

Mais commencer au commencement.

The first article is in prose; *LA VITA DE BENVENUTO CELLINI*. This distinguished artist, the son of an architect and engineer, and one of the court-musicians of the Roman Pontiff, was born on All-Saint's Day, in the first year of the 16th century, at a period when the irregularities of the human passions were only partially repressed by law, and the angular projections of individual character were not worn down by the influence of correct manners. Notwithstanding the passionate desire of his father that our hero should become the first flute player in the world, he was, to his great delight, released from musical thralldom, at the age of thirteen, and allowed to learn the trade, or rather, as the business then was considered, the profession* of a goldsmith. We regret that we are un-

able to follow him through all the varying scenes of his life—his trouble and his joy. Suffice it that he distinguished himself among his contemporaries, at the same time as an artist, a musician, a poet, and a soldier; and having enjoyed the intimacy of popes, cardinals, and sovereign princes—and having experienced the luxuries of a court, and the privations of a dungeon, he died at Paris on the 13th of February, 1570, in the 70th year of his age. We cannot, however, conclude our notice, without expressing our surprise, that, from the ante-biography of an artist, the friend of Michael Angelo, and Giulio Romano, the writer should have been either unable, or unwilling to extract any anecdotes relative to these, his most illustrious contemporaries.

The next article is a paper on the *POETICAL LITERATURE OF SPAIN*, equally remarkable for the learning, taste, and facility of versification, which so eminently distinguish its reputed author. A brief analysis, such as we could afford, of a subject so extensive and so interesting as this—omitting, too, as of necessity we should be compelled to do, the beautiful poetical illustrations of the author's opinions, would be worse than useless. Instead of raising the curiosity it would excite the disgust of the reader; and we are compelled, however reluctantly, referring our readers to the original work, to pass on to the consideration of the next article.

The third article is a review of the prose works and dedications of *JOHN DRYDEN*; in which the writer endeavours to elevate his author above the established models of the days of Queen Anne. We do not blame this endeavour, however opposed to the " * idols of our theatre," or in other words to the prejudices of our education. Discussion is the only way by which we can reasonably hope to arrive at truth. A blind admiration of the "deeds of days of old," whether literary, scientific, or purely physical, is—we assert it without fear of contradiction—one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of improvement. Yet, although we admit that *vixere fortes ante Agamemnona*—and although we are ready with the reviewer, to exclaim against the monopoly which Addison exercises, (to the exclusion of some writers, who

* See the Retrospective Review, Vol. 4, p. 4.

* See Lord Bacon's "Novum Organum," Lib. I. sec. 2.

deserve, perhaps, almost an equal share of the public attention) we cannot so easily acknowledge ourselves converts to his opinion of Dryden's merit.* However, "*quot homines, tot sententiæ*;" and as we lay no claim to literary infallibility, (in this respect differing from most contemporary critics) we are willing to confess that, forming our judgment, as we have done, from the *subjecta materiæ*, from the extracts before us, we are (*cæteris paribus*,) far more likely to be in error, than a person with the author's complete works upon his table.

Article *fourth*, presents an account, with a few extracts, from "A small Treatise betwixt ARNALTE AND LUCINDA;" a little tract, whose principal, if not only merit, is its extreme rarity. It may perhaps be necessary to *throw a sop* to readers of all classes; and the "wandering vice-president of the Roxburghers"† (a constant reader by the way, and it is not improbable, *si famæ credis*, a contributor to the Retrospective) from whose singular tome we made such copious extracts in our last supplement, will probably set more value by this, than by the other more entertaining and more popular articles. A few spirited lines occur, and only a few; and these have been transplanted into the pages of the Review.

The subject of the *fifth* article is the "SCHOLE OF SHOOTINGE," a production of that delightful author, Roger Ascham; the tutor of Queen Elizabeth and of Lady Jane Grey, and the friend of Lord Burleigh, Lord Walsingham, and all, or nearly all, the illustrious characters of that interesting period. He was one of the first founders of a true English style of prose composition, and one of the most respectable and useful of our scholars. He was amongst the first to reject the use of foreign words and idioms; a fashion, which in the reign of Henry the Eighth had become very prevalent; so that the authors of that day, by "*usinge straunge wordes, as Latine, Frenche, and Italian, did make all the thinges darke and harde.*" But Ascham's mind was too patriotic to think that his native tongue could be improved by this unnatural admixture of foreign phrases; for, as he expressed it, "if you put

malvesye and sacke, redde wyne and white, ale and beere, and al into one pot, you shall make a drinke not easie to be knowen nor yet holsome for the bodye." As a scholar he was acute, learned, and laborious; attached to literature from his earliest years, pursuing it with honour to himself, and with benefit to posterity, to the termination of his life.

There are many books, both in prose and poetry, which cannot be considered as worth reprinting, but which yet contain much that is worth preservation, which are not likely to be read, but the reading of which would be very profitable. Of this class—a class in a particular manner deserving the attention of a Retrospective Reviewer, whom we would have

————— Apis matinae

More modoque

Grata carpentem Thyma per laborem
Plurimum.

is the TRAGEDY OF KING JOHN AND MATILDA. This poem is characterized as having its absurdities, and perhaps more than usual share of wildness, and uncouthness; but passages and scenes occur, which the Reviewer has been careful to extract, of great beauty; passages well worthy the attention of the reader. It is stated in the dedication to have passed the stage with general applause, though, as Andrew Pennyucke, the publisher, states, it does not appear in its ancient and full glory; a piece of information for which the Reviewer gives him implicit credit, and he deserves it, for in truth the text is exceedingly corrupt. The Reviewer has hazarded a few emendations, and expresses his opinion that several defects observable in the metre, are to be ascribed to the said Andrew, and not to the author.

The *seventh*, one of the finest articles in the present number, is an account of the political works of ANDREW FLETCHER. We have heard it attributed to Hazlitt; but we think it, though quite as forcible, yet more moderate and (*absit invidia*) more scholar-like and gentlemanly, than that popular author's usual style of writing. Be he, however, who he will, it is quite evident, as sturdy old Samuel Johnson used to say, that "the dog is a whig;" or, at all events, that he is notory. Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, M.P. for the county of Lothian, was a steady and ardent rather than a discreet patriot. He was a steady assertor of the liberties

* His excellence is well and elegantly characterized in a beautiful passage, p. 55, 57.

† Rev. T. F. Dibdin, see his Tour.

ties of the people: and as he believed so he openly asserted that ambition was natural to princes, and that princes should have no power but that of doing good. The same principle led him to oppose king Charles, invade king James, and object to the giving of so much power to king William the third, under whom, though one of those illustrious refugees who concerted the glorious revolution of 1688, he would never serve. Fletcher used to say, with Cromwell and Milton, that the trappings of a monarchy and a great aristocracy would patch up a very clever little republic. Being in company one day with the witty Dr. Pitcairn, the conversation turned upon a person of learning, whose history was not distinctly known. "I know the man well," said Fletcher, "he was hereditary Professor of Divinity at Ham-burgh." "Hereditary Professor," said Pitcairn, with a laugh of astonishment and derision; "yes, Doctor," replied Fletcher; "hereditary professor of Divinity; *what think you of an hereditary king?*" This anecdote exhibits the character of the man to a hair; a character which he supports through the whole of his works.

We have said so much of the preceding articles, that we have hardly left ourselves room to notice the three remaining papers in this number. The LUCASTA of that elegant and accomplished Cavalier, Colonel Richard Lovelace, parts 1. and 2, form the subject of the *eighth* article. The history of his misfortunes, and of his melancholy end, are well known to every one conversant in the poetical history of the times; but the Reviewer indulges the pleasing hope that the accurate Anthony à Wood, has somewhat exaggerated his misery; or, been in some measure misinformed. For his reasons, which appear to us conclusive, we must refer our readers to the article itself, page 118 in note.

The *ninth* article is an account of the celebrated History of the Gwedir Family by Sir John Wynn, (and not Wynne, as erroneously spelt;) "a gentleman," says the Reviewer, adopting some of his own words, "to whom his country is much beholden; preferring nothing more than the honour thereof, which he carefully raketh out of the ashes of oblivion in searching, quoting, and copying, to his great chardge, all the ancient records he can come by." This is, indeed, one of the best written, and most interesting articles in the present

number; and, unless we greatly mistake, we recognize in it the classic hand of a favourite contributor. If our conjecture be right, its greatest praise will be to say, that it is little, if at all, inferior to his admired *Excursion* in the Monthly Magazine. We abstain from any analysis of its soul-stirring contents, not only on account of the great length to which this notice has already been extended, but because the paper before us should be read as a whole, and any abridgement, or the omission of any part of it, would be an injury to the author.

The only remaining article, is, as we have already noticed, a continuation of the series of Essays upon the English Drama. The author under consideration in this number, is that "pure, elemental wit," the wild and eccentric Christopher Marlow. The Reviewer has successfully vindicated his memory from the charges of atheism and blasphemy; but it cannot be denied that he was, at the least, an immoral and a vicious man. But it is of his literary character alone, that we wish here to speak; and without doubt, his was the greatest name on the theatrical roll, before Shakespeare. The extracts from his dramatic works fully justify this encomium; and perhaps were we to select any two scenes as more poetical and more beautiful than the rest, our choice would fall upon that from Edward the Second, at p. 162, and that from Faustus, at p. 169.

In conclusion, we have to repeat our sincere commendation, both of the design and execution of this work, and with great confidence recommend it to our readers.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN article selected from the North American Review, inserted in your last number, and entitled, "Observations on English Universities," is calculated to mislead your readers: you will therefore have the goodness to make use of the following observations in any way you think proper.

It cannot be denied that some of its strictures apply themselves to the university of Oxford; for there men are elected to fellowships and scholarships, *solely* because they are natives of certain counties, and have been educated at certain schools. The writer of this wishes it therefore particularly to be understood that the University of Cambridge

bridge is here alluded to: of the University of Oxford, more than what has been said, he knows not, and he professes to know not any thing. Perhaps it is not wonderful that some of the representations of the N. A. Review, are incorrect: for they preface their offensive (if they may be termed so) remarks, by saying, "*if with a limited acquaintance we have a right to judge of the subject.*" Without questioning their attainments it will be allowed that in the present instance they have been mistaken: and doubtless they would be the first when opportunity might offer to correct their mistakes. Now first, with respect to King's College, Cambridge; it is said if boys can be put on the foundation at one of the great schools at Eton, &c. he becomes a scholar and fellow of certain colleges. Now at Eton, it is the head boy, as he is called, of the first form, who is elected: and let it be asked, is there no difficulty to attain that proud distinction amongst such an assemblage as the scholars of Eton? The youth who thus distinguishes himself gives a positive proof of the strength of his mind and the stability of his habits: his attainments at the present are of the superior order, and there can be no doubt but the buds of promise will expand and ripen into maturity. It may, therefore, be asserted, in direct opposition to the ingenious author of Espriella's letters, that in every step of his progress he enjoys patronage because he deserves or because he has deserved it. In America, from unavoidable causes, classical literature has not been much attended to: the specimens transmitted to the mother country evince that vigour of intellect (unaccompanied however, by ease or elegance) the certain forerunner of future excellence. The difficulties which successful candidates have experienced, may not therefore be appreciated: it is still to be hoped that these considerations, connected with the expenses which every student necessarily incurs, will shew that the advantages derived are only an equitable recompense. In most of the colleges of Cambridge, the fellowships are restricted to certain counties: but it is to be recollected that no man can be chosen unless his attainments be at least of respectable standard: and should a clever man be unavoidably shut out, he meets with no disappointment, his very education will procure for him a respectable subsistence, both

in the University and out of it. There are many at the present moment who move in the higher circles of life, and who possess a powerful claim upon the public from their having received a regular scholastic education. The university statutes permit none except professional men to derive benefit from fellowships: they are therefore actively engaged in the sublimest and most useful duties of life: the fact of their possessing fellowships, generally (as it ought to do) gives a fresh stimulus to their exertions. The last particular which will be noticed is the complaint made, that "as soon as a few years experience have well qualified an individual as an instructor, he is likely to be called away to a living." This observation has certainly been made through ignorance of the scope and intention of university instruction. Neither of our universities is a school in which the experience (which is here meant) of the lecturer is wanted. He has not to contend with the different dispositions and abilities of his pupils, and laboriously to instil into their minds the elementary branches of science. The patient and laborious occupation of the unfortunate pedagogue, who breathes dry rules into heedless ears, is never expected in a college tutor. College lectures are, generally speaking, examinations: examinations too, of the most rigorous kind: the tutor proposes to his pupils what is to be read: at a subsequent period he pronounces the enunciation; the steps of the profession, and the demonstration are then written or repeated from memory. The minds of his pupils have been already formed; it is true that very seldom some of the more difficult steps may have baffled their skill: the lecturer of course, after the others have retired, is happy to explain it.

I cannot conclude these observations without expressing the gratification I have felt in the perusal of the paper in question; it is the production of a liberal and manly mind; and although some of its notions are untenable, it breathes that candour of disposition ever accompanying genuine talent.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the valuable table on canal levels in your Number for August, I see that the height of the Avon at Bristol,

is given exactly the same as that for high water in the Mersey at Runcorn. I should feel particularly obliged to Mr. Galton, if he would state whether those heights are made out from the actual rise and fall of the canals that connect those rivers, or are they only assumed to be the same.

The Arun and Wey Canal appears to offer the means of connecting the canal levels with the sea on the southern coast; but I have not been able to find any information on the rises and falls on that line of canal, except that the Wey at Guildford Bridge is 86½* feet above the Thames at Ham Haw. Are any of your readers in possession of the rise and fall from Guildford to the sea in Arundel Bay? W. WATSON.

Dorset Street, Sept. 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Professor Buckland's eloquent inaugural lecture, read at Oxford, in May, 1819, on the connection of geology with our religious principles, and which only lately came into my hands, I find a passage that, with all due difference to such high authority, I cannot give my assent to, especially as to me it appears that the expression militates against the traditions of Moses, without sufficient grounds or any necessity whatever.

It is as follows: "We find the primitive rocks on the greater portion of the earth's surface (that is rocks which contain no remains of animal or vegetable life, or fragments of other rocks) covered by an accumulation of derivative or secondary strata, the great perpendicular thickness of which cannot be estimated at less than two miles.

"These strata do not appear to have been deposited hastily and suddenly; on the contrary the phenomena attendant on them are such as *prove that their formation was slow and gradual*; going on during successive periods of tranquillity and great disturbance, and being in some cases entirely produced from the destruction of more ancient rocks, which had been consolidated and again broken up by violent convulsions, antecedent to the deposition of these *more modern* and secondary strata, which are sometimes in great measure derived from their exuviae."

And this opinion is afterwards endeavoured to be supported on the authority

of the hypothesis of Bishop Horsley, who *chooses to suppose* that the days of the Mosaic creation are not to be strictly construed as employing the same length of time which is at present occupied by a single rotation of our globe, but periods of much longer extent; and also on another hypothesis, which supposes the word *beginning*, as applied by Moses in the first book of Genesis, to express an undefined period of time, which was antecedent to the last great change that affected the surface of the earth, and to the creation of its present animal and vegetable inhabitants; during which period, a long series of operations and revolutions *may* have been going on.

Now, it appears to me, that neither of these hypotheses is necessary to account for what is related by Moses, and still within the reach of discovery.

It will be recollected, perhaps, that in my Essay on the undoubted marks of the Noatic flood having been universal, published in the Monthly Magazine for the months of August, September, and October, 1815, I founded my observations on the very evident traces of that destructive inundation which every where at this day present themselves to our enquiring eyes, notwithstanding the veil which vegetation has extended over the bounds of the earth's surface; and that I rested my conviction of the event not only on the present appearance of the surface, and the internal as well as external alteration which must have been effected by the action and re-action of the *tides*: but on the exactly similar consequences which would ensue were this planet to be again submerged by *his* decree who created *the original material* out of which it was formed. Now, as I firmly believe that the whole of the universe, both dense and fluid, composed of matter, owes its origin to chemical laws which the great architect has thought fit to impose on it for his own wise and inscrutable purposes, so I can see nothing improbable in his having produced by his irresistible *fiat* in *ANY given space* of time, (such as he has allowed us to measure our short existence by) any number of worlds: much less that he should have *recomposed* our globe by that *word*, which was God, even *instantaneously*—for the measurement of periods could only be necessary to make us comprehend its duration, not to its primordial existence; and I trust I shall be justified in saying we ought

* Rees's Cyclopaedia, article canal.

ought to give implicit credit to the whole of the revelation by Moses; for to disbelieve any part would be to lessen the value of all; and to those whose reason compels them to admit the omnipotence of the Creator, it appears quite rational.

Allow me therefore to proceed, with all due deference to other men's opinions, to give my motives for this belief; and as I founded my conviction of the universality of the Noatic deluge on the evidence of vision, so I think, by analogy, to be able to make the process of the creation of the world, and even its inhabitants, correspond with all that tradition teaches.

To commence then with this earthly planet itself. I presume even our present very imperfect knowledge of its constituent parts (which only extends to its upper surface) is quite sufficient to convince us that the whole operation of its consolidation might have been, in the order of nature, effected in a very short space of time—for the *areolite* would of itself teach us that lesson; but we have all of us seen that the slightest species of crystallization, freezing is always a rapid process from fluid to solid matter, and only more or less so as the productive or creative means are more accommodated to the effect, and what high mechanical power these crystals acquire in their progress, so as to be able to divide the most compact bodies. We have also beheld, and all know how the crystals of salts and alum are produced and re-produced, by their chemical association with hot water; and the instantaneous effect of compressed air, of gunpowder, electricity, galvanic gas, and magnetism are ready to obey even *our* calls with all their terrible effects. Can we then for a moment doubt that there are laws in Nature, (mercifully, perhaps, hitherto withheld from our inquisition, to be communicated possibly hereafter, for any thing we know) whereby inert nature (if such be) can not only be made to re-construct other forms from its own integral parts, but solid masses be created from fluid or vaporous exhalations—and even portions of the atmosphere itself, be fused, as iron is, and rendered perfectly and permanently solid—for almost continually we behold it already in our chemical laboratories; and always when it hails, in the great laboratory of the universe.

Now that this planet on which we move, and live, and think, is altogether

a work of concretion and crystallization, it will not be difficult to exhibit by analysis; and if any one species of crystallization of a regular construction can any day be made apparent to the simplest understanding, and that afterwards be shewn to assume a compacted solid, stratified body, whose fracture is by mechanical laws determined, as in ice, hail, and other crystals, where a concrete, irregular mass, is to outward appearance exhibited; but which, were we able to examine them closely, would be seen to spring from very decided molecular forms. Not to go any further, I think no one can safely deny that by the operation of similar and even more sudden causes, every part of our solid globe might have been evolved and compacted—and that out of a chaos or the matter of a decomposed sphere, (for Nature probably annihilates nothing) set in motion by the Omnipotent, and by the agency of cohesion, attraction, and affinity (which we already know his will has destined to be in operation here) such a world as ours (or such a universe as that of which it forms only a part) might very well be constructed and come forth in all its finished beauty, *instantaneously*, if that had been necessary; or, as expeditiously as a cannon is cast in our petty founderies, when the metal is previously prepared.

And here it will not be amiss, perhaps, to enquire generally what are the probable constituent parts of our world—when I think we shall agree that all its solid contents subsist by the laws of expansion, compression, crystallization, conglomeration, attraction, cohesion, and gravity, in which the great and mysterious power of magnetism and electricity come into action, and perhaps opposition; and that steam, expansive and acidulous gases, from combined vapours, (and many other causes still prohibited to our enquiries) have been all employed in the tremendous operation, the very sound of which no human organs could bear, nor any man see and live; yet whose termination was probably like the clearing up of a thunder-storm, harmony, beauty and utility united—and whose end may, as our great poet expresses it, be “to dissolve and like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind.”

Let us then commence with the examination of what are called primitive rocks. The cohesion of attraction appears to have been their origin, as we see

see in areolites which are composed of an aggregate of materials, and feldspar, mica, and quartz, may have rushed towards each other with vehement affection—the iron of the felspar being magnetic, perhaps: and all, I believe, which our geologists have called primitive rocks, are composed of more or less of these properties, viz. earth, silex, and mica, which may be argil in a pure state, and are only softer than granite, as they have less quartz, or silex to compact them.

So in the porphyry rock, found near granite, at Redruth, in Cornwall, we see the major part was once ferruginous-clay, while perfect crystals of pure quartz with both terminations, and no elongated limb, float, as it were, throughout the mass, being by that clay intercepted, and incapable of reaching the atmosphere of each others attraction.

Again, in mica slate, the mica prevails so abundantly that its crystals are all torn up and decomposed; and the earthy matter is so deficient, that separate garnets lay loose in the mass, as in the mellalites of volcanic tufa at Pompeii.

Gniess also betrays the like effect of instantaneous attraction; and greenstone, and serpentine, having most part earth, are weakest in point of solidity, the cohesion being less compact on account of the materials possessing less of the silicious humour to unite them.

The water found hermetically sealed in crystals of quartz, also seems to indicate a hasty formation, otherwise it would have been evaporated.

And that granite is also stratified has been ascertained partially, and its stratification may probably resemble that radiated stratification on the sulphur balls of chalk pits, or that of *wavellite*, both of which must have been almost instantaneous.

The transition rocks, among which are reckoned Grawacke and Grawacke slate, and which had better perhaps have been left with the primitive, also seem of rapid chemical formation, if well considered.

Proceed we now to *limestone*; and here we shall see not only regular stratification, which belongs to all crystallized bodies but that of rhombic-fracture in its true crystals. For every mountain of limestone that I have seen exposed to view in its interior, exhibits on the section its crystalline origin, as may be seen in the vast quarries on the Avon,

near Bristol; where their general forms still, after all the destruction the flood has brought on their apexes, are exhibited, and all their broken parts, when disintegrated by art, resemble precisely fractured pieces of the calcareous rhombic-spar, by which they are compacted; and the excess of which forms veins, or dykes, when given or thrust out at their consolidation in the moment of crystallizing—so that the infiltrating sparry or calcareous humour rushing forwards, when it found no earthy body to imbibe it, as in the hollows or *swallowits** which air had formed in the mass of mud, assumed there its native form or molecule, and lined them with those crystals so constantly appearing in cavities; but when they only found a fissure, if the calcareous crystalline matter was abundant, they united from each of its sides, and fitting closely to each other by those laws that gave them a decided form, they then composed a sort of solid alabaster.

These veins or dykes of calcareous liquid matter, were probably transfixed, like ice on the northern ocean, or aluminous crystals on cooling. And if we find some limestone in which it is difficult to discover the rhomboidal fracture or particles, it is, I apprehend, because they are loaded with aggregates of shells, corals, and zoophytes, which interrupt the lines and portions into which they would otherwise divide themselves, and which we may witness even in clear calcareous spar, when it has been obliged by its own law of deposition, to surround feathered strontian or other radiating bodies.

As remarkable an effect is also seen in quartz crystals, infiltrated through ochereous clay, whose superabundance when liberated from the porous body would have formed the usual beautiful groups, had they not been entangled in the amorphous or spiculous surface of the clays or marls, through which they distilled, and in its desiccation were impressed from; which proves in both instances, that *strontian* was formed and crystallized before the arrival of the quartz or calcareous spar, as specimens which I possess, will evince, no less than the spicula of iron or manganese so frequently found in them.

Thus to all these beds of limestone, made up as we see, of coarse earthy

* So called from their receiving the drainings of limestone hills, during summer, and overflowing in winter.

matter, combined with sand or argil, and the humour of the calcareous spar, we may, without extravagance, accord the power of almost *instantaneous* formation; and we even know, by the experience of latter chemists, these transformations have been by them effected.* And I trust, from the integral molecule of the smallest crystal of this spar to the mass of a mountain range, it is probable the whole obeyed one law, and that the strata of limestone hills are only the effects of original fracture and decay, as we trace the same appearances in weather-beaten specimens of large crystals externally attached to them.

Of the *inclined order*, including shale or slate, and grit and sandstone. We see also that rhombic forms (produced by the laminae whose laws of deposition are stratific and terminations angular) are evident on careful inspection, and in rhombic-slate, so called from its decided analogy to calcareous rhombic spar, quite decided. We can see they are limited to a certain angle in their opposite lines of deposition. The coal measures also have all, though less apparent, a laminous conformation, whether in the pennant, composed of sand, and particles of carbon or shaly, or of trap texture, and the coal itself is in all great beds laminous, and only with a fracture that shews it had crystallized under great pressure—yet still the law is simple; a dual motion, invariable throughout, tending each way to what, at its formation, was probably the centre of gravity towards the original nucleus of the earth.

Of the *third class, or secondary rocks*, as some have denominated them, that are termed horizontal, who has any doubt that dyes, whether blue or white, have been constructed by the crystallization of the shelly or sparry matter it had absorbed in a state of muddy deposition? Stunsfield slate is of the same contexture and operation as well as forest marble. We can discover the crystals in our own red sand stone in the canal (first pointed out to me by my friend Dr. Fox) enormous they are, but distinct for so coarse a crystallization, and no doubt fullers-earth has been united by some weak effect of this sort of disposition to obey the general law.

Rock-salt is indisputably thus formed and its fracture, both ways, evidently

laminous like the calcareous spar; and although the oolites but partially admit of our viewing them in the form of even decomposed crystals, still less the corn-brash. They have doubtless been detached from a like formation; and in the mode in which *chalk has deprived silex of the power to assume the crystalline form in its beds*. We see, in my humble opinion, that flint is only quartz *neutralized* by chalk, if I may be allowed the expression; for when passing the globule of chalk, they find their way into the cavernous parts of the flint, caused by the expansion of air; they then line the surface with regular hexhedral crystals, just as quartz or pure silex does when after infiltration it escapes from ocherous clay or limestone, and forms itself freely and spontaneously in its cavities; as we witness continually in the potatoe stone of King's Weston, the origin of which doubtless were bubbles in the mass of sand stone that lines the coast, whose hollows, giving free vent to the infiltrating quartous humour with which it was saturated, thereby occasioned a silecious rind, as it were, to be formed round these cavities, some of which are more solidified than others, and thence resemble agates when fractured, especially when they have been accompanied by calces of iron, as in those of Barrington Coombe, near Langford, in Somersetshire; and these, where the coast is beaten down by winter storms, being infinitely harder than the sand stone, their matrix, as the pieces are rolled, become detached from it, and remain on the beach like hollow balls, where they acquire sometimes a smooth surface, as polished as boldered pebbles, resembling much in form the potatoe, whence its name. But to return from this digression, we may, I think, affirm that, except in the divisions of marl and clays found in the intervals of limestone, in some places, and which doubtless were the result of repulsive argillaceous matter, placed out of the influence of all the cementary bodies, for the purpose of dispersing or detaining the springs that flow from the surface through the flaws of limestone hills, (so that no where that necessary element, the vital principle of the earth, should be wanting) all other substances seem to be the work decidedly of *crystallization, acting by one general law, compression at opposite points, or the attraction of opposite poles universally*; but how, is as unknown to us as the principles

* See Mr. Hatchet's experiments.

principles of magnetism; and although we cannot deny that fire, whether generated by the action of sulphur, bitumen and nitre, may have been actually employed in the formation of our globe, in dividing and disrupting the different strata when formed; yet that affords no solid objection to the *rapid construction* of these vast bodies by chemical laws, ordained by the will of the Creator; and which in part we have been allowed to discover in all fulminating powders, as well as gunpowder, and this alone should check our scepticism on the head of time being necessary to the production of what to our ignorance seems great effects, even when produced by that eternal and celestial being to whom time, as we understand it, may be as nothing! For man, therefore, to *surmise* that because the Almighty Creator has willed both him and all living things to be destined to a slow growth, encreasing till a period determined, and by means of a pabulum which has been provided for all created living things, that *therefore* the frame work and nice adjustment of our planetary system, must also have been produced by a slower progress than the revelation of the holy scriptures warrants, argues, I cannot but think, great want of observation of the visible powers of nature, or great impiety to nature's God. And while I see no utility in such conjectures, I cannot but apprehend the greatest evil from their adoption by high authorities; for if we dispute for a moment the veracity of the sacred communication to mankind, through Moses, on such grounds we may easily glide into doubts of the revelation of God's will, through the records of our Redeemer, and so fall into that unhappy state of mind which tends to make man of all creatures the most miserable—a state of wretched universal scepticism, which makes his reason a curse, for which science has no remedy—discovery no consolation, which makes society a terror to him, and him a terror to society; palls even the pleasure of existence, and ultimately leaves its proud victim nothing to repose on but the apathy of a Hume—the rage of a Voltaire, or the misanthropy of the *soi-disant* philosopher of the Alps.

G. CUMBERLAND.

P.S. In what I have here written, I disclaim any intention of imputing improper motives to the amiable, but perhaps, too candid author of the lecture,

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my sole object being to correct what I conceive to be a dangerous concession.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES and DISCOVERIES of M. L. DELATOUR, *Naturalist to the French king, in India.* Extracted from a Letter, dated Cotalam, June 18, 1820.

I HAVE been near three months traversing the south of the Peninsula. Among other parts, I visited the kingdom of Tanjore, where the lands are rich from cultivation and from the fertilizing inundations of the river Colram. It is one of the most productive countries in the peninsula, and well peopled; the villages stand thick and are of considerable extent; the bazars or markets are well supplied, and the people live pretty much at their ease. The principal article for exportation is rice, wherewith they supply the Isle of Ceylon and the markets of Pondicherry and Madras; they export it also to the Isles of France and Bourbon; the ports are Karikal, Nagoor and Trinquebar.

The English resident, Colonel Blackburn, presented me to the rajah, who gave me a kind reception. The education of this prince was superintended by an European; much of his time is devoted to scientific studies, especially chemistry and mechanics.

From Tanjore I repaired into the country of Tondimene, a wild territory covered with wood and waste ground; I spent some time in it. It is perhaps the only region in India subject to British influence, where the chief has no tribute to pay, and retains the government of his territory in a kind of independence. The resident of Tanjore has a superintending power, but it is rarely shewn or exerted, as this little sovereign is not rich, nor is his country well peopled.

Formerly the inhabitants were addicted to robbing and pillaging, and the name *coleris*, whereby they are known, signifies robbers in their language. The young rajah, to whom I had a recommendation from Colonel Blackburn, and who received me very graciously, has put a stop to those predatory practices, so that travelling is no longer dangerous; it is well, however, to be armed and on one's guard. In this country I added to my collections a number of new articles in zoology and botany.

At length I visited the district of

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Madura,

Madura, interesting from its fine monuments of antiquity, and from its plantations of the cotton tree. Thence I proceeded to the heights of Cottolam, which form a part of the Gattes or Gauts. These heights, which lie about forty miles NNW. from Cape Comorin, enjoy a share of the productions of the two coasts of Malabar and Coromandel; they feel also the influence of the two monsoons; the soil is very rich, watered and refreshed a great part of the year by mists and small showers; hence it yields vegetables in considerable quantities and the greatest varieties; numerous brooks that often present beautiful cascades are to be seen in all directions.

In my passage over these mountains, I noticed several kinds of trees of large dimensions, that would be useful in building-timber and joiners' work, also certain others with wood valuable from its beauty, or bearing excellent fruits and productions. As these would be a capital acquisition for our colonies, I exerted my utmost endeavours to procure some live plants, for but a small number had ripe grains or seeds, and experience has shewn that seeds do not always afford sufficient means for promoting propagation.

I scarcely could flatter myself with the hopes of succeeding; the country was mountainous, uninhabited and destitute of roads, it abounded also in tigers and bears; but surpassing my hopes, I have secured more than a hundred and fifty young plants in vessels filled with earth, to be sent to Pondicherry. They include forty-four species, of which more than thirty are of large trees, most of them unknown in Europe; this collection, therefore, will be interesting for science as well as for commodities to be manufactured.

Among other live plants and shoots of trees, are the following: *Dalbergia lanceolaria*, to which the Cingalese, or natives of Ceylon, have given the name of Nudow Gaha; its wood takes the polish of ivory, and is hardly to be matched for beauty. *Rottera Tinctoria*, a shrub producing fruits from which a fine orange colour is extracted. *Valeria Indica*, a tree which supplies a resinous matter resembling gum copal. *Oldenlandia Umbellata*, an herbaceous plant. Its roots supply the beautiful red colour with which the Indians dye their stuffs. Also grains or seeds of the tallipot, a magnificent species of the palm tree; the *diospyros ebenaster*, ebony; another species of the *diospyros* with a magnifi-

cent wood, veined black and white, and known at Ceylon by the name of calaminder; also several species of mimosa. Among the trees of this last genus, I have distinguished one, which, in addition to its thorns, two inches in length, is armed with others shaped like cat's claws. Its branches spread horizontally; it would be easy to construct with them, in cultivated lands, a formidable defence against men and animals; they would, indeed, form an adequate protection, as a thick set hedge against the savage tribes, in colonies planted among them. The most satisfactory accounts have been received respecting the collections forwarded to the isle of Bourbon.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your excellent Magazine of July last, page 513, your correspondent S.W. gives instructions to renovate decayed apple trees: at the same time he remarks, *very properly*, that most of us know but very little of trees, and that a neighbour of his had *destroyed* many of his from endeavouring to *cure* them improperly. I, and many more, would be very much obliged to S. W. to give us more plain instruction. In clearing away *all* the outward bark, I fear the danger is, that we should go too *deep*. Must we scrape the trees till the *white bark appears*, or must we only take off the moss, and the scales, and grey fungus bark, that our trees are much covered with, leaving the *brown only*? The information, what are the best sort of tools that can be used in the business, would be very welcome.

HENRY S. MITCHELL.

Shaddon, Sept. 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Dr. JENNER'S CIRCULAR to the Profession; pointing out the causes of those affections which have occasionally followed *Vaccinia* and *Variola*, known by the term *Varioloids*.

PRESUMING that you are conversant with the practice of vaccine inoculation, according to the instructions which I have formerly published, and that you may have seen, in addition to my general observations, those which I have since made and promulgated, respecting the "Varieties and Modifications of the Vaccine Pustule, occasioned by an herpetic and other eruptive states of the skin," I take the liberty of requesting to be informed, whether the observations acquired in your

your own practice coincide with mine? That is to say, whether the vaccine vesicles, under these contingent circumstances, go through their course with the same regularity as when the skin is free from diseases of this description?

Secondly, Whether, on the other hand, such individuals are more liable to resist the legitimate action of vaccine lymph when inserted into the arms, than those who are free from such eruptive affections?

Thirdly, Whether you have met with cases of small-pox, or what has been termed the varioloid disease, after vaccination; and if so, whether in such cases you ascertained those deviations at the time of vaccination in the progress of the pustules on the arms, which I have described as liable to take place when the skin is affected with herpetic and other eruptions?

As you may not have the paper before you to which I here allude, nor the short series which followed it, I will point out the periods of their publication, and where they are to be found. The first was published in the Medical and Physical Journal, No. 66, for August, 1804, and gives an outline of the subject, of some extent. It points out the fact, that a single serous blotch upon the skin, existing during the progress of the vaccine vesicles on the arms, may occasion such irregularity and deviation from correctness, that Vaccination under such circumstances cannot be perfectly depended on.

I have found abrasions of the cuticle to produce the same effect; such, for example, as we find in the nurseries of the opulent, as well as the cottages of the poor, behind the ears, and upon many other parts where the cuticle is thin. Happily we find no irregularity in the vaccine vesicle in an uncontaminated skin; but we find it if the skin is beset with these herpetic blotches, or even simple serous oozings from an abraded cuticle. It is not to be considered as of less consequence when occupying a small space; a speck behind the ear which might be covered by a split pea, being capable of disordering the progress of the vaccine vesicle. Dandriffe may be considered as a malady of this class, the incrustation on the scalp being formed from excoriation beneath; and however slight, for there is every gradation between a thin scurfy layer of a dirt-looking substance, or even patches of this thin crust, and

Tinea itself. However, fortunately for the safety of the vaccine practice, and fortunately too for the ease of the practitioner, all these affections of the skin may be removed with very little trouble.* Sore eyelids are also impediments to constitutional vaccination.

The second paper relating to this subject was given by the late Dr. Willan, in answer to the following interrogatory, addressed to me by himself:† “What are the changes produced in the vesicle, when a person is affected during vaccination with the shingles, the vesicular ringworm, or impetigo?”

To this question I made a full, and I believe, a satisfactory reply. Its purport will be shewn by quoting a few sentences from it. “To answer this question in its fullest extent, would lead me through a wide field of observation, which I mean to go over at a future time; but the following answer may probably convey to you as much information upon the subject as you may now require. Vaccination, under the circumstances you mention, usually produces a striking deviation from the perfect character of the vaccine vesicle at some period or other of its progress, but more frequently in its early than in its declining stages; indeed, it is commonly perceptible in a day or two after inoculation. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, without the aid of drawings, to give a correct description of the varieties which an herpetic state of the skin is capable of producing, from those trifling deviations which prove no impediment to the vaccine security, up to that point of imperfection in the vesicle, which affords no security at all. Perhaps I commit an error in

* The most effectual application which I know for subduing these cuticular diseases, that produce impediment, is the Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, as much lowered with Unguentum Cetacei, or any other bland ointment, as the irritability of the subject may require. The dandriffe demands a double process—the *first* consists in removing the incrustation, the *second* in subduing the oozing. There are skins that will not well bear unctuous applications; the desiccative lotions may then be made use of two or three times a-day; such as those prepared with the sulphate of zinc or superacetate of lead, &c.

† It was published in the year 1806, in his Treatise on Vaccine Inoculation.

saying

saying "*no security at all*," for it strikes me, that the constitution loses its susceptibility of small-pox contagion, and its capability of producing the disease in its perfect and ordinary state, in proportion to the degree of perfection which the vaccine vesicle has put on its progress, and that the small-pox, taken subsequently, is modified accordingly.* When no deviation takes place in the ordinary course of the vaccine vesicles, or when it is inconsiderable, the herpetic blotches or vesicles, of whatever kind they may be, often assume (sometimes as early as the third or fourth day after the insertion of the vaccine fluid) a new character, not unlike the vaccine, and keeping pace in their progress with the vesicles on the arm, die away with them, leaving the skin smooth."

These two papers comprehend, first, the simple fact of important deviations being produced by diseases in pre-occupation of the skin; and, secondly, a general account of the characters of these deviations, and their differing degrees of influence upon the vaccine protection.

Some further observations were published by Dr. Wilson Philip, M.D. of Worcester, in an Appendix to his Work on Febrile Diseases, who requested some information from me on this interesting subject. This letter goes more into detail than the former, though its purport is the same—namely, to guard the practitioner against the insidious influence of a diseased skin, when he vaccinates. It will be an object of future consideration, to enter more generally into the minutiae of this subject; but a sketch like this does not afford scope for the completion of such a design. Let me advise every practitioner not to confine his cautions, nor to narrow my meaning to one class of eruptive affections. In short every disease of the skin, which may be called *serous*, or one that sends out a fluid capable of conversion into a scab, has the power of exerting this modifying and counteracting influence; and I have also seen purulent fluids exert a similar influence in producing deviations. If I was asked what were the other actual impediments to perfect

vaccination, as a general answer I should say, that I scarcely know any other except spurious matter,† or impediments too obvious to require my naming them here, such as deranging the vaccine vesicle in its progress, by incautiously robbing it of its contents, or producing a new action by external violence.

In addition, see Bateman's Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, pp. 222, 223. Cross's History of the Variolous Epidemic at Norwich, 1820, pp. 60, *et seq.* 196, and 288. I was lately puzzled to find the cause of irregularity in a vaccine vesicle, the skin being free from any apparent eruption; upon minute enquiry, I discovered a whitlow on the thumb, in which suppuration had taken place.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE annexed extracts from Thomas Ellwood's History of his own Life, may perhaps be acceptable to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, as they give some notion of the domestic occupations of that great scholar and poet, John Milton: and shew him in an amiable and interesting point of view.

JOHN CHIPCHASE.

Thomas Ellwood was the author of a work, entitled, "Sacred History; or, the Historical part of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, digested into due method, with respect to order of time and place, with observations here and there tending to illustrate some passages therein." A well executed, pleasing, and instructive work, published 1705 and 1709.

EXTRACTS from THOS. ELLWOOD'S HISTORY of his own Life, printed 1714. Second Edition of his INTRODUCTION to JOHN MILTON.

I mentioned before, that when I was a boy, I had made some good progress in learning, and lost it all again before I came to be a man: nor was I rightly sensible of my loss therein, until I came among the Quakers, but then I both saw my loss and lamented it; and applied myself with the utmost diligence at all leisure times to recover it: so false I found that charge to be, which in those times was cast as a reproach upon the Quakers, that they despised

* Further observation has confirmed this opinion, and also developed much other curious matter respecting the spontaneous blending of the herpetic with the vaccine fluid, through the medium of the constitution, when under the influence of Herpes.

* I am happy to see that these interruptions are now discovered in Germany, as appears in Professor Hufeland's Journal for June, 1819, an extract of which is given in the London Medical Repository, vol. xiv. p. 502.

and decried all human learning, because they denied it to be essentially necessary to a gospel ministry, which was one of the controversies of those times. But though I toiled hard, and spared no pains to regain what once I had been master of, yet I found it a matter of so great difficulty, that I was ready to say, as the noble eunuch to Philip in another case; how can I, unless I had some man to guide me?

This I had formerly complained of to my especial friend, Isaac Pennington, but now more earnestly, which put him upon considering and contriving a means for my assistance. He had an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Paget, a physician of note in London; and he, with John Milton, a gentleman of great note for learning throughout the learned world, for the accurate pieces he had written on various subjects and occasions. This person having filled a public station in the former times, now lived a private and retired life in London: and having wholly lost his sight, kept always a man to read to him, which usually was the son of some gentleman of his acquaintance, whom in kindness he took to improve in his learning. Thus by the mediation of my friend, Isaac Pennington, with Dr. Paget, and of Dr. Paget with John Milton, was I admitted to come to him; not as a servant to him, (which at that time he needed not) nor to be in the house with him, but only to have the liberty of coming to his house at certain hours, when I would, and to read to him what books he should appoint me; which was all the favour I desired.*

1662. Understanding that the mediation used for my admittance to John Milton, had succeeded so well that I might come when I would, I hastened to London, and in the first place went to wait upon him. He received me courteously, as well for the sake of Dr. Paget, who introduced me, as of Isaac Pennington, who recommended me: to both of whom he bore a good respect. And having enquired divers things of me, with respect to my former progression in learning, he dismissed me to provide myself of such accommodations as might be most suitable to my future studies. I went, therefore, and took myself a lodging as near to his house (which was

then in Jewin-street) as conveniently as I could: and from thenceforward, went every day in the afternoon (except on the first days of the week) and sitting by him in his dining room, read to him in such books in the Latin tongue, as he pleased to hear me read.

At my first sitting to read to him, observing that I used the English pronunciation, he told me, if I would have the benefit of the Latin tongue (not only to read and understand Latin authors, but) to converse with foreigners, either abroad or at home, I must learn the foreign pronunciation. To this I consenting, he instructed me how to sound the vowels; so different from the common pronunciation used by the English (who speak *anglicé* their Latin) that (with some few other variations in sounding some consonants, in particular cases; as *c*, before *e*, or *I* like *ch*, *sc*, before *i* like *sh*, &c.) the Latin thus spoken, seemed so different from that which was delivered, as the English generally speak it, as if it were another language.

This change of pronunciation proved a new difficulty to me; it was now harder to me to read, than it was before to understand when read, but

———*Labor omnia vincit*

Improbis.

And so did I, which made my reading the more acceptable to my master. He on the other hand, perceiving with what earnest desire I pursued learning, gave me not only all the encouragement, but all the help he could. For having a curious ear, he understood by my tone, when I understood what I read, and when I did not: and accordingly would stop me, examine me, and open the most difficult passages to me. Thus went I on for about six weeks time, reading to him in the afternoon, and exercising myself with my own books, in my chamber, in the forenoon: I was sensible of an improvement—but alas! I had fixed my studies in a wrong place. London and I could never agree for health, &c. &c.

1665. Some little time before I went to Aylesbury prison,* I was desired by my quondam master, Milton, to take a house for him in the neighbourhood where I dwelt, that he might go out of the city for the safety of himself and his family, the *pestilence* then growing

* Therefore *improperly* styled in the Monthly Magazine, for 7th month, Milton's amanuensis.

* He was sent there on a religious account.

hot in London. I took a pretty box for him in Giles Chalfont, a mile from me, of which I gave him notice: and intended to have waited on him, and seen him well settled in it, but was prevented by that imprisonment. But now being released and returned home, I soon made a visit to him to welcome him into the country. After some common discourses had passed between us, he called for a manuscript of his, which being brought he delivered to me, bidding me take it home with me, and read it at my leisure, and when I had so done, return it to him with my judgment thereupon.

When I came home, and had set myself down to read it, I found it was that excellent poem, which he entitled *PARADISE LOST*. After I had with the best attention, read it through, I made him another visit, and returned him his book, with due acknowledgment of the favour he had done me, in communicating it to me. He asked me how I liked it, and what I thought of it: which I modestly but freely told him; and after some further discourse about it, I pleasantly said to him, thou hast said much here of *Paradise Lost*, but what hast thou to say of *Paradise Found*? He made me no answer, but sate some time in a muse, then brake off that discourse, and fell upon another subject.

After the sickness was over, and the city well cleansed and become safely habitable again, he returned thither, and when afterwards I went to wait on him there, (which I seldom failed of doing, whenever my occasions drew me to London) he shewed me his second poem, called *PARADISE REGAINED*; and in a pleasant tone said to me, "this is owing to you: for you put it into my head, by the question you put to me at Chalfont, which before I had not thought of."

Stockton, July 30th, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE ascertained that good fresh table beer may be made with sound wheat bran, at the rate of 2d. per gallon, beer measure, estimating the price of bran at 4s. per cwt. and the saccharine density of the wort extracted at 16 lbs. per barrel; but the use of the instrument called sacchrometer, in domestic practice, is not necessary, the process in brewing with wheat bran being sufficiently known

to every good housewife, especially to those of labourers in husbandry, as well as that for this purpose nothing of apparatus is needful, but such as ought to be in common use with every cottager in the country. A few pounds per barrel, of treacle, or the coarsest Muscovada sugar, would be a cheap improvement as to strength, which indeed might be increased to any degree required. Thus might be induced large consumption of colonial produce during its unprecedented state of depression, if the method here recommended were generally adopted by the labouring community.

HUMANITAS.

Oct. 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

KNOWING your predilection for literary encouragement and pursuits, and also for the no less valuable propensity to social intercourse, I send you for insertion (if you think fit) a short account of a book-society in this town, of which I am a member, and can therefore speak with the authority of long and personal observation. If experience is the best ordeal of merit, this society can boast an uninterrupted succession, in which few, if any, similar institutions can rival it. Like the venerable pyramids of Egypt, (serving at once for illustration and contrast) our antiquity is beyond the reach of historic record; but I have every reason to assert that it has been established little, if any thing short of a century; and I have a document now before me, proving that my father belonged to the society fifty-eight years ago. The last person who filled the office of actuary, held it during a period of 30 years, and the present one not less than six. The number of members is limited to 24, and as a proof of the stability and reputation of the society, there is no instance on record of any vacancy in the list remaining more than a month or two at one time. There must of course be some good reasons for this continued prosperity, so as to render this institution an object for enquiry and imitation, and these I believe, principally consist in the simplicity of its arrangements and the economy of its finances, the detail of which may not be altogether unacceptable to the public. The members are voted in by not less than a majority of two thirds, thereby ensuring the probability of a similarity of

of tastes and companionship. Any one may propose what book he pleases, the consent of the majority present decides on their admission; but it is considered as a point of courtesy, that if the proposer will guarantee half price at the sale, it would be unfriendly to reject it. The society meet once a fortnight at 8 o'clock in the evening, at a tavern; the forfeit for each non-attendance is 3 pence, and four quarterly nights in the year have a forfeit of one shilling for each absentee. An annual dinner is appointed at an average expence of about 15s. for each member who attends, absentees from which incur a settled forfeit of 7s. At this meeting all the books which have completed their circulation are sold by auction, to which strangers are admitted, and the books generally bring a fair average of half the cost; the periodical works somewhat below this standard, and the more expensive ones usually above it. We allot five days generally to pamphlets to each member, and for other works, seven, ten, or fourteen days, according to their bulk or interest, and a list being attached to each book, every member signs his name upon it, specifying the dates when received and forwarded; and to ensure regularity in the circulation, a forfeiture of two pence per day is incurred by delay, or for shortening the time allotted. To equalize the advantages of succession as near as may be, each member is continued at the head of the list for three months, the inconvenience of a longer or shorter continuance having been proved by experience; at the expiration of that time, the preceding name is advanced in rotation, so that even with this short period it is six years before any member's turn is repeated; whereas a quicker return makes an unavoidable confusion and irregularity in the circulation.

Our periodical works are the *Monthly Magazine*, the *Monthly Review*, the *Monthly Repository*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *Pamphleteer*; these occupy about 20 days of each month in their circulation, thus leaving about ten days for other works. The class of reading usually preferred is of the lighter kind; having amusement for its principal aim, but not unmindful of instruction: and an indispensable consideration, as far as can be previously ascertained, is that nothing be introduced that would be improper for the family breakfast table or the social evening. Thus we have had all the *Waverly*

series, and have now in circulation, *Franklin's Memoirs and Writings*; *Edgeworth's Memoirs*; *Mills's Crusades*; *Barton's Poems*; the *Sketch Book*; *Diary of an Invalid*; *Annals of the Parish*, &c. &c.; these I consider proper to mention, as shewing the choice most likely to suit a mixed society like ours. Most of our members are tradesmen, actively engaged in the necessary pursuits of life, and of course unqualified for abstract studies or dry speculations, and besides the younger branches of their families have no inconsiderable claim on their good will and accommodation. Our social meetings may be considered as a powerful auxiliary towards the permanence of the institution; about eight or nine may be taken as the average number of attendants, and being at a tavern makes no domestic inconvenience. Moderation is our constant guide, and we seldom exceed the hour of ten for our breaking up. To hold ourselves at perfect liberty to call for as little as we please, we allow the house to charge a certain sum for the use of the room, and a glass of water is no unusual fare.

The whole management of the society is free of expence, and is certainly attended with considerable trouble to the actuary; but perhaps a more suitable or pleasant job could hardly be devised for a sociable, active, sexagenarian, who begins to think that there is some other enjoyment in store to cheer declining life, than the sordid and everlasting drudgery of calculating pounds, shillings and pence. There is no little gratification in receiving the monthly packet, casting a rapid glance over the contents, (especially if he have any communications of his own to expect to see) and even the cutting of the leaves, may fill a vacant half hour to advantage, where the disposition is cultivated to seek for amusement in its simple haunts, and where disappointment can never intrude. There is also the uninterrupted privilege of the first perusal—spick and span new—and after all, the important office of leader, be the society ever so small, has perhaps as powerful a bias in the regions of fancy as the sway of empires in the more boundless range of ambition.

Our bookseller's bill averages about 20l. per annum, the sales, as before observed, produce about one half, and the forfeits the remainder; so that a cautious attentive member may pass (which is

is frequently the case with several) without any expence. This has been the result for many years back; there is but once instance of any subscription being wanted to clear all demands, and that was six shillings from each member in consequence of the society having been incautious in ordering more books than could be brought into that year's circulation. There is no stock or advance necessary, as the bookseller's bill is always discharged on the day of the sale. The following abstract of the treasurer's account for one year, will shew within a pound or two what it has been for the last ten years. To those persons who have no similar engagement on hand or in prospect, these minute details may appear uninteresting; but to those who may have, there will need no apology for the display.

Dr. The Treasurer, 1821.				£	s.	d.
To Balance	-	-	-	4	0	10
To forfeits on books	-	-	-	3	2	10
To ditto, on attendance	-	-	-	7	7	9
To two admissions	-	-	-	0	11	0
To amount of books lost	-	-	-	0	5	2
To sale	-	-	-	8	9	0
				23	16	7

Creditor, 1821.				£	s.	d.
By amount of bookseller's bill	19	0	4			
By auction, duty, and portorage	0	9	5			
Balance	-	-	-	4	6	10
				23	16	7

Birmingham, J. LUCKCOCK.
Oct. 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

ON perusing your Magazine for the present month, I find some observations in regard to public institutions, of very great weight and importance; and as the article itself seems to invite a general consideration, I beg to avail myself of the present opportunity of making some remarks which appear to me directly referable to these societies. It is well observed by your correspondent, Scrutator, that the motives of many persons occupying the situation of honorary secretaries are to be suspected; for while they clothethemselves with the plausible character of benevolence, to which the association, in its origin and intention is most honourably entitled, there can be no doubt, from most decided testimony and repeated experience, that these gentlemen are frequently needy adventurers, bankrupts in fortune, and specious (to say the least) in conduct, making a desperate

plunge, by the assistance of such societies, to obtain either transient fame and popularity, an appropriation of the monies subscribed, an effort to raise themselves from merited obscurity, or to make their present policy and professions tend to their future advancement, by becoming large receivers of the funds, or stipendiary agents of these institutions. Nor is this all, Mr. Editor, for we continually see these aspiring gentlemen, like the frog in the fable, so inflated (and the result is generally the same) by conceit, that they forget the capacity in which they stand as servants to a society, and instead of fulfilling *submissively* the subordinate duties of their station, are continually aiming at the complete controul and direction of the whole concern. We shall see this by reference to the columns of our daily journals, in which the name of an excellent institution has been continually subservient to the object of puffing off the character of a certain secretary, informing the public of different interviews held between this agent and the members of his Majesty's government. Indeed the mischief resulting from such appointments appear to me fatal to the interests of any institution established for *permanent* objects. In associations of a temporary nature, where the subscriptions have a limited object, as to time and circumstances, it is highly expedient and desirable that persons of high and known character should fulfil the duties of honorary secretary for a definite time, but where the public generously dispense their property for charitable purposes, it has a right to demand the most rigorous prudence and honesty in the management of the funds. But I am sorry to observe the ponderous machinery, by which the operations of societies are conducted, involves them in prodigious expense, very much limiting their powers of doing good, chiefly answering the object of keeping a few clerks, and of opening too wide a door for such aspiring expectants as honorary secretaries. I would not have it understood that I object to secretaries or clerks being paid, by no means, but I would urge the propriety of making the servants of a society subservient to the purposes of its institution, and paying them fairly and liberally for the duties they perform, rendering them the agents of the board, not neutralizing their character, not suffering them to sustain the double capacity

capacity of master and servant, director and secretary at the same time, but standing in their due relation, and acting upon an accountability, imposed both by interest and continual observation, to perform the various duties prescribed. In institutions that have been duly organised, this necessary arrangement must take place, or their interests will be in complete jeopardy; and as the objects of many of them, from the state of society, are never likely to retire or cease, so does it behove the managers to make such appointments as may *permanently* conduce to its interests. Gentlemen who kindly assume the character of managers for such societies, should never forget that they are acting for the benefit of the public, and as trustees for the poor, that they are violating every honest and conscientious obligation by rendering these situations subservient to the advancement of unworthy persons or private individuals, whose interests they *solely* wish to advance. These few desultory observations I commend to your notice; all of them I believe, might receive apt and direct illustration by reference to numerous institutions: but as my object is general advantage and correction, I purposely decline (however for the present) from specifying some frightful circumstances that have lately occurred in good and large associations. But I think it must be palpable to every reflecting mind that no secretaries should be appointed whose conduct and character are not unimpeachable; who would be contented to act their parts without arrogance, and who could give ample and undeniable security for the trust they are appointed to discharge. Without such essential qualifications they ought not to be admitted to receive legacies, donations, and monies, arising from other sources, which would unnecessarily be exposed and perhaps applied to private and unworthy ends.

CANDIDUS.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION through NORTH WALES
 in 1819.

(Continued from No. 359, p. 206.)

IF we are any judges of physiognomy, we are sure that the lovely widow's daughter possesses the germ of much fine feeling and intellect; but how will it be nursed, cultivated, and matured in a Welsh farm house? Happier, perhaps, is it for her that she was

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born and bred among the peaceful solitudes which she adorns. There

—Like a lily on the mountain's side,
 She blooms in vestal purity,

far and securely removed from the tumultuous cares and temptations of a dangerous and discontented world.

As we were preparing to leave the afflicted but hospitable family, the sound of approaching footsteps announced the arrival of some enquiring friend, and in marched a man and two women, who greeted the inmates, ourselves included, in their native language, and deposited on a dresser at one end of the room, a small cheese, a loaf of white wheaten bread, and a bottle of some cheering beverage. The widow's daughter now beckoned them to follow her, and led the way into the apartment from which she first issued. They quickly returned, and sat down at the long table to eat their fill of the provisions with which it was spread. We now took leave of the widow and her daughter, the latter, as W— shook her by the hand, said a few words in Welsh, smiling gratefully in her affliction as she spoke, thanked us in English for the honour we did the house in calling there at such a time, and begged that if ever we visited that part of the country again we would not fail to call and refresh ourselves, when we should be heartily welcome to all they could afford. As we walked home we asked our friend for an explanation to the singular ceremony the three visitors had undergone. "It is a custom," said he, "very seldom dispensed with at the funerals of the lower orders here. The evening before the burial the friends of the family repair to the house of death, each bearing some trifling present, of an eatable character, to contribute to the feast on the morrow. Having presented their offering, they are conducted into the chamber to see the corpse, and then invited to partake of such cheer as the house affords, and the person who receives them on this occasion is invariably a female. We shall meet some more of these visitors before we reach Barmouth, as the ceremony will be prolonged to a late hour." We consequently did meet several groupes of peasants hastening to the abode of death and sorrow; and just as we were entering the town, a serene, benevolent looking gentleman passed by us on horseback; who, W— told us, was the parish minister, repairing to the

same spot, to console with his prayers the widow and her family.

As we sat at breakfast the next morning, Mr. W— proposed, as we had nothing better to do, that we should go again to the cottage, and see the burial. “You will have an opportunity,” said our friend, “of witnessing a Welsh funeral, the peculiarities of which are of a very interesting character, and the poor widow and her friends will think themselves highly honoured by our visit.” We willingly agreed to the proposal, and set off about 10 o’clock. On our way to the cottage we overtook several persons, whom by the black colour of their clothes, and their dejected demeanor, we guessed to be flocking to the funeral; nor were we mistaken. When we arrived we found about a dozen people already there, and their number was quickly augmented to more than twenty. We beheld, when we entered, a scene of some little bustle, inconsistent, we thought, with the melancholy occasion; but a sad and mournful silence was diffused over the whole, which impressively told that the meeting was not one of mirth or gaiety. There was, indeed, an air of painful sorrow in the scene. The women, with their long black cloaks, and the men with their dark gloomy dresses, with the solemn and downcast countenances of them all, communicated to us a sympathetic feeling, and we felt fully inclined to share in the sorrow for the loss of the poor mountain peasant. We no sooner made our appearance than the widow’s daughter immediately hastened to us, and led us to a small table on one side. She thanked us in the name of her mother, who was not present, for the honour we were pleased to confer upon them by our attendance at the burial, and then placed before us some wheaten cakes, a bowl of milk, some butter and cheese, and a bottle of excellent currant wine; begging we would not be sparing of them, she quitted us, to administer to the wants of her other guests. About 11 o’clock, the clergyman, whom we met on the preceding evening, arrived, and was greeted with the most cordial and gratifying respect by the company assembled. Having returned their salutations, he spoke a few words in Welsh, and entered the inner chamber, where the corpse lay, followed by us all. Here we observed the poor widow and her

boy, seated near the bier which supported the coffin of the deceased. She rose as the clergyman advanced, who, as soon as his auditors were settled, propounded in his native tongue the sublime and emphatic injunction, “Let us pray!” All knelt round the bier, and the pious minister, the shepherd of this mountain flock, prayed long and fervently over the corpse of the departed. Although we understood but little of the language in which he addressed the Father, we could not listen unmoved to his impressive supplications. The rude and rugged hearts of the peasantry were touched to the very core,—the women wept aloud, and the weather-beaten features of the men were plentifully moistened with tears. We glanced round the group before we rose from prayer, and saw the disconsolate widow resting her head on the bosom of her lovely daughter, whose sobs plainly indicated the internal agony she endured. After the minister had implored the extension of the Divine Mercy towards the family of the brother they had just lost, he exhorted his auditors to be patient and resigned under their afflictions, and to trust in Him, who would succour them. Having finished his exhortation, we arose, and prepared to perform the remainder of the mournful ceremony. The cottage was nearly a mile from the parish church, and the procession of the mourners was soon arranged. Six young women led the way, then followed the clergyman, and next to him the bier, supported by four of the dearest friends of the deceased. The widow, as chief mourner, was followed by her daughter, leading by the hand her little brother, the rest of the company in pairs came after, and we walked in the rear. We no sooner began to move onwards than the young women, who led the procession, commenced a mournful and dirge-like chaunt, of great pathos and simplicity. It is impossible to describe the effect of this funeral lament. The wildness of the scenery through which we passed, the mournful occasion on which we were assembled, and the exquisite melody of the hymn itself, told at once to the heart, and fixed the imagination to a sad and awful subject. The singing was continued till we reached the church porch, when the bier was placed on the ground, and the Lord’s Prayer pronounced over the corpse by the clergyman. We then entered

tered the church,* where the appropriated part of the burial service was read, and then a psalm sung, after which we repaired to the grave to witness the conclusion of the melancholy ceremony. We will not attempt to describe the grief of the poor widow and her daughter, nor can we pourtray the forcible effect which the impressive delivery of our beautiful burial service had upon all present. We can only say that the scene, taken altogether, was one of the most affecting we ever witnessed, and he must be a hard-hearted being indeed who could have beheld, and shared in it, with unconcern or apathy.

Our attendance at this humble funeral we consider as one of the most fortunate occurrences which happened to us in our travels. We have witnessed by it a peculiar, and certainly a very interesting feature in the character and manners of our western neighbours. We can safely say that few tourists have had advantages so gratifying as those we possessed by our acquaintance with Mr. W—, of Dolgelly, than whom no one can be more highly respected, or better known in the country. Since our return to town a friend has pointed out to us Mr. Pennant's description of the customs which formerly attended the funeral of the Welsh mountaineer. As the passage is not long, we subjoin it. "Previous to a funeral," he says, "it was customary when the corpse was brought out of the house, for the next of kin, be it a widow, sister, mother, or daughter, for it must be a *female*, to give over the coffin a quantity of white loaves in a great dish, and sometimes a cheese with a piece of money stuck in it, to certain poor persons. After that, they presented in the same manner, a cup of drink, and required the person to drink a little of it immediately. When this was done they knelt down, and the minister, if present, said the Lord's Prayer, after which they proceeded with the corpse; and at every cross-

way between the house and the church they laid down the bier, knelt, and again repeated the Lord's Prayer, and did the same when they first entered the church yard. It is also customary, in many places, to sing psalms on the way, by which the stillness of rural life is often broken into, in a manner finely productive of religious reflections. Among the Welsh it was reckoned fortunate for the deceased if it should rain while they were carrying him to church, that his bier *might be wet with the dew of Heaven*. In some places it was customary for the friends of the dead to kneel, and say the Lord's Prayer over the grave, for several Sundays after the interment, and then to dress the grave with flowers.

"Manibus date lilia plenis
Purpureos spargam flores."

Of these ceremonies few are now practised. Psalms are still sung on the way, and the Lord's Prayer is also repeated at the church porch. In some parts of the country it is usual for those who attended the funeral to kneel down at the grave the *first Sunday afterwards*, and say the Lord's Prayer; and the graves are still occasionally decorated with turf and wild flowers. The other customs enumerated by Mr. Pennant have fallen into desuetude, and are, perhaps, now forgotten.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST, No. II.

Consisting of Observations and Strictures on Modern Systems of Political Economy.

REAL CAUSE of the RUIN of our COMMERCE, in the INCREASE and MISAPPLICATION of MACHINERY.*

RECOURSE to first principles, is in all cases the best method of eliciting truth. Our attention, therefore, is demanded, as a preliminary, to an explication of the *origin* of commerce. *Commerce originated in the mutual advantage to be derived from the supply of reciprocal wants*. In its progress, avarice and ambition became the ruling incitements; and from the inordinate desire of grasping at too much, we have in effect ruined all. Not to dilate unnecessarily—the real and proximate cause of the ruinous condition of trade, is **OVER SUPPLY**. *Mutual advantage* is the foundation and

* This little church, if we mistake not, is the one belonging to Barmouth, and is situated *about two miles from the town*. Nothing can be more bleak and exposed than its situation. Built on the summit of a barren hill, it overlooks the sea on the south, and a range of rocky mountains on the north. But it is a pleasing object amidst so much barrenness, and shines more conspicuously from the cheerless sterility which surrounds it.

* We are indebted for this number to Mr. S. Spurrell, of Hackney.

only support of the commercial system. From over supply disadvantage or loss invariably results. Thus, to provide a remedy, a knowledge of the circumstances which have led to, or produced it, becomes indispensable. The cause of evil is not, as many persons have supposed, the introduction of machinery, *but its subsequent misapplication*. In particular lines, and in particular districts, occasionally losses have at all times been sustained from over supply, an evil that *formerly* corrected itself. Trade was then in the main beneficial to the trader, which it ought to be, and afforded remuneration to the mechanic, as well as to the artisan. It no longer does so to either. Only, however, within the last half century, since the indiscriminate and universal use of machinery, has it ceased to do so, and *over produce become general*.* It is a maxim of Chinese policy, never to substitute the use of machinery for any purpose within the compass of *human* powers and industry; nor does it practically appear any other than the soundest policy. For although constantly hearing of the oppression, nay, the ex-

* Various are the causes to which our distresses have been attributed: but to none so futile, as to the depreciation and altered state of our *currency*; since in many countries where no such alterations have taken place, similar results have been produced. Currency was introduced and adopted, for the sake of convenience, an *artificial* medium only, by no means essential to commerce, and has proved, moreover, practically injurious, by facilitating speculation, monopoly, and wars. Even a legitimate currency, gold, is intrinsically of no more worth than any other dirt; unless, as an *accommodating* medium for effecting valuable exchange. Were currency of every kind to be annihilated it might prove inconvenient, but would in no respect sap the foundation and support of the commercial system, viz. "*The mutual advantage to be derived from the supply of reciprocal wants.*" Had the pound note, from an over paper issue, been at any time depreciated below a shilling value, or to nothing, with *no over supply* of corn and wool for instance in the country, how would it have prevented the barter, and *valuable* exchange of these commodities? Barter, on valuable exchange, took place before currency had existence, and would continue to do so were it to cease. Without overproduce becoming GENERAL, NOTHING can permanently prevent a remunerating price, or the valuable exchange of commodities from taking place.

actions of tyrannical government, still with the immense population of the Chinese, we do not find the mass of the people (as in what are called the more civilized nations,) exposed to actual want and misery, or dependent upon public or private contributions for support.* Here then we see strongly exemplified the proper limit to the exercise of *artificial* powers. Where human powers end or fail us, they begin. The natural limit, will in most cases, be found the just limit. Their misapplication, however, is alone to be deprecated, not their use, which is frequently beneficial. To instance: nothing is more conducive to health and comfort in our houses, than abundance of water: in cities and the more elevated parts of towns, it often could not be obtained so effectually any other way. In the case adduced, it is important to remark, no over supply takes place: the surplus produce or what is not wanted, passing away without injury. Not so, the indiscriminate application of machinery in our manufactories; where surplus produce is synonymous with oversupply. An additional disadvantage attending its use is the following: *inaction* is ruin. What prior to its introduction constituted a reasonable profit to the manufacturer, is now absorbed in the additional interest of capital, and with fortunes sunk, before produce commences; in the event of unsuccessful trade, they are nearly, if not wholly lost. Working at all times, to cover expences;† or to avoid the greater loss inseparable from standing still: *By anticipation, an already superfluous stock is ever augmenting*. Employment moreover, under such circumstances, is both partial and without permanency, and admits not of a remunerating price to the labourer: hence the appalling increase of our poor rates. Nor is this all, the system is demoralizing and a monopoly; since none but capitalists can engage in it. That such has been the practical result is unquestionable, and to this,

* Such too is the case in Bengal, and throughout India, where machinery is not substituted for manual labour; and where every individual obtains adequate subsistence by his exertions.

† Unhappily, this is the principle upon which our manufactories have been at work the last few months; the proprietors in many lines, are certainly so engaged with the expectation *only* of covering the expences of their establishments.

our manifold distresses are in great part to be attributed : nor can they cease whilst the system is persevered in. Its capacity for mischief is incalculable : since, according to the well-intentioned and benevolent Owen, in " his Memorial to the Allied Powers," we are told, p. 14. " Already with a population under twenty millions, and a manual power not exceeding six, with the aid of her new power, undirected except by blind private interest, she supplies her own demands, and *overstocks*, with her manufactures, all the markets in the world, into which her commerce is admitted. She is now using every exertion to open new markets, even in the most distant regions, because she feels she could soon supply *the wants of another world equally populous with the earth.*" p. 15. " Thus have two men, Watt and Arkwright,* by introducing improved scientific power of a peculiar description given to the world the means of creating *wealth* more rapidly than it can be used."

Upon the preceding quotations we may briefly remark, that a capacity for unlimited production, or the power of *overstocking* the world, is here admitted to be in actual operation, and in our own country. When, and wherever exerted, it must prove both unprofitable and injurious : not, according to Mr. Owen, " as the means of creating *wealth* more rapidly than it can be used," which is a mere solecism : but by making that, which *before* was wealth, cease to be so. What constitutes *wealth*, is the power of changeability, or of valuable exchange : overstock, or oversupply, undermines the capability, and if carried to excess, annihilates it. The absurdity, therefore, to say nothing worse, of substituting *artificial* powers for natural ones, and of a description not wanted, is self-evident ; powers, the very exercise of which defeat their own purposes. But until avarice and ambition shall have ceased to be actuating principles, the *capability* of unlimited production will ever be found to terminate, as it hitherto has done, in overproduce ; and wherever *consumption* has limits, which is necessarily

* When Sir R. Arkwright, submitted to the then minister, Mr. Pitt, his discoveries, or his practical application of discoveries, stating, the capability of unlimited production to result from it, Mr. Pitt, drily, but with sound judgment, observed, " Sir, you will soon want another world of customers."

everywhere, overproduce is oversupply. New worlds, therefore, (as Mr. Pitt sagely remarked) must be found, to answer their insatiable demands.

To affix a permanently beneficial value upon all commodities, supply must be regulated by demand ; the only means of rendering trade *advantageous*, and thereby of relieving our distresses. Oversupply is the hydra to be destroyed ; begot by avarice upon the daughter of ambition, and nurtured by the misapplication of *artificial* powers. Happily a monster of our own creation, for were it a God-send, its extirpation might be impossible.

Our next consideration, is the best mode of riddance. The experience of all practical men convinces us, that no measure, however demonstrably advantageous to traders en masse, will ever be adopted, if depending upon their united concurrence ; and the interference of government with trade, or its regulations, is highly objectionable ; but, upon the present occasion, we have no other effectual remedy. Better, therefore, a committee be appointed to ascertain the practical injury that has already resulted from the *misapplication* of machinery : whether by expediting production too much, an unlimited and surplus produce have not been the consequence ?—and if so, that its future use be prohibited wherever the exercise of *human* powers are commensurate to the supply of any reasonable or possible demand ; unless in cases where the effect cannot be produced without it, or in the few instances that might accrue, where (like the water) surplus produce and oversupply are not synonymous.

Palliatives manifestly can prove of no essential service. For instance : could *taxation* be dispensed with altogether, the mill-stone, by so many supposed to be sinking us, no real benefit to trade would result from it : *the indiscriminate application of machinery continued.* But the principal means of overproduction removed by the regulations proposed, every future diminution of the taxes would then operate as a stimulus to *beneficial* exertion, and consequently any suggestions for their reduction be no longer misapplied.

Oversupply is most injurious when proceeding from the misuse of machinery ; arising from this cause, all future *permanent* advantage from trade is precluded ; and it also prohibits a remunerating price to the labourer ; conditions

ditions that must be *realized* in order to the welfare and happiness of every country, and the want of which is the real source of our distress. Over-produce may certainly result from other causes; strikingly evidenced since the peace in America, and most of the agricultural districts in Europe, where it has taken place without it. Much waste, and artificial consumption, having ceased with the war, the unbounded scope for *speculative* demand, and real demand ceased with it. Hence, the distresses in which those countries have been involved. So, indeed, would it have been in our own, as it regards the produce of the *soil*, the injury resulting from machinery out of the question, only not to the *existing extent*, and for the following reasons:—From the immense waste inclosing within the last 30 years, and more so from the practical improvements in agriculture since that period; whence produce from the same land may safely be affirmed to have increased fourfold. In many districts it has doubled within the last fifty years. Consulting the necessary documents, farming, even before this, upon an *average* never admitted of unreasonable remuneration, proving that natural means *always* have been adequate to *SUPPLY*, without the aid of artificial powers. The misuse of machinery is so strongly deprecated, because from its capacity of *unlimited production*, (a consequence which does not apply to the soil) it is unavoidably calculated to *perpetuate* the evils of which we complain. Were there no other advantage to be derived from the regulations proposed, the beneficial employ that would thence result to all who need it, were of itself a sufficient reason for their adoption. *The spinning of the country alone* would then advantageously occupy every now superfluous hand. An actual demand for labourers ensuing, fair wages both would and could be given; and thus our poor rates, so alarmingly an increasing evil, would soon be reduced to reasonable and just limits.

The speciousness of the artificial system at its commencement is not denied: but when we consider the inextricable ruin in which it has eventually involved us, it will at least be deprecated by every reflecting mind. At first, undoubtedly our foreign trade was benefitted by the prevalent application of machinery, materially expediting production, and lowering

the cost of commodities. It enabled us successfully to compete with foreigners, and our trade was thereby carried to an extent before unknown; much time too was necessarily spent in bringing a power so colossal into full play; and in the interim considerable profit accrued. No sooner, however, had it arrived at maturity, than the supply exceeding the demand, the illusion of any *future* benefit from the system vanished at once and for ever. The golden age over, we did not *ourselves* kill the bird in return for the golden produce it had afforded us, *but, totally exhausted*, it died of itself.

How direful the result of this temporary and artificial flourish of our trade! What determined the *commencement* of the late unjust and ruinous war, but our thus augmented resources, as they were called. Thirty millions of additional permanent taxes is a part only of the bitter portion we have thence inherited: a proportionate increase in the scale of the public expenditure having been coupled with it.

Happily our foreign trade, even at its highest reach, exceeded not one fourth of our commerce, and which were it now greater, might henceforward be safely dispensed with, since it never can again become permanently advantageous. The benefit supposed to be derived from it to the revenue, is altogether too fallacious; the fact being undeniable, that for years past, the *losses* of the merchants, manufacturers, and traders, have alone been the source whence it has been supplied; and such, until the present *unnatural* system be abandoned, must ever continue to be the case. The artificial system has practically failed, both as a source of profit to the trader, and as a support to the revenue. Long ere the termination of the late war, under the specious name of a property and income tax, a proportion of the *real* property of every possessor was taken. Now, had not the system been of temporary benefit only, hollow and deceptive, so violent an expedient need not have been resorted to. The extension of our trade, and of our foreign trade more particularly, has been made the pretext for many of our wars; fifty millions of permanent taxes are the inglorious result. England, is still a great nation, and has resources within her own dominions to enable her to continue so without leaning upon foreign aids of any kind for support; which if she does,

does, at no distant period she must inevitably sink into her original insignificance. Temporary greatness, resulting from the exercise of *artificial* powers, is not prosperity: a country may flourish, but not prosper; a fact woefully exemplified in the case of our own, during the late successful, however ultimately ruinous war; when numerous individuals *by speculation* suddenly amassed great wealth, but not indeed by the most desirable means, when it is known that the *consumer* during the war, from this very circumstance, paid from one to two hundred per cent. additional upon all commodities used; thus enriching a few at the expense of the many. A country to prosper, must rest for support upon its own resources; prosperity having no value without *permanency*, which can in *no case* result from foreign trade.

A temporary and artificial benefit, however specious, is deceptive, and in reality valueless. Like the glaring meteor, it excites only momentary admiration and astonishment, but is of no other use; or like the majestic, and seemingly glorious ascent of the balloon, raised altogether by *artificial* powers, a mere spectacle to gaze at; but soon, very soon, it returns from the region of the skies to its native element without real benefit, without having effected any valuable purpose whatever.

Humbling, as is the consideration, to the aspirant after sudden wealth, to the would-be-great, nothing is more certain than that *permanent* prosperity is to be effected alone by every-day means; and that neither the sudden *greatness* of states, nor sudden rise of individuals, is compatible with the ordinary course of things, or, in general, with their own permanent prosperity.

Agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and traders of Great Britain, the cause of your sufferings is ascertained, the remedy in your power: *simply regulate supply by demand*: of yourselves unite to do it: or you must be compelled to do so by legislative enactments, otherwise your universal ruin must ensue. Advantageous commerce alone, is the only commerce desirable to you or to the nation; and no commerce can be beneficial, in a public or private sense, when the supply is greater than the demand, or when it can easily be made so by the avaricious and unrestrained competition of those who manufacture by machinery.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE appears to be a perverse disposition in many of the public writers of this country, and particularly in those connected with the periodical press, to abuse the inhabitants and misrepresent the present situation of the United States of America. This disposition is exceedingly to be deplored, because it tends to foment animosities between countries whose best interests depend upon the most amicable communication, and a reciprocal interchange of commodities, scientific information, and friendly offices.

It is truly surprising to observe the unblushing effrontery with which assertions are so roundly made in some of the public prints, relative to this young and rising giant of the west. Some of these are the offspring of a few disappointed emigrants, who have returned from that land of promise, not finding mines of gold; but to their just and merited mortification, that IDLENESS is not a productive commodity, and that America is not the country for those who are *fruges consumere noti*. No, sir, America does not want idlers without money or without principle; and he who emigrates not possessing these two commodities, or the disposition to acquire the first by LABOUR, will certainly on emigrating to that country be most grievously disappointed.

It is to be lamented that the DUTY OF LABOUR is not more particularly inculcated in this as well as other civilized states, by more positive and direct instruction; and particularly so upon the young and rising generation. It has occurred to me that some such axioms (for axioms I presume they are or ought to be) as the following, may be very beneficially impressed upon all classes of society in their outset of life; and that if perseveringly taught in our schools they must produce the most beneficial results, not only in youth, but in manhood, and throughout the whole period of life.

No person has a right to live by the labour of another, if able to labour himself.

It is the duty, therefore, of every member of a state to support himself, and those who are immediately dependent on him, by his own labour.

The exceptions to this rule are, the impossibility of obtaining employment, infancy,

infancy, disease, old age, and physical or mental incapacity.

I have been led into these observations from having received a long and circumstantial letter from a near relation, who left this country with all his family for America, in the autumn of 1820; and who resided in Philadelphia during the whole of the last winter, and is now making a tour through various districts of the United States. As the information contained in this letter may be fully relied on, I have thought it may be acceptable to the readers of the Monthly Magazine; with this view I have made the following extracts, which it should be remembered, relate chiefly to *Philadelphia*, or the immediate neighbourhood.

London, Sept. 1821. J. JENNINGS.
NOTES ON AMERICA.

The price of every description of property is sinking here, except *funded*.

America answers my fullest expectations.

The tailors complain of the badness of their trade, and yet men from England cannot be prevailed upon to make a coat for less than five dollars.

There was no occasion for Mr. M.'s returning from this country for want of employment as a tallow chandler, as he would stand upon the same footing as the most established: for the greatest part of the candles sold here, are bought at the door, and made by men who at first cannot command a capital of five dollars. But Mr. M. was, as the greater part of those who come to spy out the land without their wives are, *home-sick*.

It is a question with me, whether there ever was a more favourable period for farmers to emigrate? but it requires patience to look about to secure cheap lands, which are to be had in abundance.

Every description of handicraft business is very dull. We can buy shoes cheaper here than in England. House carpenters, who used readily to obtain $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollar per day, now with difficulty obtain $\frac{3}{4}$. All those who come dependent on their trades will have much difficulty in finding employment. [This of course applies to Philadelphia and its environs.]

I have just received a letter from J. W. in *Indiana*, where he settled as a tanner. He quotes raw hides at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb.; calf skins, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.; bark, 3 to 4 dollars per ton; sole lea-

ther, prime, from Spanish hides, 50 cents per lb.; wheat, $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 cents; Indian corn, from 25 to 30 cents per bushel; sugar, from the maple, from 8 to 10 cents per lb.; butter, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.; fowls, 8 cents each; beef $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents, per lb.; pork the same; bacon and ham, 6 cents per lb.

The Cincinnati bank, will give a premium of from 30 to 40 per cent, on exchanging their paper for that of the United States. Labourers wages at Cincinnati, are 50 cents per day, and their food.

Labourers have been to be hired here (Philadelphia) for half a dollar a day, without food or liquor; but the usual price is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar, net money.

We have the London monthly publications at the *Athenæum* here, about a month after you; you must not suppose that you can ever furnish us by letter with any public news; you will be constantly forestalled.

We have at the *Athenæum* (which is similar to your Surrey Institution) a good library, extensive set of maps, 54 different American, four London, and two French newspapers; 18 American periodical works; 21 English ditto; 3 French and 1 German ditto. The terms of annual subscription, eight dollars. Books are sold out of the regular way at half the price they are sold at in England.

Almanacks 3 cents each: courts of law, conducted here with the greatest propriety and deliberation; five times as much time taken up with the decision of a case as in England.

Soft soap 3 cents per quart. Our servant has made several gallons of soft soap out of some kitchen fat; this you must not do. Female servants are hired by the week; from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar are the wages for this period; they are for this boarded, lodged, and washed in the house.

I bid $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per acre, for 990 acres of land, which was knocked down to me. I find the deed of conveyance for this lot, will cost from 3 to 4 dollars, and 2 dollars the enrolment. This land is situated in the centre of the state of Pennsylvania; it is part of a large lot of 30,690 acres, the fee of which averaged about five cents per acre. I find upon subsequent inquiry, that this land, which I bought at one cent and a half per acre, is on the first fork of Price Creek on the Surquehannah, near the settlement of the late Mr. John Heys, from

from Bristol. From one of the settlers I find also that the land is good.

Feb. 1st. Bought to-day, a barrel of the finest wheat flour, weighing 196 lbs. net, for 4 dollars, which is about 1d. per lb. Eels, 3 cents per lb.; shad fish, averaging four pounds each, two cents; oats, 20 cents per bushel; whiskey, about the quality of your English gin, 22 cents; one shilling a gallon. Bought a calve's head, which dined all my family, seven in number, for 5d. The brewers here make nearly as much of their grains and yeast as their barley costs them, and sell their beer and porter for very good prices. Hops, 12 cents per pound; salt, less than one cent per lb. Horses about the same price as in England. I saw an excellent cow and calf offered for sale in Philadelphia, marked for 21 dollars; the cow appeared capable of making, when grazed, 30 score. There are no wakes, revels, or pleasure fairs in this country, nor any wrestling, cudgel-playing, &c.

In all civil suits or proceedings in any court within this commonwealth, every suitor or party concerned has a right to be heard by himself and counsel, or either of them. In this country the professions of attorney and counsel, and apothecary and physician are united.

Auctions. If any person shall give or sell any rum, wine, or other strong liquors at the time of any such vendue, to any person attending the same, the person so selling or giving any liquors, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence four pounds: and for the second and every other offence five pounds.

Property seized here by the sheriff, under an execution, must first be valued by a jury, and cannot be sold under the execution, unless it will fetch two thirds the amount of the valuation.

Jan. 19th. By a self-registering thermometer, belonging to the chemical laboratory, in the medical department of the university, the temperature was this morning three degrees below zero. It is said that this temperature is nearly the coldest of this latitude; to me it is fine healthy agreeable weather.

April 14th. Very little appearance of spring yet.

Women here do all the white-washing and colouring of houses. They make a good buff colour by mixing bullocks blood with lime; and a sal-

mon colour by mixing a small quantity of green copperas with lime.

My decided opinion respecting the habits, manners, and customs of the people of this country, is, that there is not half so much difference between them and the people of England, generally, as there is between the people of Bristol and Bath in England.

For the Monthly Magazine.
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.
No. XI.

THE VILLAGE MINSTREL, and other POEMS, by JOHN CLARE, the Northamptonshire Peasant.

*"Naturâ fieret laudabile carmen an arte
Quasitum est: ego nec studium sine divite
venâ,*

*Nec rude quid prosit video ingenium: al-
terius sic*

Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amicè."

UNDER the sanction of this high authority, we trust it may be permitted us to express, without reserve, the reflexions that have been suggested by the perusal of these interesting, but very unequal, volumes; without being suspected of a wish to crush the attempts of any meritorious, though humble, aspirant to public fame, or incurring the imputation (to use the language of the eulogium prefixed as an introduction to the work) of cherishing "an illiberal spirit of criticism, which, catching its character from the bad temper of the age, has let slip the dogs of war in the flowery fields of poesy." The present production contains much that is good, and even beautiful; and we are disposed not only to point out its merits with readiness, but to acknowledge them with pleasure, as sincere, perhaps, as that of eulogists, whose indiscriminating praises have a tendency rather to alienate, than to conciliate, more discerning judges. But considering these poems with reference only to their literary excellence, the meed of commendation to which some parts of them may be justly entitled, is altogether a distinct question from the necessity, or even the propriety of bringing them before the tribunal of the public. The latter is what Partridge would have termed a *non sequitur*. We are willing to give full credit to the motives of those, whose benevolence has prompted them to introduce the effusions of the Northamptonshire peasant to general notice, but we may rea-

sonably doubt how far they have been the means of enriching, in any great degree, our stores of national poetry, or are likely to bind a wreath more permanent than that woven by the caprice of fashion, or the prevailing appetite for novelty, round the brows of the object of their patronage.

From the time that the poetical labours of Burns and Bloomfield gained for their authors that deserved popularity, to which genuine talent, wherever found, is justly entitled, various candidates for like success, prompted either by their own self-love, or by the favourable opinion of partial friends and patrons, have made their appearance; resembling the gifted writers of the "Farmer's Boy," or the "Cotter's Saturday Night," in nothing but their want of early education, and their obscure situation in life. Ploughmen, milkmaids, and other similar prodigies have thus acquired an ephemeral celebrity; and the error of these writers appears to us far more excusable than that of their professed admirers, in mistaking the very common disease of a love for rhyming, for that rare poetic genius which, in all ages, has been accorded only to a favoured few. Most of these have flourished their brief day, indebted for their temporary success principally to that feeling of the mind, which has been happily defined "the effect of novelty upon ignorance." We are far from being disposed to regret that such attempts should have contributed to the comforts or enjoyments of those who have made them; but every principle of sound judgment and impartial criticism lead us to deplore the influence which even the short-lived favour with which they have been received has had, in vitiating the taste of no small portion of the public. In opposition to the judicious assertion of an elegant writer of our own, that

"True ease in writing comes from art,
not chance,"

an opinion has been engendered among many unreflecting persons, that the most natural and pleasing poetry is the offspring of mental powers intuitive and uncultivated; and instead of requiring that marked superiority of knowledge, which the sage in Rasselas regarded as indispensable to the formation of the poetic character, they appear to hail the existence of consummate ignorance as a happy omen of success in the votary of the muses. While such sentiments

prevail, the evil of incompetent intruders into the walks of literature will obviously be an increasing one; and the "*scribimus indocti doctique*," a complaint better founded than ever.

Though the author of the poems before us is undeniably superior in correct observation, vigour of intellect, and native talent, to many others who have come before us with pretensions of a similar description, we do not consider him as forming an exception to the general tenor of the observations with which we have introduced our notice of his volumes. We do not conceive that occasional sweetness of expression, or accurate delineations of mere exterior objects, can atone for a general deficiency of poetical language, or the indulging in a style devoid of uniformity and consistency. The Village Minstrel is the principal poem in the collection, and is evidently intended to afford a picture of the peculiar circumstances and early scenes of the author's life. To himself this topic is no doubt peculiarly interesting; and his descriptions may very probably be productive of amusement to those who are familiar with the originals. To us, however, the writer's mention of himself appears, in general, too egotistical and querulous, and the local subjects and rural amusements, whatever opinion may be entertained of the colours in which he has portrayed them, have not, we think, been very judiciously selected for the purpose of inspiring general interest. There is, besides, something more than homeliness, approximating to vulgarity, in many of his themes, and it must be admitted that these are described in most suitable language. What shall we say, for instance, of lines like the following?

"But soldiers, *they're the boys to make a rout.*"

"The *bumptious* serjeant struts before his men."

"His friends so poor and clothes *excessive dear.*"

"And *don't* despise your betters 'cause they're old."

"Up he'd *chuck sacks* as one would hurl a stone."

"And in disgrace at last each jockey *bumps* adown."

"And *monstrous fun* it makes to hunt the pig,

As, soap'd and larded, through the crowd he flies;

Thus, turn'd adrift, he plays them many a rig."

"If

"If nought was seen he heard a *squish squash* sound."

"While merrily the snuff *went pinching* round the ring."

"Yon parish huts, where want is *shov'd* to die."

"Eat it all an' she would, for *she car'd not a pin,*

She'd other fish frying as then."

If it be urged that such language is appropriate to the subjects treated of, we reply, that subjects to which such language is best adapted, are not those which a poet should have chosen; or, if selected for the exercise of his muse, he should have spoken of them in the dialect that "the muses love." When a writer who had submitted his production to the inspection of Voltaire, contended, in defence of some passage which the latter censured as low, that it was natural, the wit replied, "*Avec permission, Monsieur, mon — est bien naturel, et cependant je porte des culottes.*"

Another disadvantage attending the Village Minstrel, is, the involuntary comparison which it forces on the mind with the exquisite poem of Beattie; a comparison that can hardly prove favourable to the Northamptonshire bard. We do not allude to the plan of the poem, for Mr. Clare's Minstrel appears to be without any, and is composed principally of detached descriptions, most of which might change places with one another, without the reader's being conscious of the alteration. But not only in the structure of the verse, but in many imitative passages, we seem to perceive an attempt to present us in Lubin, with a species of travestie of our old acquaintance Edwin, and we cannot approve of the experiment. Indeed the author of the present collection seems, on more than one occasion, to have lost sight of his ground, being previously occupied by those whom he could hardly expect to displace. We could have dispensed with his verses on Solitude, after Grainger's Ode on the same subject; his "Sorrows for the Death of a favourite Tabby Cat," will hardly be sympathised in, by those who bear Gray's Selima in remembrance, and it is very unfortunate for his "Song to a City Girl," that it cannot be read without recalling to our minds the inimitable old ballad, "Oh, come with me, and be my love."

An allusion has already been made to the productions of Burns and Bloomfield. In both these writers, the defect

of early education appears to have been in great measure supplied, in the former by such natural abilities, as perhaps, with the exception of Shakspeare, scarcely any other man ever possessed; and in the latter, there is strong reason to suspect, by the refining touches of the fostering hand, by which they were first presented to the public. But in the volumes before us, the consequences of this defect are perpetually visible. The author seems always incapable of sustaining an equal flight; and hence, if we meet with a passage we are disposed to approve, it is frequently but an introduction to specimens of the bathos, which could not be exceeded by the citations of the learned Scriblerus himself. For example:

"O native scenes, nought to my heart
clings nearer,

Than you, ye Edens of my youthful hours,
Nought in this world warms my affections
dearer,

Than you, ye plains of white and yellow
flowers!"

The following verses we have no hesitation in pronouncing beautiful; indeed it appears to us, that there are no others equal to them in the whole collection:

"I cannot pass the very bramble, weeping
Neath dewy tear-drops that its spears
surround,

Like harlot's mock'ry, on the wan cheek
creeping,

Gilding the poison that is meant to
wound."

But would any one imagine, that they are almost immediately preceded, in the same piece, by such a line as,

"Winding the zig-zag lane, turning and
turning?"

Again, speaking of the lark, Clare says,

"With day-break's beauties *I have much*
been taken,

As thy first anthem breath'd its melody."

Can there be a greater contrast, than that between the richness and force of the latter of these two lines, and the feeble vulgarity of that which precedes it?

We must likewise mark our strong disapprobation of the innovating style introduced in many parts of these volumes, by the employment of unauthorised contractions, and the use of words that have hitherto been strangers alike to our prose and poetry. Take, out of many, the subjoined specimens.

"And then, for sake of's boys and wenches
dear."

And's

"And's merry sport when harvest came again."

"And *well's* he knows, with ceremony kind."

"While I, as unconcern'd, went *soodling* on."

"He heard the *tootling* robin sound her knell."

"If *yah* set any store by one *yah* will."

"How he to scape *shool'd* many a pace beyond."

We leave it to the sober judgment of our readers; to decide, whether these, though indisputable, are desirable additions to our language. We may perhaps be told, that a Glossary is annexed to the book; but this does not alter our view of the subject. If the example of Burns, Ramsay, Ferguson, or other Scottish poets be pleaded, we answer, that they employed a dialect in general use through an entire country, and not the mere *patois* of a small district. If the peculiar phraseology of the Northamptonshire rustics is to be licensed in poetry, we see no reason why that of Lancashire, Somersetshire, and other counties should not be allowed an equal currency; and thus our language would be surprisingly enriched, by the legitimization of all the varieties of speech in use among the *canaille* throughout the kingdom.

Our surprise is not unfrequently excited, by meeting with lines whose weakness can scarcely be exceeded.

"As grinning north winds horribly did blow,

And pepper'd o'er my head their hail and snow."

"Last spring he was living; but now he's no more!"

The following effusions of filial affection may perhaps do honour to the heart of the writer, but certainly reflect little credit on his muse.

"Bless thee, my father! thou'st been kind to me,

And God, who saw it, will be kind to thee."

"My mother too, thy kindness shall be met,

And e'er I'm able, will I pay the debt;

For what thou'st done, and what gone through for me,

My last earn'd sixpence will I break with thee."

The annexed instances, as well as numerous others, of "vile alliteration," are likewise to us, who are no admirers of that figure of speech, a strong impeachment of the author's good taste.

"While maidens fair, with *bosoms bare*,

Go *coolly* to their cows."

"Now wenches *listen*, and *let lovers lie*,"

"*Hay-makers hustlin* om the rain to *hide*."

"Keep off the bothering bustle of the wind."

We trust our readers will readily perceive that the above strictures have not been dictated by a spirit of fastidious or splenetic criticism; they have been prompted solely by a wish to rescue our literature from the inroads attempted to be made upon it by false taste or mistaken benevolence. It is with real pleasure that we turn from this unwelcome part of our task, to point out some favourable specimens of the native talent which we have already said the author possesses, and which would, we doubt not, in other circumstances than those in which he has been placed, have developed themselves to much greater advantage.

The following apostrophe possesses considerable spirit, and unfortunately contains but too much truth.

"O England, boasted land of liberty,
With strangers, still thou mayst thy title own,

But thy poor slaves the alteration see,
With many a loss to them the truth is known:

Like emigrating bird thy freedom's flown,
While mongrel clowns, low as their rooting plough,

Disdain thy laws to put in force their own;
And every village owns its tyrants now,
And parish slaves must live as parish kings allow."

In his invocation to poverty, the author has evidently written from the genuine impulse of his feelings, and has embodied them in a manner that can hardly fail to excite the sympathy of every reader not destitute of sensibility.

"O Poverty! thy frowns were early dealt
O'er him who mourn'd thee, not by fancy led,

To whine and wail o'er woes he never felt,
Staining his rhymes with tears he never shed,

And heaving sighs a mock song only bred:—

Alas! he knew too much of every pain,

That shower'd full thick on his unshelter'd head,

And, as his tears and sighs did erst complain,

His numbers took it up, and wept it o'er again."

In our opinion, however, the writer of the present collection has excelled in his sonnets more than in any other species of composition that he has attempted. The second volume contains upwards of fifty of these short poems, many

many of which need not shrink from a comparison with the productions of loftier bards in the same department. Our limits will not admit of extracting more than two or three among those that have struck us most: but justice to the poet requires us to observe, that several others are to be found, not at all inferior in merit to those that we have inserted.

“ Ah, when this world and I have shaken hands,

And all the frowns of this sad life got through,

When from pale care and sorrow's dismal lands,

I turn a welcome and a wish'd adieu;

How blest and happy, to eternal day,

To endless happiness without a pain,

Will my poor weary spirit sail away,

That long long-looked for 'better place' to gain:

How sweet the scenes will open on her eye,
Where no more troubles, no more cares annoy;

All the sharp sorrows of this life torn by,
And safely moor'd in heaven's eternal joy:

Sweet will it seem to Fate's oppressed worm,
As trembling sunbeams creeping from the storm.”

“ I seek for peace—I care not where 'tis found;

On this rude scene in briars and brambles drest,

If peace dwells here, 'tis consecrated ground,

And owns the power to give my bosom rest;

To soothe the rankling of each bitter wound,

Gall'd by rude Envy's adder—biting jest,

And worldly strife;—ah, I am looking round

For peace's hermitage, can it be found?

Surely that breeze that o'er the blue wave eurl'd,

Did whisper soft, 'thy wanderings here are blest;'

How different from the language of the world;

Nor jeers, nor taunts in this still spot are given:

Its calms a balsam to a soul distress;

And where peace smiles, a wilderness is heaven.”

“ The spring is gone, the summer-beauty wanes,

Like setting sun-beams in their last decline;

As evening's shadows, lingering on the plains,

Gleam dim and dimmer till they cease to shine,

The busy bee hath humm'd himself to rest;

Flowers dry to seed, that held the sweets of spring;

Flown is the bird, and empty is the nest?

His broods are rear'd, no joys are left to sing.

There hangs a dreariness about the scene,

A present shadow of a bright has been.

Ah, sad to prove that pleasure's golden springs,

Like common fountains, should so quickly dry,

And be so near allied to vulgar things—

The joys of this world are but born to die.”

Several passages in the above extracts are very pleasing, and in no small degree poetical; indeed, they must be confessed to be very superior to any thing that could have been anticipated from the limited resources and defective education of a man like Clare. So far, therefore, he is certainly entitled to praise. But we fear, when every allowance is made, that sober judges will hardly be disposed to assign these poems at the utmost, a place above mediocrity; and the elegant critic of antiquity expressly tells us,

—— “ *Mediocribus esse poetis,
Non di, non homines, non concessere columinæ.*”

We cannot but regret, that those who were disposed to serve the author, have not hit upon a better expedient than that of endeavouring to force public patronage in his favour, on the ground of claims which we cannot consider as established, notwithstanding the imposing assertions of an anonymous writer, in an introduction prefixed to the poems, that “ Clare has created more never-dying forms in the personification of things inanimate and abstract, and has scattered them more profusely about our paths, than perhaps any poet of the age, but one.” Such extravagant commendation could hardly be admitted on the mere *ipse dixit*, even of a judge of recognised and unquestionable ability: much less can it be acceded to on the ground of unknown authority.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER from NEW FAIRBURGH. NEW
HELVETIA, in BRASIL, by a SWISS
COLONIST, dated January 28th, 1821.

IT is near two years that I have been separated from you and my ancient country. (This was the district of Porentruy, which was taken from France, in 1815, and united to the Canton of Berne; since that event, the emigrations for Brasil have been considerable

siderable.) If I have delayed writing, it was that I might thoroughly ascertain every point of our situation for you to judge of.

We are all well satisfied with our new country, and are treated with such liberality, that we feel as if we had always belonged to it. The district is intersected with lofty mountains, with pleasant vallies below them; the forests are replenished with various kinds of animals, some of them troublesome, but none hurtful.

On arriving at our destination, Morroqueimado, we found tenements ready prepared for us, very neat and convenient. Our houses may be called the principal in New Friburgh, which is increasing as a settlement. Our lands are rich in vegetable productions; kidney beans and potatoes are in abundance.

The whole colony is divided into a hundred families, from fifteen to eighteen individuals each. Every farm or portion of land contains about 750 *brasses* (each six feet, ten inches) in length, by 300 in breadth. Besides the farms, lands are given to all who apply for them, and as many as they desire. Throughout the whole country the air is very salubrious; we enjoy perfect health, and can easily put up with the great heats, which very seldom exceed 30 degrees. They are also moderated by a gentle, fresh breeze, felt throughout the day. The temperature is never cold, and we have here only two seasons, spring and summer. The quality of the soil is excellent, three degrees more productive than in Switzerland, and requiring infinitely less cultivation.

Potatoes, kidney beans, green and dried rice and flesh meat, with coffee, are what we chiefly live upon. Beef, well tasted, is not above 2½d. per lb. bread 3d. (five and six sous) but in still greater plenty is hog's flesh, from 1d. to 1½d. per pound. We have no great call for wine, which sells at one livre, 10 sous a bottle; but the wines from Madeira, the Canaries and Portugal, are very good, as is also a brandy made of the sugar-cane, and all as cheap as in Switzerland.

What has been circulated in the Gazettes of Europe, respecting a mortality prevalent in our establishments, is wholly unfounded. We have had a sort of sickness or disease since our arrival in the New World. But an epidemic, contracted in Holland during our long stay there, was caught by se-

veral individuals, and whole families have become the victims of it. It was not till after some months residence in the climate of America, that the malady disappeared. It carried off about a fifth part of our number.

We cannot too highly extol the truly paternal conduct of the king. Our reception, by his commissaries, on landing at Rio Janeiro, was every way gracious: this was on the 28th of November, 1819. All that was promised on quitting our own country has been scrupulously performed. During the first year of our arrival I touched 6 francs a day, at the rate of 20 sous per head, for my whole family. At present we have only half of that sum, but this is compensated by many other advantages.

According to this detail, which is every way consonant with fact, you will doubtless conclude that our situation is agreeable, and leaves no wish to be gratified. One desideratum only remains to complete my satisfaction, and that is, that you were one of us, to share in our good fortune, which may be truly said to be enviable. Ours is the abode of peace and contentment, with no bad neighbours to disturb us, nor any thing to interrupt our quiet, except sometimes the apes and the parrots. As to the chicanery of law and its litigations, this is a second land of promise. No disputes here for a foot of land, much less an aere. Judges acting without pay, render justice to all indiscriminately whether rich or poor. We have a director and an inspector, both of whom evince the most friendly attentions towards us.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read in your Magazine for September, 1821, the account of the extraordinary phenomenon of a fawn's skull having been found in the solid wood of an ash-tree, I beg leave to suggest the following explanation.

It is well known that forty or fifty years ago, when timber was comparatively of little value, tenants were permitted to cut off the tops of ash-trees, for the purpose of fire wood, and that trees so cut, are called pollards; if however, the operation be not repeated, the tree will by means of what are termed its leaders, recover from the injury, the wood forming above the crown, and growing nearly straight as before; but if the pith or heart is exposed to the effects

effects of winter, it suffers decay: this decay proceeding downwards produces a hole in the trunk, and it frequently occurs, that from some injury sustained decay also takes place in the outer bark, by which a hole is formed, at times large enough to admit the head of an animal. A hole being thus produced, we may infer that a sheep, a goat, or a fawn, whose tender horns might have been then jutting, forced its head into the aperture—the horns yielding to pressure, were again raised within the hole, rendering it impossible for the animal to extricate itself: but when discovered, no doubt the farmer took off the body by cutting the neck close to the tree. To support this position, we must suppose the hole not to have been above four or five feet at most from the ground, whereas it is asserted to have been nine feet. (Query.) Was the measurement taken from the top of the bank on which the tree grew, or from the general surface of the field, or was there a hedge or any piece of elevated ground, so near

that the animal could command the tree? If the animal could not reach her hole, it is more difficult to account for the circumstance; we may, however, I presume, unravel this mysterious and singular case from one of the following causes; first, at the time the animal became entangled, the hole was a few feet lower in the stock of the tree than at present, and that the tree in progress of growth, carried up with it the skull; or, that the head of a stolen and slaughtered animal had been forced into the hole by some depredator, in order to avoid detection; whilst Nature, recovering her tone in the tree, the annual bark closed the opening, and forming around the skull, produced wood of a dark colour, as represented in the engraving accompanying the account.

The present explanation, with instances of interesting and similar phenomena, is just published in a work, entitled, *Religiosa Philosophia*, or, a new theory of the earth.

Stonehouse, Sept. 15. W. WELCH.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. II.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, he may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

LETTER from LORD NELSON to MR. STEPHENS.

23, Piccadilly, Feb. 10, 1803.

Sir,—By your letter I believe that you wish to be correct in your history,* and therefore desire to be informed of a transaction relative to Naples. I cannot at this moment enter at large on the subject to which you allude, but I shall briefly say, that neither Cardl. Ruffo, Capt. Foote, or any other person had any power vested in them to enter into any treaty with the rebels; that even the paper which they so improperly signed, was not acted upon, as I very happily arrived at Naples, and prevented such an infamous transaction from taking place. I put aside the dishonourable treaty, and sent the rebels

notice of it; therefore when the rebels surrendered they came out of the castles as they ought, without any honours of war, and trusting to the judgment of their sovereign.

If you allude to Mrs. Williams's book, I can assure you that nearly all she writes relative to Naples, is either entirely destitute of foundation, or falsely represented. If you wish to have any conversation with me on this subject, I am at home every morning at ten o'clock, and am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NELSON & BRONTE.

LORD NELSON'S *Observations on Miss Williams's History of the Neapolitan Revolution.*

Pages in which are lies.—128, not true—129, not true—130, not true—139, Gozzo was part of the territory of the King of Naples—142, not true—

143,

* The History of the War, written by Mr. Stephens.

143, not true—148, P. Molituno betrayed his trust—170, not true—174, Capt. Foote's capitulation, though not approved, yet most religiously adhered to—178, capitulation not closed, but negotiation broke off by Lord Nelson, who would allow the rebels no terms but unconditional submission, and this was regularly notified to the Cardinal, and he desired me to acquaint the rebels of it, and this must have been done from the rebels coming out of the forts as prisoners, and not as soldiers. Sir A. Ball and Sir T. Trowbridge, were Nelson's messengers to the Cardinal—182, 183, not a sentence of truth—201, not a word true about C. Trowbridge; he could receive no orders but from Lord N.—204, a Russian frigate met these vessels, and wished to act contrary to the capitulation, but the English would not suffer it—206, protection not promised, except from murder—210, whatever Carraccioli had been, he fought against his King, and it is not pretended that he was in any capitulation. He was tried by a board of Neapolitan officers, found guilty of rebellion, and hanged by order of Lord N., whose dear friend he had been.—Pages from 212 to 221, prove that the parties were rebels, and of course liable to suffer death—221, Circillo, strange to say, would *not* be saved; he refused Sir William and Lady H—n's entreaty on the quarter-deck of the Foudroyant. When brought up for trial, and asked who he was? answered, "in the reign of the tyrant, I was a physician; in the time of the republic, I was a patriot, and now I am a victim." He made his application for mercy too late, or the queen would have begged his forfeited life of the king for the sake of his aged and good mother—22, if what Miss Williams says is true in this page, there would require no other fact to * * * they all deserved death—317, Bonaparte would have been sent to Jaffa, not London, to answer for his murder of 4000 Turks, his prisoners.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S FATHER
and MR. JEFFERSON.

The following particulars I had from the Rev. Mr. —, of —, in America, who was well acquainted with Governor Jefferson, and had been actually at college with him. My authority for them is so good, that we may rely upon them.

Mr. Washington's father was a young Englishman, who had repaired to Ame-

rica, and studied mathematics in William and Mary College, in the then Colony of Virginia. Towards the latter end of his life, he purchased a tract of land in that portion of the province which constituted what was called the Back Settlements. So they were at that period, but such a difference has taken place, in consequence of the extension of the Indian country, that they now form a part of the interior. To his house and plantations he gave the name of Monticello, or Little Mountain, and there he spent the remainder of his days.

Colonel Wakefield says, that the Washington family emigrated from Thorn, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, in Yorkshire; and I understand that traces of them are preserved in the church-yard, in the monumental form.

Young Jefferson was a boy on the demise of his father, whose moral and religious principles, with the arrangements and pursuits he engaged in as a man of business, had rendered him respectable. During a long minority, the neighbourhood becoming more extensive and populous, from numerous families removing thither, his property kept pace with the improvements and advantages resulting therefrom; so that on his attaining the age of 21, he was considered as one of the most opulent of the Virginians.

It would be a curious speculation to trace the extraordinary effects sometimes produced by education—to discuss the point of doctrine, how far principles early instilled, become prejudices—how far opinions and conduct depend on those who have the charge of tuition—of preparing an exordium—a fit foundation for the great structure, Man. Leaving this induction to the philosopher's judgment, it is sufficient if I state that young Jefferson's tutor happened to be a French Huguenot, who having suffered injuries and insults, grave and pointed, as the victim of arbitrary power, had conceived the most determined antipathy to kingly government. Placed under this man, whose example and reasonings were more forcible than his authority, the political morals of the youth corresponded with the means of his education, and he became, in doctrine and theory, with scarcely the exception of a feature, a staunch republican.

When the unhappy contest took place with our colonies, Mr. Jefferson carried his early principles into practice, declaring

claring against the oppressive conduct of the mother country—exhorting and encouraging the insurgents to persevere in their exertions. On the war breaking out, he acted with great energy and spirit, distinguishing himself by his eloquence in popular assemblies, and employing his efforts to propagate his own principles. To mark his disapprobation of the cruelties exercised by the English, he imprisoned a Colonel Hamilton in a common jail—as an event subservient to the purposes of the *Lex Talionis*.

I should have stated previously that, as soon as qualified for that purpose, he was sent to William and Mary College, where he studied mathematics, under Mr. Small, brother of the late Colonel S., and Greek under Mr. —.

On a Scotch Lady of Quality about to bathe in the Sea.

Too lovely Scot, what woud'st thou crave
From yonder Heaven-directed wave?
Not health, the Loves and Graces cry,
Hygeia beams in either eye;
Not Beauty, for the rose's hue,
The rose's sweetness dwells with you.

EXTEMPORE, *on seeing the new Barracks at Buckingham House, in 1802, with the King's Arms above and a long chain dangling below, towards the head of a Centinel.*

Such are the glories of great George's reign,

Below the bayonet, and above the chain!

LETTER of ALDERMAN BECKFORD, to the Son of the KING of CORSICA.

Fonthill, July 31, 1769.

Dear Sir,—I am much obliged for your letter of the 28th, and for the good opinion you are pleased to entertain of my public character, far exceeding my deserts. I do most sincerely regret the unhappy fate of the brave Corsicans. I am confident it was in the power of our administration to have prevented this unjust usurpation of the French, without running the risque of a new war. Our commerce in the Mediterranean will suffer severely by this most impolitical conduct of our ministers. You knew my opinion, and the prognostications I have taken the liberty to make public.

It will always give me pleasure to see you in Soho Square, on my return to London. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,
obliged humble servant,

W. BECKFORD.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 360.

List of the SUBSCRIPTIONS for the CORSICANS, in 1769, received at Messrs. Drummonds.

	£	s.	d.
Of F. L.	10	0	0
Edward Delaval, esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Ben. Matthews	20	0	0
A. H.	1	1	0
Mr. William Leathly	10	10	0
Of a little man whose mind is bigger than his purse	20	0	9
W. J. S. E.	5	5	0
Viscount Nuneham	50	0	0
A. R.	3	3	0
M. R.	3	3	0
W. Craven and Co.	3	8	3
George Chad, esq.	10	10	0
Corsophilos	1	1	0
Of a lady a friend to the distressed	100	0	0
L. Y.	0	10	6
James Norman	50	0	3
Thos. Devenish, for Phil. Braundon, esq.	50	0	0
A. B.	10	0	0
J. Finch, esq. of Dudley	10	0	0
Miss Fauquier	1	1	0
Unknown person	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Nevil Maskelyne	2	2	0
Lord Beauchamp	50	0	0
M. F.	5	5	3
Lady Windsor	40	0	0
Of R. T.	1	1	0
G. D. B.	0	10	6
A. B.	10	10	0
Mrs. Wakeford	2	2	0
E. T.	2	2	0
The mite of an unknown person, to purchase a few pounds of ammunition	1	1	0
Russell's bill on Brown, per Thos. Watts, per John Thornhill, being a benefit play, given at Sunderland	27	12	6
John Swaile	5	5	0
Mr. Bigg	20	0	0
S. W.	10	0	0
A lady unknown, a friend to liberty	20	0	0
A person unknown	10	10	0
D.	5	5	0
A. R.	5	5	0
	£580	5	9

PAUL JONES.

This brave man was the son of Robert Craik, Esq. of Arbiggling, county of Dumfries, about sixteen miles distant from the town of that name. His father died at the advanced age of ninety, in 1796 or 7. Paul was his son by a female servant, and as he did not wish to own him, that task devolved on his gardener, Mr. C—, who had a place in the excise, and late in life came to an estate of about £500 a year

year. Paul, during his infancy, was brought up on the sea coast, where Arbigglingly is situated, and a sea-faring life being adapted to his disposition, he early acquired the habits and manners peculiar to its nature, which the local circumstances of the people and country assisted.

The choice made by Paul of a profession, to the dignities of which he aspired, contributed, eventually, to his rise and celebrity, by lifting him from obscurity, and enabling him to play, at least, a secondary part, on the stage of public politics. The sea proved fatal, however, to his legitimate brother, the heir to the family estate, who perished during a voyage in an open boat, between Arbiggling and Carlisle; his first cousin now enjoys the estate.

Paul went to sea, sailed to America, and there found himself an humble adventurer: but his conduct manifesting all the characteristics of intrepid and persevering valour, aided by active vigilance, his sentiments also being truly patriotic, on the war breaking out he displayed a degree of vigour, which gave an impulse to American energies, and his exertions contributed to their assistance, in repelling the aggressions of Great Britain.

Paul had military talents, with coolness and judgment. In his cruise in the British seas, he signalized alike his skill and prowess, and from the promptness and decision with which he acted, our officers conceded to him superior understanding and a determined mind. He was a man much talked of in the world, and if caressed by the principal actors in different governments, it was personal merit that constituted the ground of his fame and elevation.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To deliver my opinion on this subject, I shall premise that my sentiments are similar to the language which philosophy has ever assumed. That labour is honourably and profitably employed by parents in the instruction of their children, which exhibits and inculcates, produces and confirms, mildness and benevolence of character towards their fellow animals. Moral improvement ought to be a general object, preparatory in education to that which is intellectual. It is not the *bipes impennis* only that can resist and complain. Other species, whatever be their necessary inequality, are adapted to their different functions, in the or-

der of beings, and are equally proper for their several destinations in the diversity which pervades the fitness of things.

As those are the best governments, and the best upheld, which act systematically on this principle, a portion of tuition, public and private, ought to be directed accordingly. Parents should enter fully and minutely into this subject, as it is a matter of the first importance to render liberal sentiments compatible with extensive knowledge and mental vigour.

Man arrogates to himself the proud title of Lord of the creation: if he is the first in dignity, he should extend his protection to the dependent creatures, a part of whom suffer from his unparalleled injustice, supported by his extraordinary power.

The parent who, either from indifference, or a savage disposition, allows a son to be brought up without forming or correcting his judgment, in accordance with the principle here considered, must expect to reap a crop of ingratitude on the part of the child. Without knowing or wishing to know any thing of his family, sure I am that some gross mismanagement must have taken place in the education of the late Mr. A—— of Hampstead, or he could not have ordered a game fowl to be roasted alive, because it had refused to fight another animal of the same kind at a cockpit.

APOLOGIES for ABUSES.

There is no abuse, ancient or modern, for which ingenious men will not employ their art to find an excuse. France was overrun by a swarm of drones, secular and regular, "black, white, and grey, with all their trumpery." A display of erudition is pleaded in extenuation of the offence of idleness. In "*Laboriosus nihil agendo*" we discover the great character of the *genus*, and we put it to this test, but we see that it is connected with some collateral good in the *species*. Hence we are told that the Benedictines cherished a love for the knowledge of antiquities; that the Dominicans, for their scholastic philosophy, reflected lustre on their order; so also the Jesuits, for raising literary fabrics, formed on classic models, and the Oratorians as men of capacity and information in the higher branches of the mathematics.

CURE for the GRAVEL.

Take leek roots, cut them into pieces, and boil a quart until reduced to a pint,
in



Facsimiles of the Hand Writing of George the Third.

Stephensiana

Windsor June 16th 1794.

At the Commissioners

1. A Bed Chamber for the King & Queen if with convenience a small room for the Queen to Dress if not can dress in the Bed Chamber.
2. A Bed Chamber for P^r Royal and P^r Amelia's.
3. A Bed Chamber for Prince's Augustus and Elizabeth.
4. A Bed Chamber for Princess Mary and Sophia

M^r Chevelay M^r Lord, Miss Mackenethun, M^r Turcas M^r Willis and Miss Albert

Brown, Clarke, Giroull Albert, Duncan, Robinson & Colham and Col

2 Footmen of the King

4. J^o of the Queen

2. Lady's Grooves.

and 12. Cook Horse & Servants

20. Court Horses

Horses for three Days of Coach and two of Hackney on the Tuesday for two Post Coaches and six Saddle Horses

Since I have seen this Evening it is settled that Prince Royal will not go to Portsmouth, consequently not Miss Mackenethun, and the two next Princesses will take but one servant between them, consequently M^r Chevelay, M^r Lord, M^r Willis and Miss Albert will go in the Post Coach and one Post Chaise left will be waiting at every stage on Monday

Handwritten signature/monogram

Lord Nelson's Facsimile.
Days in which an Lin-
128. Not true. 129 Not true
130 Not true
your most obedient servant
Nelson

Thursday April 11 th 1793	Friday April 12 th 1793.
Overture Lullies	Overture Porus
Concerto Obse	Concerto Obse
Chorus N. 1. Chorus of Heavens	Chorus N. 1. Dryden's Ode
1. Concerto from Corelli's Solo	2. Concerto from Corelli's Solo
Concerto Flauto	Concerto Flauto
Chorus N. 5. Chorus of Hercules	Chorus N. 2. Dryden's Ode
Overture Elias	Overture Postphenopy
Concerto Violins	Concerto Violins
Chorus N. 1. Paphia	Chorus N. 3. Dryden's Ode
Thursday April 18 th 1793.	Tuesday April 23 rd 1793
Overture Solitaires	Overture Alexander
Concerto Obse	Concerto Obse
Chorus N. 1. Deborah	Chorus N. 4. Deborah
3. Concerto from Corelli's Solo	4. Concerto from Corelli's Solo
Concerto Flauto	Concerto Flauto
Violoncello & Flauto	Concerto Violoncello
Chorus N. 2. Deborah	Chorus N. 5. Deborah
Overture Lullies	Overture Admetus
Concerto Violins	Concerto Violins
Chorus N. 3. Deborah	Chorus N. 6. Deborah

in soft water; then add a quartern of gin, and drink near a tumbler full on going to bed. This will act as a salutary diuretic.

RIGHTS of ENGLISHMEN.

The King of England cannot force any of his subjects out of the realm, not even on an embassy, for this might be the means of keeping them in an honourable exile.

The chancellor, however, may grant a writ on oath made, and cause being shewn, to keep a subject within the jurisdiction of the laws; but neither he, nor any other subject can prevent an Englishman from entering the kingdom.

GEORGE III.

The late King was a man of minute detail. He regulated every thing, particularly in his own household and family. The following documents, in his own hand-writing, will illustrate this habit in a remarkable manner.

The first consists of his arrangements for a journey to Portsmouth, and a note directing a change.

The other consists of his own selections of music, performed at his private concerts, neatly written on a card.

At the Commissioners.

1. A bedchamber for the King and Queen; if with convenience, a small room for the Queen to dress, if not, can dress in the bedchamber.

2. A bedchamber for the Princess Royal and Princess Amelia.

3. A bedchamber for Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth.

4. A bedchamber for Princesses Mary and Sophia.

Mrs. Clevely, Mrs. Sands, Miss Mackenthun, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Willis, and Miss Albert.

Brown, Clarke, Gisewsell, Albert, Duream, Robinson, Colseham, and Cox.

2 footmen of the King

4 ditto of the Queen

2 hobby grooms,

and 12 coach horse servants.

20 coach horses

Horses for three post coaches, five post chaises, and two saddle horses on the Monday; on the Tuesday, for two post coaches and six saddle horses.

Lady Courtown

Lady Caroline Waldegrave

Lady Frances Howard

Lord Harrington

M. G. Goldsworthy

M. G. Gwynn

Mr. Price

Prince Ernest—one gentleman, and three servants.

Windsor, June 16th, 1794.

Since I have seen ——— this evening, it is settled that Princess Royal will not go to Portsmouth, consequently not Miss Mackenthun, and the two next Princesses will take but one servant between them, consequently Mrs. Clevely, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Willis, and Miss Albert, will go in the post coach, and one post chaise will be wanting at every stage on Monday. G. R.

Thursday, April 25th, 1793.

Overture, Admetus 2d

Concerto Oboe

Chorus, N. 7. Deborah

5th Concerto, from Corelli's Solos

Concerto Flauto

Concerto French Horn

Chorus, N. 8. Deborah

Overture, Scipio

Concerto Violino

Chorus, N. 9. Deborah.

Tuesday, April 30th, 1793.

Overture, Rodelinda

Concerto Oboe

Chorus, N. 10. Deborah

6th Concerto from Corelli's Solos

Concerto Flauto

Divertissement, Bass-et Horn.

Chorus, N. 11. Deborah

Overture, Tamerlane

Concerto Violino

Chorus, N. 12. Deborah.

Thursday, May 2d, 1793.

Overture, Agripina

Concerto Oboe

Chorus, N. 13. Deborah

7th Concerto from Corelli's Solos

Concerto Flauto

Concerto Violoncello

Chorus, N. 14. Deborah

Overture, Acis and Galatea

Concerto Violino

Chorus, N. 2. Jephtha.

Tuesday, May 7th, 1793.

Overture, Julius Cæsar

Concerto Oboe

Chorus, N. 1. Esther

8th Concerto from Corelli's Solos

Concerto Flauto

Concerto French Horn

Chorus, N. 2. Esther

Overture, Radamisto

Concerto Violino

Chorus, N. 3. Esther

Thursday, May 9th, 1793.

Overture, Amadeus

Concerto Oboe

Chorus, N. 4. Esther

9th Concerto from Corelli's Solos

Concerto Flauto

Divertissement, Bass-et Horn

Chorus, N. 2. Esther

Overture, Water Music

Concerto Violino

Chorus, N. 6. Esther

Tuesday, May 14th, 1793.

Overture, Theseus

Concerto Oboe

Chorus,

Chorus, N. 7. Esther
 10th Concerto from Corelli's Solos
 Concerto Flauto
 Concerto Violincello
 Chorus, N. 8. Esther
 Overture, Pastor Fido
 Concerto Violino
 Chorus, N. 9. Esther

Thursday, May 16th, 1793.

Overture, Otho
 Concerto Oboe
 Chorus, N. 1. Gideon
 11th Concerto from Corelli's Solos
 Concerto Flauto
 Concerto, French Horn
 Chorus, N. 2. Gideon
 Overture Muzio Scævola
 Concerto Violino
 Chorus, N. 3. Gideon

Tuesday, May 21st, 1793.

Overture Floridante
 Concerto Oboe
 Chorus, No. 4. Gideon
 12th Concerto from Corelli's Solos
 Concerto Flauto

* * } illegible.
 * * }
 * * }

Concerto Violino
 Chorus, N. 6. Gideon.

We have judged it interesting to give *fac simile* engravings of part of these documents.

Written by Sir F. BURDETT, and affixed to JOHN HORNE TOOKE'S BUST, in his parlour.

Behold the man, who, touch'd with human woe,
 Stood, tho' alone, Oppression's constant foe.
 With Reason's light revived the patriot flame,
 And dragg'd forth public guilt to public shame.

Fell Vengeance arm'd Corruption's harpy tribe,
 And strove to murder, what she could not bribe.

Dauntless he brav'd the storm, still undis-may'd,
 Proclaimed the people and their rights betrayed.

Made Nero tremble on his blood-stain'd throne,
 And Truth and Freedom mark'd him for their own.

MAXIMS from VOLTAIRE.

In war we ought to do that which the enemy most dreads.

The balance of power, whether well or ill understood, has been the favourite passion of the English.

The Swiss cantons sell soldiers to all parties, and defend their country against all: although the government is pacific, the people are all warriors.

Sea fights are generally indecisive.

Above 120 battles have been fought in Europe, since the year 1600, and amongst them all ten only were decisive.

History is only a detail of the same events, repeated with some variation.

In ancient times a battle consisted of a multitude of single combats, in which there was less noise, but more slaughter than at present.

At the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Marquis de St. Severin, said "that he came to fulfil the words of his master, and that he would make peace, not as a merchant but as a king."

In all important state affairs there is an avowed pretext, and a concealed reason.

DR. FRANKLIN and his SON.

In the month of February, 1801, I dined with Governor F. at the house of a relation, and was highly entertained. I heard the quondam governor describe the much vaunted and trifling process by which his father proved that lightning was electricity. He entered into the particulars of making the kite, an operation at which he himself assisted; the mode of letting it fly during a thunder-storm, at a little farm belonging to his father, about two miles from Philadelphia. His father had retired, in consequence of the rain, to a shed in the neighbourhood, but emerged from time to time, to survey and state the phenomena. At length the critical moment occurred, but no metallic thread was twined round the string, but being wet, it became a conductor.

Undue importance is attached to this experiment—no person in Europe ever doubted that lightning and electricity were identical.

SOCIETY.

Many great authorities, from whose opinion I shall not venture to deviate, have been strenuous in maintaining that the happiest state of society, though not the most refined, is where the members are equally distant from that opulence which corrupts, and that misery which debases the human mind. America lays before us a sample to judge of the accuracy of this position.

MR. PITT.

Though confessedly a great orator, and of superior understanding as a financier, did not possess, as I apprehend, an animated, natural, and consistent taste for literature. I do not recollect any man of letters whom he patronised as such, or without some reference to the tame and graceless purposes of his ambition

ambition—that ambition, on the surface of which deception floats.

DR. FRANKLIN.

I have ever been hardy enough to admire the following verse, by Turgot, on that great and universally respected character, whose portrait, it seems, had been presented to him by a friend.

“Eripuit fulmen cœlo, sceptrumque tyrannis.”

The above line I suspect is an imitation of the following, which I found in turning over some book rather hastily:

“Eripuit fulmenque Jovi, Phœboque sagittam.”

I have since found another proof of the imitation, in Manilius, a poet of the Augustan age, representing the cultivation of human genius:

——“Solvitque animus miracula rerum
Eripuitque Jovi fulmen, viresque tonanti.”

TURBOT FISHERY.

This fishery is carried on solely from Barking, in Essex, and the vessels employed, each of which has but one mast, consisted in 1809, of about sixty; all having wells or reservoirs for salt water. Much has been said of our rivaling, and even excelling the Dutch, of late years, in this art; but truth obliges me to declare the contrary, and sacrifice national vanity at the shrine of impartiality.

Our expert and industrious neighbours not only possess the advantage of fishing on their own immediate coast, but in the *plastes* and *salt water inlets* which indent it. These we are not tempted by the law of nations to occupy with our small craft, and therefore, for the most part, we act as mere *carriers* only.

The Dutch make use of smelts which they salt, and also a piece of the gore-bill, by way of bait.

The English butt-men, (for so this description of vessel is termed) re-visit their coasts, both in time of war and peace. As they collect the turbot, they place them in boxes, and do not turn them adrift in the wells, until some time after.

LONDON CONSERVANCY.

The City of London enjoys the right of conservancy over the rivers Thames, Lea, and part of the Medway, and all breaches and creeks issuing from the same, from Colnie ditch, a little to the backward of Staines bridge, to the whirlpool beyond Yenleet to the east; the bounds are designated by a stone near Shoeberry, in Essex, and another

in the river Medway, near Upnor castle; the latter is visited by the Lord Mayor triennially.

GRAVESEND,

A new canal is projected here, in which it is proposed to tunnel through the line of hills, including Gadds hill, &c. and to come out near Rochester bridge. The distance $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

ENGLISH GLOOM.

If we may credit common fame, the English character will undoubtedly be thought too grave by foreigners—not so, perhaps, by the philosopher and the man of taste, who trace humanity, clothed in various modifications of manners. I happened one afternoon to be rather cheerful in the company of a foreigner, who, in consequence of this trifling event, gave me more surprise than delight by politely asking whether I was actually born in the island of Great Britain.

PRINCE GEORGE.

The Earl of Chesterfield thus speaks of his late Majesty, while a boy, in a letter to his son, dated London, March 25, O. S. 1751.

“The death of the Prince of Wales, who was more beloved for his affability and good nature, than esteemed for his steadiness and conduct, has given concern to many and apprehension to all. The great difference of age in the King and Prince George, presents the prospect of a minority: a disagreeable prospect for any nation. But it is most probable that the king, who is now perfectly recovered of his late indisposition, may live to see his grandson of age. He is seriously a most hopeful boy: gentle and good-natured with good sense. This event has made all sorts of people here historians as well as politicians. Our histories are rummaged for all the particular circumstances of the six minorities which have been since the conquest: viz. those of Henry III. Edward III. Richard II. Henry VI. Edward V. and Edward VI. The reasonings and the speculations, the conjectures and the predictions, you will easily imagine must be innumerable and endless in this nation, where every porter is a consummate politician.”

“Doctor Swift says” very humourously, “every man knows that he understands religion and politics, though he never learned them, but many people are conscious they do not understand many other sciences, from having never learned them.”

SELF-DENIAL.

The old Duke of Cumberland was wounded by a ball, at the battle of Dettengen, in the calf of his leg, but perceiving that a Frenchman of the name of Guiardan, had no one to assist him, he turned round, and said "begin by dressing this French officer's leg, he is more hurt than I am, and I shall have help enough.

MR. COBBETT.

When his Majesty visited Cuffnell's, in 1804, he said the moment he entered the house, "where is my friend Cobbett's paper?" Mr. C. at that time wrote in the ministerial interest.

The PRETENDER.

Prince Charles Edward, the son of the Chevalier de St. George, was fated like his ancestors to experience a variety of fortunes. His grandfather, James II. had been dethroned, or in gentler language was forced "to abdicate," for his attachment to tyranny and the catholic religion. His great grandfather, Charles I. was condemned to the block by his own subjects. His great grandmother was put to death by Elizabeth. His father was condemned to experience an ignominious exile, and this last scion of so many kings of England, escaped decapitation by an effort almost miraculous. After contending with the appearance of success for the crown of England, he was seized as a common prisoner in France, and transported to Italy, where he shortened his days by intoxication.

The old WHIG POET to his old BUFF WAISTCOAT. By CAPT. MORRIS.

Farewell, thou poor rag of the muse!

In the bag of the cloathsman go lie:

A sixpence thou'lt fetch from the Jews,

Which the hard hearted Christians deny.

Twenty years in adversity's spite,

I bore thee most proudly along:

Stood jovially *buff* to the fight,

And won the world's ear with my song.

But, prosperity's humbled thy case:

Thy friends in full banquet I see,

And the door kindly shut in my face,

Thou'st become a *fool's garment* to me!

Poor rag! thou art welcome no more,

The days of thy *service* are past,

Thy toils and thy glories are o'er,

And thou and thy master are *cast*.

But though thou'rt forgot and betrayed,

'Twill ne'er be forgotten by me,

How my old lungs within thee have play'd,

And my spirits have swelled thee with
glee.

Perhaps they could swell thee no more,

For Time's icy hand's on my head;

My spirits are weary and sore,

And the impulse of Friendship is dead.

Then adieu! tho' I cannot but fret

That my constancy with thee must part,

For thou hast not a hole in thee yet,

Though through *thee* they have wounded
my heart.

I change thee for sable, more sage,

To mourn the hard lot I abide;

And mark upon *gratitude's* page,

A *blot* that hath buried my *pride*.

Ah! who would believe in these lands

From the *Whigs* I should suffer a wrong?

Had they seen how with hearts and with
hands

They followed in frenzy my song.

Who'd have thought, though so eager their
claws,

They'd condemn me *thus hardly* to
plead?

Through my *prime*, I have toiled for your
cause

And you've left me, when aged, in need.

Could ye not midst the favours of fate,

Drop a mite where all own it is due?

Could ye not from the *feast* of the *state*

Throw a *crumb* to a servant so true?

In your *scramble* I stirred not a jot,

Too proud for rapacity's strife;

And sure that all hearts would allot

A scrap to the *claims* of my *life*.

But go, faded rag, and while gone

I'll turn thy hard fate to my ease;

For the hand of kind heaven hath shewn

All crosses have colours that please.

Thus a *bliss* from thy shame I receive,

Though my body's met treatment so foul,

I can suffer, forget, and forgive,

And get comfort, more worth for my *soul*.

And when seen on the rag-seller's rope,

They who know thee'll say ready enough,

"There service hangs jilted by hope,

"This once was poor M--rr -s's buff."

If they let them give Virtue her name

And yield an example to teach,

Poor rag, thou hast served in thy *shame*

Better ends than thy *honours* could
reach.

But though the soul gain by the loss,

The stomach and pocket still say,

"Pray what shall we do in this cross?"

I answer, "be *poor* and be gay."

Let the muse gather mirth from her wrong,

Smooth her wing in *adversity's* shower;

To new ears and new hearts tune her song,

And still look for a *sun-shining hour*!

While I, a disbanded old Whig,

Put up my discharge with a smile;

Face about—prime and load—take a swig,

And march off—to the opposite file.

TILLOTSON.

Archbishop Tillotson left nothing to his family but the copy of his posthumous sermons, which was afterwards sold for 2,500 guineas. King William granted Dr. Tillotson's widow a pension of 600*l.* per annum, and forgave the first fruits.

BURKE and DALRYMPLE.

The king is supposed by some to have given Burke and Sir John Dalrymple access to King William's cabinet at Kensington, where they made some extracts unfavourable to Sydney and Russel.

A DISCOURSE proposed to be pronounced over the Body of JOHN HORNE TOOKE, by SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BART.*

Mankind have ever been grateful to their benefactors. In Rome, as well as in Greece, statesmen, philosophers, and heroes were celebrated in funeral orations, and in our own days, the memory of a Franklin, and a Washington, have been commemorated by means of eulogies, pronounced not only in the country which gave them birth, but among distant and admiring nations.

We, also, are now assembled to perform the last mournful duties to departed worth; to execute the last sad offices of humanity to a friend now no more; to commemorate the virtues and the talents of a great, a singular, and a daring genius; and it falls to my lot, who have so long and so intimately known him—who so recently closed his eyes, and received his last adieus—to shed a tear, and strew a few flowers over his grave!

As this spot has been selected by himself for his sepulture, the usages of our country do not permit that these precious remains should be lodged in

"Hallowed Earth,"

but we are well aware that the tomb in which his ashes are destined to repose, will ever after be deemed sacred: it is henceforth consecrated to Freedom;—his *requiem* is wafted on the sighs of friendship, and his name canonized in the calendar of liberty!

At the expiration of centuries yet to come, the future antiquary may search for the spot around which we now stand; for it also, is deserving of notice, as being intimately connected with the annals of a long reign, and the history of half a century, in which almost every year constitutes an epoch.

"Where is the tomb of Archimedes?" was the first question of Cicero, to the inhabitants of Syracuse.

The name of JOHN HORNE TOOKE, which at this moment excites a thousand interesting sensations, as blended in our minds with public virtue, and

every thing dear to humanity, will then, after having survived the scorpion stings of slander and envy, be united with those of a Hampden and a Sydney, and all such as, despising private interests, and scorning individual danger, have dared to think for themselves, and will act and suffer for their country.

As a man of learning and research, his reputation has ever stood high with foreigners as well as with his countrymen. In every species of composition, with the exception of poetry, which does not appear to have been cultivated by him, he excelled. Bold and argumentative; manly and energetic; at once playful and didactic, his style resembled his conversation; and what that was, YOU who have so often witnessed the brilliancy of his wit, the sallies of his imagination, the solidity of his understanding, and the various powers of his extensive, great, and commanding genius, can best testify.

As to his grammatical studies, they are connected with our vernacular tongue, and the memory of his

ΕΠΕΑ ΗΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ

can only perish when the English language has ceased to exist.

But it was the peculiar misfortune of our departed friend, in the language of the immortal Milton, whom he so much resembled in this, as well as in a variety of circumstances:

"To have fallen on evil days, and evil tongues, for at a no remote, but very sinister period of our history, philosophy had become suspected; the spirit of freedom was attempted to be stifled by the most opprobrious means, while patriotism became a term of suspicion, reproach, and even of danger."

It is but little wonder, then, that under such baleful auspices, in addition to a life of persecution, a man, who in his own person united all those claims to public gratitude, should have been forced to struggle for his honour and his existence.

While other men adroitly shaped their course according to the gale of interest, HE stood firm as a rock in the ocean, unmoved by adverse currents, unshaken by the billows that assailed him on every side; unawed, although not unmenaced, by the thunder itself. He appeared like Abdiel the heroic angel "faithful among the faithless."

No sordid bargain, no interested compromise, no selfish coalition, ever disgraced his character or stained his conduct.

* We find it in the hand of Mr. Stephens, but it was not delivered as proposed.

conduct. Yet the labours of fifty years were rewarded by confiscation, imprisonment, and a foul attempt on his life, under the forms, but in express opposition to the spirit of public justice.

Nay, even when at length liberated by a jury of his country, as if nothing short of legislative proscription could impose silence, his political career was closed by a law, expressly enacted for the purpose of excluding him for ever from the councils of his native land.

At last, this celebrated man, who had never yielded to the tide of calamity, was overcome by the pressure of disease. But he did not cease to live until, alas! he had almost beheld the painful completion of his own predictions. Like Marius reclining on a broken column at Carthage, he saw nothing but ruins around him, and fearfully contemplated in the distance, that approaching catastrophe, which his wiser counsels, and

more generous plans would have averted.

Accomplished Sage! illustrious Citizen! last of Englishmen! If, before the divine spark that actuated thee, return to mingle with that Deity whence it sprung, and to whose ETERNAL EXISTENCE thou wert accustomed to bear such ready testimony;—if thy shade should at this moment perchance flit around us—if it be still permitted thee to participate in any of the feelings common to mortals—then thou must contemplate this mournful and solemn ceremony with no small degree of satisfaction—thy obsequies, celebrated by those who were dear to thee in life, and who, while they surround thy tomb, seem to be animated afresh in the cause of public virtue, by the memory of thy wrongs, and the contemplation of thine ashes.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

NEW DETAILS *relative to* DISCOVERIES *in* EGYPT, *extracted from the Correspondence of* GEN. MINU DE MINUTOLI.

THE Prussian Major General Minu de Minutoli, accompanied by two naturalists, an architect and a painter, had been ordered to visit Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, Abyssinia, &c. In Sacred Geography, Philosophy and History, M. Scholz has been added by the Prussian Government. A letter, addressed by M. Minu to Prince Charles of Prussia, contains some interesting particulars respecting Egypt. It is dated from Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1820:

After a navigation, partly extended by sirocco winds and tempests, I arrived here, on the 7th of this month, twenty-one days after our departure from Trieste. On the 9th, at seven in the morning, with the Prussian Consul and M. Drovetti, and with a dragoman and janizary in attendance, we repaired under the Prussian flag, to the Palace of Mehemet Ali, situated on the sea shore. The Pacha received me standing, which is a high distinction, and afterwards made me sit down by him, on the divan, when coffee was presented. He was so polite as not to smoke, conversed in the most affable manner, promising all possible facilities, and that an officer of his house should be my escort; a favour not hitherto granted to any traveller. He

invited me to visit him frequently, and offered to be at the charge of my entertainment; this I declined, but accepted his offer of one of his vessels, wherein to proceed to Cairo.

Mehemet Ali is between 50 and 60: he possesses an agreeable exterior, and has an aspect which indicates the man of genius. With an energy of character which constrains events, he has executed projects deemed impracticable in theory. In the towns he has established a most efficient police, and throughout the country such subordination, that an European, without a change of dress, may travel from the Delta to the Cataracts, in perfect safety, and from the Oasis to the Red Sea. Very lately he reduced the Arab tribe which inhabits the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon, and Argila, and they are now incapable of exciting further uneasiness. He has introduced the culture of silk, and is otherwise encouraging agriculture. &c.

Alexandria has but a dismal appearance, whether surveyed from abroad or within. The city, with its wretched tenements, which are in a manner without roofs, looks like a place that has been burnt down, and the adjacent grounds are covered with sand and ruins. Here and there appear little gardens, planted with date trees, which at first have a pleasing effect, but soon become monotonous. A European

ropean, however, may find some amusement when transported hither, as if by magic, he sees camels without number, and men of all colours and dresses thronging the narrow streets.

The city contains about 15,000 inhabitants, including the Europeans, and not 6,000 as they are generally reported. The population is augmenting, from the frequent residence of the pasha, the progressive increase of commerce, and the number of Europeans that are constantly arriving.

The heat rises every day to 23 or 24° of Reaumur, but I feel no sensible effects from it, as on board the ship it was from 24 to 26° with little protection against the sun. The sky here is not favourable to astronomical observations; it seems ever inflamed with a whitish fire, and that part of the atmosphere which extends over the desert has a reddish hue. The nights are extremely humid. After sunset, you are immersed in dew, and the Europeans commonly retire to rest. To this state of the atmosphere, as likewise to the sands, impregnated with saline particles, we may doubtless attribute the ophthalmia so prevalent in this country. We must carefully avoid the night air, or otherwise cover up the head and ears, as the natives do with their large woolen hoods.

As to the plague and its annual visitations, all we can learn is, that it was not formerly endemic, and that its introduction (rather recent) is from more frequent intercourse with Constantinople. It has not been very destructive this year, although the doctrine of Fatalism, with its want of precautions, is as prevalent here as in the capital of the Ottoman empire. This reason has prevented the Pasha of Egypt from fixing quarantine establishments on the coast.

My host, M. Drovetti, ancient French consul general, overwhelms me with civilities. He is a very intelligent and courageous character, and has provided essential aid for the success of our undertaking. He is well acquainted with the whole country, and is now in possession of a very rich and valuable collection of antiquities. In our court yard are horses of Egypt, of Arabia, and of Dongola, tied by the legs; a large ostrich stalks among them, with other oriental animals of different kinds. At noon and night, we eat dates and bananas, and reposing

like nabobs, have negroes to drive away the flies. These little bodied slaves, from Sennaar and Darfour, we often meet with; I shall purchase one to bring with me to Europe. The canal which the pasha has excavated between Ramanieh and Alexandria is highly advantageous for trading purposes, as the Bogaz is not always navigable, and as the Nile, both in entering and quitting it, is often dangerous. And besides, it will secure in future, a more copious irrigation, and of course a better method of culture about Alexandria, where fresh water was wanted. Its width and depth are almost every where equal; its course is circuitous and terminates at the Old Port. It was finished in three months, by 250,000 men, a labour, which considering the force employed, may be compared to the undertakings of the ancient sovereigns of Egypt. The banks, mostly of mere sand, are liable to give way, but means will be resorted to, to ensure their consolidation.

At the time of the French invasion, in consequence of the bursting of some dykes, there was a considerable overflow from the lake Mœreotis. Having gradually sunk within its limits, there has been another overflow, occasioned by some strong accessions of the Nile. In the last two years, some hundreds of villages have been injured or partly deprived of the means of subsistence. Waters thus stagnant, must produce a fatal effect on the health of the inhabitants.

In vain have I been searching for the gate of Rosetta, once so celebrated as an elegant model of Moresque architecture; in its ancient form it has disappeared, as well as the greater part of the old wall of cloisters and towers that were its defence and ornament. Every thing has been demolished or changed by the pasha into new methods of defence, consisting of walls and towers with battlements but ill constructed, and the fosses very indifferent: the principal gates constitute a sort of towers supplied with cannon.

As to the town of Alexandria, its means of resistance are stronger on the land side than on the coast. Outside of the walls that surround it, on large masses of ruins appear the forts of Cretin, Caffarelli and others, constructed by the French. I also examined the field of battle of March 21, 1801, wherein Sir Ralph Abercrombie

and General Roze fell. The situation was very advantageous for the French, and my opinion is, that had the latter general been properly seconded he would have been victorious. Both armies were entrenched; a circumstance not noticed in the plan which General Wilson has given of the battle.

After the remains of ancient baths, and a multitude of superb columns of granite, some overthrown, some upright, either on the road to Canopus, or within what is called the Moor's city, I have observed nothing remarkable in point of antiquities. Pompey's pillar, and the two obelisks that go by the name of Cleopatra, are too well known to require description. As to the first, I shall only remark that it was dedicated to the Emperor Diocletian; a fact ascertained by the researches of Capt. Dundas, and Lieut. Desada.

M. Limann, the architect, not having yet arrived, I mean to spend some days at Cairo, in company with Dr. Scholz, our linguist, there to establish a dépôt. In the mean time, Drs. Hemprich and Ehrenberg, our naturalists, will examine the lake Mœris and its environs; eight camels, with their conductors, are at our command for this purpose, by orders from the pasha.

After my return from Cairo, I intend to set out on my first excursion to Cyrene and the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon. Fortunately for us, Mehemet Aly has installed the present Pasha of Derna, and has married his sister. I am informed by M. Drovetti, lately returned from an expedition to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, that few traces of it are visible, but there are certain subterranean constructions wherein I intend to make researches.

To the notices already given respecting the Prussian voyager, General M. de Minutoli, in Africa, the following may be added as supplementary.

On his arrival in Egypt, in company with other scientific characters, the General planned the route it was intended to pursue. To set out from Alexandria, proceed to Derna and Bengasi, in order to examine the ruins of Cyrene, totally neglected during fifteen centuries; to traverse, on their return, the desert of Libya, passing by Argila, Siwah, and the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon; to arrive at Cairo about the new year, and ascend the Nile early in the spring. The preparations for this ex-

cursion took up nearly a month. Mehammed Ali, the Pasha of Alexandria, supplied the company with passports, and with letters of recommendation to the Bey of Derna; he granted them also an escort of Bedouin Arabs.

This caravan, consisting of ten Christians, two interpreters, three Arab domestics, thirty Bedouins commanded by the Shiek Endane, and forty-one camels, set out Oct. 4, 1820, and on the second day arrived at Abouser. In this part of their journey, the country was fiat, partly sandy, but covered with pebbles, and though destitute of trees, well stored with shrubs, in general odoriferous. Here they remained till the 10th, to allow time for the recreation and recovery of Professor Liman, who was indisposed. On continuing their journey, they had to experience one of the severest of privations, the want of water. On the 16th, the company celebrated the anniversary of the Prince Royal of Prussia's birth-day; they had then arrived at the well of Bir-el-Boubba, where they found plenty of good water. As they drew nearer to the coast, the water was observed to improve. On the 19th, messengers were dispatched to the Bey of Derna, to obtain permission to enter the Tripolitan territory.

On the 22d, the caravan arrived at the well Bir-el-Gaour: here the general declared his intention of not advancing further, as no answer had come from the Bey, as there was no very safe dependence on the escort, and from these slow journeys occasioning a great loss of time. He allowed his companions, however, either to return with him, or to continue their journeys, if so inclined. They mostly determined to proceed, and the general, after consigning to them the letters of recommendation, turned back on the 25th, attended by Lieut. Groket, with the Shiek Kandani, and a part of the escort. At the end of six days he reached Siwah, where he remained the greater part of a week, returning to Alexandria about the end of November.

After the separation, the other party had in company seven Christians and eighteen Arabs, with thirty camels. They soon arrived at Aouherim on the Tripolitan frontier, waiting there impatiently six days for the answer of the Bey. The formidable wind Khamsin and the excessive drought, obliged them on the 6th of November, to push forward

forward to Gasser Etchebi, at the foot of Mount Djible.

On the 10th a Shiek arrived from Derna, who began to find fault with the Arabs for advancing thus far, adding that the voyagers were spies from the Pasha of Egypt, and that a speedy answer was not to be expected, as the Bey had written to Tripoli for instructions. A caravan from Derna that was passing through, served to strengthen these surmises. No hopes therefore remained of visiting the ruins of Cyrene, an object so long cherished, and their route was now in the direction of Siwah.

On the 14th of November, they moved their camp from Etchebi, and began to cross plains overspread with tremendous arid rocks, where frequently for miles together not a plant was to be seen, nor any living creature, except a few lizards and insects. Travelling day and night, after great exertion the company fortunately reached the valley of Siwah, November 18th. The Turkish governor, to whom the letters of recommendation were addressed, being absent, the Shieks of the place objected to receiving the company, and consigned to them at last, as a residence during their stay, a court inclosed on every side. This disappointment prevented their visiting either the temple of Jupiter Ammon, or the fountain of the sun, or any other monument of the Oasis. On the 23d, the caravan set out from Siwah for Alexandria, and this proved the most toilsome part of their journey. In the first three days they marched forward to Dyr-Asa, a small Oasis, where they found inhabitants, and in the three following days they came to Byr-Haird. There M. Liman, again indisposed, retarded their departure twenty-four hours. A Saxon of the name of Soeltner, an assistant to the two naturalists, was taken with the same disorder; it was a violent diarrhœa attended with fever and a vehement thirst, only increased by the water which was brackish or saltish. All at once the two patients became so weak, that on departing they were obliged to fasten them, wrapped up in clothing and blankets, on camels.

After two very fatiguing days march, they arrived at the well Byr-Lebouck, the water of which was so ill tasted that the horses, though eight and forty hours without water, refused to drink; the men who took it were instantly seized

with a diarrhœa. In the next three days they came to Byr-Haman, where the water was sweet and good. Here they would have remained two days to procure refreshments for their sick, but a heavy rain which made them apprehend the roads being impracticable for camels, added to a scarcity of provisions, which obliged them to live on snails as their meat, diverted them from this purpose. In their next journey the rain fell down in torrents. The night was so dark, that even the Bedouins were afraid of getting lost. When at the last extremity, they had the good fortune to meet a horde of wandering Arabs, who sold them water and dates for their sick, and camel's flesh for the rest of the company. At length, after numberless privations, they arrived at Alexandria on the 7th of December at night, but they had some difficulty to secure a lodging. Next morning they were busy in getting their sick into the hospital; they had much trouble to procure their admission. Professor Liman died there December 12th; he was buried on the same day in the cemetery of the Greek convent; M. Tschudi, a Swiss, sent to Egypt by the Society in London, for the conversion of the Jews, delivered an address to the spectators, over his tomb. About the same time Lieut. Groket, at Grand Cairo, fell a victim to his excessive fatigues. M. Soeltner was slowly recovering, but it was two months before he was completely re-established.

Messrs. Ehbrenberg and Hemprich were employed during their stay at Alexandria, in arranging and packing their collections to expedite them for Europe. In the beginning of January, 1821, a considerable part of them was on the voyage, consisting of 30 mammiferous animals, 128 amphibious, 106 birds, 2000 insects, a great variety of fishes, cray fish, molluscæ, worms, &c. with 120 different sorts of minerals.

After sending off the above cargo, the two travellers left Alexandria, January 19th, and embarked on the new canal for Cairo, which they reached (that is its port or basin of Boulak) February 2d. General Minutoli had set out from Cairo early in January, for a two months' tour in Upper Egypt and the Faïoum: he intended afterwards visiting Jerusalem, and hoped to be at the celebration of the festival of Easter.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

IN the last part of the Transactions of the Society, there is a very interesting essay on the compounds of chlorine and carbon, by Mr. FARADAY, chemical assistant in the Royal Institution: there is also a communication from DR. HENRY on the aëriform compounds of charcoal and hydrogen.

In Physiology we are principally indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Sir EVERARD HOME. This part containing two communications from Sir Everard upon physiological subjects; and under the same head we may class an account of the urinary organs of two species of frogs, by DR. DAVY; and two letters addressed to the President, showing a singular influence of the male upon the progeny of the female.

One geological paper is contained in this part of much curiosity, and some importance. The mountain limestone of Plymouth lies directly upon clay-slate, and is remarkably scanty in organic remains; it includes certain caverns, perfectly insulated, some of which are incrustated with stalactite, and present nothing remarkable. In others, Mr. Whidbey, the author of this communication, has discovered certain fossil bones in caves without any stalactitical incrustation, having only a little dry clay at the bottom. "The cavity was entirely surrounded by compact limestone rock, about eight feet above high water mark, fifty-five feet below the surface of the rock, one hundred and seventy-four yards from the original face of the quarries, and about one hundred and twenty yards in that direction from the spot where the former bones were found in 1816." The bones are those of the rhinoceros, the bear, and an animal of the deer kind, and of another animal of the size of the bear. This part includes also a paper on the magnetic phenomena produced by electricity, by Sir H. DAVY, and communications from Captain KATER, respecting a volcanic appearance in the moon; and an account of a micrometer made of rock crystal, by Mr. DOLLOND.

As black surfaces become infinitely more heated than white, by exposure to the sun's rays, it has long puzzled physiologists to account for the black colour of the negro; or to develop the ends attained by that intensity of colour bestowed by the unerring hand of

nature upon the inhabitants of tropical climates.

In a paper on the black *rete mucosum* of the negro, being a defence against the scorching effects of the sun's rays, by Sir E. HOME, he states that the blistering and irritation which Europeans, not accustomed to much exposure, suffer from the scorching rays of an equatorial sun, are attributable to a peculiar effect of the solar radiant matter, unconnected with the heat which it excites. By the black colour of the negro's skin the radiant matter of the sun is absorbed, and converted into sensible or thermometric heat, and is thus disarmed of its mischievous tendency. If we expose the back of the hand to very intense sunshine, uncovered, or covered with any thin white tissue, it becomes inflamed and blistered; but if similarly exposed under a covering of black, it suffers no inconvenience, though the temperature in the former case falls far short of that excited in the latter.

The Croonian Lecture by Sir EVERARD HOME, consists of microscopical observations on the brain and nerves; showing that the materials of which they are composed exist in the blood; on the discovery of valves in the branches of the *vas brevis*, lying between the villous and muscular coats of the stomach, and on the structure of the spleen.

Bauer examined the optic nerve, and found it to consist of many bundles of fine fibres, formed of very minute globules united by a soluble transparent jelly. "By the discovery of this transparent substance," says Sir Everard, "we become acquainted with the nature of the medullary structure of the nerves, and can form some idea of their action, which till now I confess myself to have been totally unacquainted with. The nerves as well as the retina are composed of this newly discovered transparent substance, which is very elastic and soluble in water, and globules of $\frac{1}{2800}$ and $\frac{1}{4000}$ parts of an inch in diameter. Its transparency and solubility account for its having remained concealed; and were it not coagulable, in which state it becomes opaque, its existence might even now be considered as equivocal." The brain is also, according to Bauer, a conglomerate of globules and soluble mucus, the former arranged

arranged into fibres and bundles, held together by the latter. It is pervaded by blood-vessels, but the arteries never anastomose, and the veins, which are very small, are supplied with valves, and perform the office of lymphatics, carrying the absorbed matter into the superior longitudinal sinus.

That the cortical part of the brain is the seat of memory, is an opinion, says Sir Everard, which I have long entertained, from finding that any continued undue pressure upon the upper anterior part of the brain entirely destroys memory, and a less degree materially diminishes it. Pressure upon the dura mater, where the skull has been trepanned, puts a temporary stop to all sense, which is restored the moment that pressure is removed; and the organ appears to receive no injury from repeated experiments of this kind having been made. In hydrocephalus, when the fluid is in large quantity, and there only remains the cortical part of the brain and pons Verolii connecting it to the cerebellum, all the functions go on, and the memory can retain passages of poetry, so as to say them by heart; but a violent shake of the head produces instant insensibility. Pressure in a slight degree upon the sinciput, produced in one case complete derangement, with violent excess of the passion of lust, both of which went off upon removing, by the crown of the trepan, the depressed bone.

And adverting to the abundance and office of the transparent mucus, Sir Everard says, "there can be no doubt that the communication of sensation and volition more or less depend upon it." Indeed, it is evident that those functions cannot be ascribed to any individual component of the brain and nerves, but belong to them as entire structures.

The remainder of this part of the lecture is taken up in attempting to show that the above-mentioned mucus exists ready formed in the blood, and that it is the medium "by which the colouring matter is attached to the surface of the red globules," and that fat may exist in the blood. The next portion of this lecture is devoted to the provision for carrying off the fluids taken into the stomach, whenever the quantity or quality interferes with the process of digestion. "To do this by the route of the thoracic duct, was not only too circuitous to correspond with the general simplicity of the operations of

nature, but was mixing these heterogeneous liquids in too crude a state, with the general circulation of the blood. That there was some unusual mode of conveying fluids from the stomach to the urinary bladder, I have upon a former occasion established, since they arrived there when both the pylorus and thoracic duct were tied up, and the spleen was removed out of the body; but till the fact of valvular vessels supplying the office of absorbents was ascertained, any opinion respecting the route of fluids from the stomach, must continue to be entirely hypothetical."

Sir Everard then demonstrates the existence of such vessels, and describes their situation and appearance, by engravings of Bauer's drawings.

"To show the course of the absorbed fluids, as well as to give a clear idea of every thing connected with so important a discovery, a drawing of the spleen, the vas breve, and cardiac portion of the stomach, is annexed, and as the trunk of the splenic vein forms one of the trunks of the vena portæ, the liquids are directly carried to the liver, forming a part of the materials employed in producing the bile; the remainder only returning by the vena cava to the heart.

"This additional quantity of liquids passing along the splenic vein, accounts for its being five times the size of the artery, as well as for the blood in that vein having a greater proportion of serum than the blood in any other, which has been long asserted, and which I found by actual experiments to be the case; but being unable to account for it, as I can now, I was willing to admit that the mode of measuring might be erroneous."

The spleen is then shown to consist of blood-vessels, between which there is no cellular membrane, the interstices being filled with serum, and with the colouring matter of the blood from the lateral orifice in the veins, when these vessels are distended; which serum is afterwards removed by the absorbents belonging to the organ, and carried into the thoracic duct by a very large absorbent trunk; so that from this mechanism "the spleen appears to be a reservoir for the superabundant serum, lymph globules, soluble mucus, and colouring matter, carried into the circulation immediately after the process of digestion is completed."

The Bakerian lecture, by Captain HENRY KATER, is on the best kind of steel

steel and form for a compass-needle, and is concluded by the following deductions:

1. That the best material for compass-needles is clock spring; but care must be taken in forming the needle to expose it as seldom as possible to heat, otherwise its capability of receiving magnetism will be much diminished.

2. That the best form for a compass-needle is the pierced rhombus, in the proportion of about five inches in length to two inches in width, this form being susceptible of the greatest directive force.

3. That the best mode of tempering a compass-needle is, first to harden it at a red heat, and then to soften it from the middle to about an inch from each extremity, by exposing it to a heat sufficient to cause the blue colour which arises again to disappear.

4. That in the same plate of steel of the size of a few square inches only, portions are found varying considerably in their capability of receiving magnetism, though not apparently differing in any other respect.

5. That polishing the needle has no effect on its magnetism.

6. That the best mode of communicating magnetism to a needle, appears to be by placing it in the magnetic meridian, joining the opposite poles of a pair of bar magnets (the magnets being in the same line) and laying the magnets so joined flat upon the needle with their poles upon its centre; then having elevated the distant extremities of the magnets, so that they may form an angle of about two or three degrees with the needle, they are to be drawn from the centre of the needle to the extremities, carefully preserving the same inclination,

and having joined the poles of the magnets at a distance from the needle, the operation is to be repeated ten or twelve times on each surface.

7. That in needles from five to eight inches in length, their weights being equal, the directive forces are nearly as the lengths.

8. That the directive force does not depend upon extent of surface, but in needles of nearly the same length and form, is as the mass.

9. That the deviation of a compass needle occasioned by the attraction of soft iron, depends, as Mr. Barlow has advanced, on extent of surface, and is wholly independent of the mass, except a certain thickness of the iron, amounting to about two-tenths of an inch, which is requisite for the complete developement of its attractive energy.

The same able philosopher, in a notice respecting a volcanic appearance in the moon, states that on Sunday evening, the 4th of February, 1821, the moon being two days old, and the evening clear, he observed a luminous spot in the dark part of her orb; its appearance was that of a small nebula, subtending an angle of three or four seconds, and of variable brightness. A luminous point would suddenly appear in its centre, and as suddenly disappear, and these changes would sometimes take place in the course of a few seconds. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th, it was again observed, but not afterwards. The telescope was a Newtonian, of $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches aperture, with a power of seventy-four.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To W. F. COLLARD, of the Firm, CLEMENTI, COLLARD, and Co. Patent Piano Forte makers to the King, of Cheapside, London; for New Patent Grand and Square Piano Fortes, with Harmonic Swell and Bridge of Reverberation.

AT the suggestion of certain eminent musicians, a celebrated mathematician some years since directed his attention to enriching the tone of piano fortes by the aid of harmonics; but his designs were never carried into effect. Clementi and Co., by their present patent invention, obtain this desirable improvement, at the addition of a comparatively trifling cost.

By the "BRIDGES OF REVERBERATION," the strings have the effect of being fixed, like those of the harp, to

the sound-board itself, instead of being checked by an immediate attachment to a solid substance. This contrivance not only produces a more equal and rich flow of vibration, but takes away the whistling of the large steel strings, so common and often so disagreeable in grand piano fortes on the usual construction. It also gives the great advantage of turning all those portions of the strings beyond the original bridge, which were before useless, to the augmentation and perfection of the tone produced on the main body of the instrument, by means of the "HARMONIC SWELL."

In expressive movements and legato passages the addition of the harmonics, independent of the beauty of sound, procures an advantage which must be obvious.

obvious to every one, since it effects that continuity of vibration which, somewhat like the bow of a violin, makes one note glide into another; and as this effect is produced without at all interfering with the dampers, the bass may be played *staccato* whilst the treble is played *legato*, and vice versa. The whole volume of tone called forth by the harmonic swell and damper pedal combined, is of extraordinary richness and power; and in passages requiring bold contrast, dramatic energy, or sustained grandeur, will be found of singular efficacy. The great improvement given by this new construction also to the *extra additional keys in the treble*, must be considered very important, since all the great continental composers and performers now employ them so frequently in passages of brilliant effect; and since they are found so highly useful not only for duets by two persons on the same instrument, but for giving the master an opportunity of marking the character of passages above, whilst the scholar is practising them in the octave below.

The additional pedal for fixing the keys on two strings is found very convenient, as it leaves the feet to be employed on the harmonic swell and damper pedal during a delicate strain, or for the purpose of accompaniment.

The simple principle on which the improved grand piano forte cases are constructed is of such efficacy as to resist an immensely greater force than the most extensive compass of string can possibly produce. The advantage of this, in keeping the instrument in tune and counteracting the *effects of climate*, are sufficiently obvious.

From the long and deep attention bestowed on the structure of piano fortes, and the eminent success with which every hint for their improvement has been pursued, we were not prepared to expect any invention that might add to the general powers of the instrument, although among the prodigious assistance mechanics are able to lend to art, we should not have doubted that there might be yet some particular parts susceptible of a superior construction. The object of Mr. COLLARD'S invention is however general, and it imparts not only a new and richer degree of tone, but it submits a choice of fresh varieties and degrees to the player, which can hardly fail to call forth novel and beautiful effects in performance.

Freedom of vibration, power, richness and equality of tone, being the great and essential qualities to be desired in piano fortes, the attention of the patentee appears to have been directed generally to the discovery of some principle by which these requisites could be obtained in a higher degree than by the plan hitherto employed in their construction. The mechanism used having been already brought to a very high degree of excellence, it seemed manifest that if the qualities sought after could at all be produced to the extent desired, they must either result from a new construction of the sound-board, or from the mode of applying the strings, or from both means combined.

The mechanism of each description of piano fortes now commonly in use he leaves nearly in the same state as that employed by the most eminent manufacturers, so that the performer has no new difficulties whatever to encounter from the application of Mr. COLLARD'S inventions.

The cases or frame-work of grand piano fortes he constructs on a simple principle, of so great strength as to enable them to resist the *effects of climate*, and a far greater power than the combined pull of the strings produce. The improvement, that is the basis on which the other is founded, is an additional bridge on the sound-board, not for the purpose of regulating musical intervals, but of augmenting the duration of the vibration, and consequently increasing and beautifying the tone. This bridge, which he calls 'the bridge of reverberation,' is placed at a regulated distance on the sound-board; and the important advantage resulting from it is, that the motion given to the principal part of the string by the impulse of the hammer, is kept up by the bridge of reverberation, instead of being suddenly checked by an attachment to an unyielding substance. The prolonged vibration produces an extraordinary purity, power, and continuity of sound, somewhat resembling the richness of an octave below.

From this essential improvement the patentee's second invention is derived, which is as follows:—

On the old plan of passing the strings directly from the side of the case to the original bridge on the sound-board, it became necessary, in order to prevent the jarring noise of those portions of the wire which lie between them, not only to place some soft substance on the

the top of the moulding, but also to weave a piece of cloth between the strings.

The second improvement, which the patentee calls the *harmonic swell*, substitutes a novel action for those portions of the string which lie between the two bridges, yielding most sweet and melodious tones. The performer, by lifting a valve, is enabled to elicit those harmonious sounds through a well-known sympathetic relation between accordant strings, without touching those portions of the strings which produce them. The augmentation of sound caused by this means, resembles in some measure the effect of lifting the dampers, but without producing the same confusion, since every note on the body of the instrument is regularly damped as the performer lifts his finger. By this apparatus a threefold power of augmenting the sound is acquired; whereas instruments of the common construction have but the one caused by lifting the dampers.

The first augmentation of power is by lifting the harmonic swell.

The second—by dropping the harmonic swell and raising the dampers.

The third—by raising the harmonic swell and the dampers together. By the last means the performer adds all the tones which are sympathetically elicited from the strings between the original bridge and bridge of reverberation, over and above all that can be produced on instruments of the common construction, and the effect is accordingly of extraordinary richness and power.

These inventions are alike applicable to upright, cabinet, and square pianofortes; the latter of which acquire by this new mode of construction, much of the richness and depth of tone peculiar to grand instruments.

The improvements, as simple in themselves as their effects are striking, enable the player greatly to extend the variety of his performance, and are acknowledged by the first professional judges to have given a new character to the instrument of the most effective kind. That which we heard appeared to us to produce the kind of prolonged tone which arises in a room of fine resonance, and the power was certainly vastly augmented. Upon the whole, the inventor seems to have accomplished far more than could have been expected, after the very high state of improvement the piano-forte had already attained.

To JAMES FERGUSSON, of Newman-street, Printer, Oxford-street, London, for the invention of applying Elastic Substances in Stereotype Printing.

In the process of printing from stereotype plates, the plates are put upon, and fastened to certain materials or apparatus, called by different names, such as blocks, matrix-plates, risers, &c. which are made either of iron, brass, type-metal, bell-metal, Roman cement, gypsum, wood of various kinds, or some other suitable substance; or, without using any such materials or apparatus, the plates are, or may be, put upon, and fastened to the coffins or tables of such printing presses as are in general use, or upon cylindrical or any other sort of printing machines. In all cases, however, of printing from stereotype plates, it is necessary to apply some remedy to the unequal thickness of the plates; and the operation usually adopted is that of putting layers or pieces of paper, or other material, under and over the thinner places of the plates; which operation is technically termed *underlaying* and *overlaying*. The nature or object of this invention is that of saving the time and expence unavoidably sacrificed in the operation of underlaying and overlaying; and this object is accomplished by putting elastic substances under the stereotype plates, whereby the printed impressions from them are immediately equalized; for the elastic substances yield to the pressure upon the thicker parts of the plates, and at the same time afford the necessary resistance for obtaining sufficient strength of impressions from the thinner parts. It must be evident that the elastic substances are to be interposed between the stereotype plates and whatever solid or firm substance may be made use of, whether blocks, matrix-plates, risers, cylinders, printing presses, printing machines, or any other apparatus whatsoever. So far as experiments and trials of different elastic substances have been made, cork is found to be the best calculated for the purposes of the invention; but the patentee claims the exclusive right and privilege of applying cork, and any other elastic substance, to all kinds of printing apparatus and machines, with the view of remedying the inequalities in the thickness of stereotype plates; and also claims the sole right and privilege of manufacturing the elastic articles requisite for the attainment of this object, of vending such articles, and of granting licences for its use.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE author of the Scottish novels, determined "to make hay while the sun shines," announces another work under the title of **THE PIRATE**. This gentleman must be regarded as the most fortunate writer of this or any age. We congratulate him on his success, and heartily wish that other genius in higher walks of literature met with corresponding rewards. The profits, however, of these novels, at the price which the author puts upon his copies, are worthy of being recorded in the annals of literature. His first editions are 20,000 copies (we have heard even of 30,000) and to this is usually added another of 10,000. The following then is something like the account between him and his printer, for a novel of three volumes of fifteen sheets each:—

1800 reams of paper, 26s.	£. 2340
Printing 45 sheets, at 21l.	945
Advertizing	100
Commission, and other expences	600

— 3985

Taking the returns at only 11. 1s. per copy, the retail price being 11. 11s. 6d. we have a net produce of

Profit on first edition 17,015

If to this be added 8000l. for the profit of the second edition, it appears that each of those novels of three volumes, yields the enormous profit of 25,015l. and if the copies were sold at the usual price of 21s. to the public, the profit would still be 15,000l.* Of course two of these publications per annum yields to their fortunate author 50,000l. per annum. Such a case of reward for moderate exertions of genius and labour has no parallel. We have been taught to wonder at the proceeds of three or 4000l. for the lectures of the ancient philosophers repeated twice a year; at the 3500l. paid to Dr. Johnson for his Dictionary; at the 6000l. netted by Mr. Pope for his translation of Homer; at the 3000l. paid to Mr. Moore for his *Lalla Rookh*; and at the 3000l. paid to Sir Walter Scott for some of his poems; at the 1000l. paid to Mrs. Radcliffe for

her *Mysteries of Udolpho*, and to Miss Burney for her last novel: but the author's profits on these repeated productions transcend every former example of literary remuneration.

An expedition has been formed to explore certain parts of Africa which border upon Egypt. The object of the present expedition is the discovery of the remains of Greek and Roman edifices, which, it is conjectured, are scattered in different parts of Libya. The gentleman who has been chosen by government, with the approbation of his Majesty, to superintend this expedition, is Mr. Beechey, many years secretary to Mr. Salt, the English consul to Egypt. The Lords of the Admiralty have fitted out a small vessel with a complement of men, and intrusted the command to Lieutenant Beechey. The vessel is intended to sail round the coast, and to wait upon the expedition, which will only proceed so far in the interior as will allow an easy return to the coast. The expedition will start from Tripoli, to the Bay of which a communication has been despatched from this government to request assistance, which will, no doubt, be afforded. Libya, the country about to be explored, is that which in ancient times contained the two countries of Cyrenaiica and Marmorica. South of Marmorica, which our countrymen will visit, and in the midst of the sands of the Libyan Desert, was a small and beautiful spot, refreshed by streams and luxuriant with verdure, in which stood the Temple, so celebrated in antiquity, of Jupiter Ammon. The expedition will, in all probability, be engaged three or four years.

The miscellaneous works of the late **ROBERT WILLAN, M.D. F.R.S. F.A.S.** are preparing for publication, comprising an Inquiry into the Antiquity of the Small Pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever, now first published; Reports on the Diseases in London, a new edition, &c. &c. in one volume octavo; edited by **ASHLEY SMITH, M.D.** Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Mr. Peter Nicholson's *System of Pure and Mixed Mathematics*, in one large volume, for schools, a work which has been above seven years in the press, will appear before Christmas. It will

* These calculations are made on the reported numbers, and on the presumption that the author merely employs Messrs. Ballantyne and Co. as printers on his own account, which is said to be the fact.

be to modern mathematics what Ward's system was to the same sciences a century ago, and in ordinary education will furnish a system adapted to follow the study of arithmetic. Such a volume, by bringing the mathematical sciences within the reach of general students, will, it is hoped, tend to revive pursuits which during the last fifty years have been too much neglected.

Miss HUTTON has completed the third volume of the *Tour of Africa*; containing a concise account of all the countries in that quarter of the globe, hitherto visited by Europeans, which, with the two preceding volumes, form an epitome of all the knowledge which has yet been obtained relative to that interesting portion of the globe.

Mr. ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of the *Farmer's Boy*, &c. announces a new work, under the title of the *May-Day of the Muses*.

The *Private and Confidential Correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury*, principal Minister to King William for a considerable period of his reign, is printing, under the direction of the Rev. Archdeacon COXE. This collection comprises his epistolary intercourse with the king, as well as with Lords Somers, Sunderland, Oxford, Halifax, and other distinguished characters of the time; and is elucidated with historical and biographical notices, and with a portrait of the Duke of Shrewsbury, from an original painting, by Sir Peter Lely.

Dr. JOHN MASON GOOD, F.R.S. will speedily publish a body of medical science, under the title of *The Study of Medicine*, comprising its Physiology, Pathology, and Practice, in four volumes, 8vo. These volumes, in addition to that lately published on *Nosology*, will complete the author's design; and constitute an entire body of Medical Science, adapted equally to the use of lecturers, practitioners, and students.

Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa, by WILLIAM BURCHELL, Esq. with an entirely new map, and numerous other engravings from the author's own drawings, are in the press. Mr. Burchell's *Researches in the Interior of Africa*, during five years, over 4,500 miles of ground, besides numberless lateral excursions, have produced a multitude of discoveries and observations which have never yet been laid before the public.

A *General History of Wines* is announced, comprising *Observations on*

the Wines of the Ancients; a Topographical Account of all the principal Modern Wines; and a Chronological History of the Wines used in England, from the earliest period to the present time. It will be printed elegantly in 4to. with embellishments.

Memoirs of the Court of King James the First, by LUCY AIKIN, are printing in 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. JAS. MILLS, author of a *History of British India*, is printing *Elements of the Science of Political Economy*.

The second volume, will appear in a few days, of *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. &c.* during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, by Sir ROBERT KER PORTER.

Part I. of *Lectures on the Elements of Botany*, containing the anatomy and physiology of those organs on which the growth and preservation of the plant depend; with explanations of the terminology connected with these parts. Illustrated with marginal cuts and copperplates, by ANTONY TODD THOMSON, F.L.S. will speedily be published.

A plan has been lately suggested, and will be acted upon at Edinburgh, for instructing by lectures and demonstrations, the operative mechanics of that city in the principle of those branches of science, which are useful in the various trades that are carried on there. It may readily be conceived that to the ingenious men who will have the opportunity of deriving benefit from these lectures and scientific demonstrations, the stimulus to improvement and to invention will be powerful indeed. In our metropolis, likewise, it is to be anticipated that similar opportunities of instruction in the mechanic arts, and in those branches of science which are applicable to them, and adapted to the previous acquirements of the working artizan and mechanic, would be eminently useful; and it appears reasonable to hope that no obstacles would present themselves to such a scheme but what could be readily surmounted. The establishment of such schools of instruction would probably succeed if left to private adventure, and if they should, no national aids to set them in motion would be required.

A subscription has been opened for a bust of CHARLES HUTTON, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. to be executed in marble by Mr. Sebastian Gahagan. It is intended as a mark of respect and veneration for

for the character of Dr. Hutton, and as a tribute of gratitude for his important labours in the advancement and diffusion of mathematical learning, during the long period of sixty years: a period which will be memorable in the history of science, on account of his meritorious services both as an author and teacher. As an author, it is well known that his numerous publications have been uniformly held in the greatest estimation, and that even his earliest productions continue as standard works of increasing popularity in every country where the English language is understood. As a teacher, his labours have been singularly successful, especially as Professor of Mathematics for nearly forty years in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; an institution which, by his judicious plans and unremitting care, he raised to the highest degree of celebrity and national importance. A model of the intended bust is already completed, and is considered a very accurate likeness. It may be seen at the sculptor's premises, No. 37, King Street, Edgeware Road. Casts of the busts at two guineas each, will be prepared for such friends of Dr. Hutton as may chuse to order them, but the marble bust is to be given to the Doctor himself, with the hope that he will hereafter present it to some scientific institution.

Mr. FAREY, jun. is proceeding with his elaborate work on Steam Engines, including the modes of their adaptation to all the most important mechanic purposes: already a large proportion of the plates are engraven by Lowry, and described, many of them very correctly reduced from the working drawings, liberally lent to Mr. F. by numbers of the first mechanists of England, of their latest improved and best engines, including some of the largest which have yet been constructed. The article Steam Engine in Dr. Rees's Cyclopedia, is a specimen of the great store of minute and practical information which the author has long possessed, as to the history and construction, of this *primum mobile* of mechanic industry, and as to its application, almost throughout the whole range of our manufacturing or other operative establishments.

The first course of lectures on chemistry commenced on Tuesday, the 9th of October, at the Royal Institution, by Mr. BRANDE, and the second course will begin on the second Tuesday in February.

Mr. EDWARD BALDWIN, the author

of Fables, Ancient and Modern, the Pantheon, &c. &c. has in the press a compendious History of Greece, from the earliest records of that country, to the period in which it was reduced into a Roman province, to be adorned with maps and authentic portraits of the most eminent Greeks.

Mr. T. C. HANSARD, the eminent printer, will soon publish in one volume, 4to. an useful and elegant volume, called *Typographia*; an historical sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Art of Printing; with details of the latest improvements, and practical directions for the mode of conducting the various branches of the art, including the process of stereotyping, and of lithographic printing.

Mr. G. R. CLARKE proposes to publish by subscription a Treatise on the Practice of Elocution, and the cure of Impediments of the Speech. It will include the substance of lectures delivered by the author, at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The Memoirs of her Majesty, written by Mr. JOHN WILKS, jun., will contain her private correspondence with several distinguished individuals; part of the intended case of recrimination; the evidence collected in Italy on her behalf, which did not arrive in time in England, and other facts and documents of state importance, as well as her travels on the continent, will appear in a few days.

The late Dr. VICESIMUS KNOX's Spirit of Despotism will appear early in the present month, in a handsome octavo volume, with a Preface by the editor.

A Domestic Cyclopedia, containing information in every branch of good housewifery; and another of Agriculture and Gardening, is also in preparation. As totalities on their subjects they cannot fail to obtain extensive patronage.

A new edition of CAPPER'S TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY is preparing, revised throughout, and intended to include the whole of the new returns of the population for the United Kingdom. It will then constitute one of the most useful and desirable books of reference in the language, corresponding with the Biographical Dictionary by Watkins, the Theological Dictionary, by Robinson, and the Commercial Dictionary by Mortimer. Communications relative to places imperfectly described in the former edition are earnestly solicited.

The first two volumes (besides an additional volume, containing Abstracts of the British Navy) of Mr. JAMES'S Naval History, comprising the whole of the war from 1793 to the peace of Amiens, will, it is understood, make its appearance before the public in the early part of November.

Those panders of corruption and prejudices, the degraded writers in the *Quarterly Review*, have impudently defamed the conductor of this independent Miscellany for recommending as curiosities, the books of the Apocryphal New Testament, lately reprinted from the versions of Archbishop Wake and the Rev. Jeremiah Jones. The article in question is a piece of declamation, as powerless in argument as deficient in learning.

In a few days will be published, *The Weald of Sussex*, a Poem, by E. HITCHENER. This poem abounds in moral passages, as well as descriptions of local scenery; and is enriched with a variety of interesting historical notes.

Miss MACAULEY has a new work in the press, entitled *Tales of the Drama*, founded on the most popular acting plays.

Mr. SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY, author of the Supplement to the Pharmacopœias, announces *A Natural Arrangement of British Plants*, according to their mutual relations, as pointed out by Jussieu, De Candolle, Brown, and other scientific botanists; with their characters, differences, synonyms, descriptions and uses. The whole preceded by an introduction to botany, with figures illustrative of the terms.

A volume is in the press which is intended to match Prior's Account of all the Voyages round the World, under the title of *The Universal Traveller*. It will contain an abstract of the chief books of travels in all countries, and be illustrated with one hundred engravings.

Kotzebue's Voyage round the World being completed in two Numbers of the Journal of Voyages and Travels, the ensuing Number will consist of M. Necker de Saussure's Travels in Scotland, and the next following Number will contain Krusenstern's Voyage round the World, which has just appeared at Paris, with a folio atlas of engravings. Every Number of the Journal of Voyages thus contains as much of this interesting species of literature as is commonly sold at 15 or 20 times its price.

A new volume of the Annual Obituary is preparing, and will appear at the usual period.

The General Index to the Monthly Magazine is nearly finished, and will be printed with all the speed which the nature of such a work permits.

The Beauties of Ireland, by Mr. J. N. BREWER, is announced for publication before the end of the present year. Mr. Brewer has been engaged for a considerable time in preparing this work, in which he has received important aid from the Genealogical and Topographical MS. collections of Colonel Hervey de Montmorency-Morres, unreservedly opened for his use by that truly respectable gentleman and scholar. The work is to be published in parts or numbers, embellished with engravings by Storer, after original drawings, chiefly by Petrie, of Dublin. The antiquities and topography of Ireland are progressively becoming objects of considerable interest, and this work appears calculated to supply a desideratum long felt in topographical literature.

Mr. GILL, for many years one of the chairmen of the Committee of Mechanics in the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the Adelphi, assisted by a circle of mechanical friends, in this and other countries, is preparing for publication a Technical Repository of Practical Information, on subjects connected with the present daily improvements and new discoveries in the useful arts. The first part is promised in January of the ensuing year.

Mr. JOSEPH LOWE has in the press an octavo volume on the Prospects of England, in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance.

Shortly will be published a volume of Poems, by J. F. RATTENBURY, consisting of Edgar and Ella, a tale founded on fact—a Versification of the First Book of Fingal—The Seminoll Maid, an American tale—A Paraphrase of the First Chapter of Genesis—Lines on an Intolerant Preacher—Monody on a Favourite Parrot—To Woman; Anacreontic—Lines on the Spanish Revolution—To a Disciple of Mahomet—To Memory.

Mr. THOMAS WEBB, author of Elements of Greek Prosody and Metre, is preparing a Greek and English Prosodial Lexicon, with Synonyms and Examples, marked and scanned in the manner of the Latin Gradus.

The

The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered in the ensuing season at the Surry Institution :—

On Painting, by C. F. PACK, Esq.; to commence on Friday, the 2nd of November, at seven o'clock in the evening precisely, and to be continued on each succeeding Friday.

On the Elements of Chemical Science, by JOHN MURRAY, Esq. F.L.S. M.W.S. &c.; to commence on Tuesday, the 6th of November, and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, at the same hour.

On Music, by W. CROTCH, Mus. D. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford; and,

On Natural Philosophy, by CHARLES FREDERICK PARTINGTON, Esq.; early in 1822.

Miss EDGEWORTH will soon publish *Frank*, a Sequel to his History, in the *Early Lessons*.

The Rev. EDMUND BUTCHER has a volume of Prayers in the press, intended for the use of families and private persons; including a prayer adapted to each discourse in the three volumes of Sermons by the same author.

Dr. LEACH will speedily publish the Synopsis of British Mollusca; being an arrangement of bivalve and univalve shells, according to the animals inhabiting them, intended as an introduction to the study of conchology, illustrated with plates.

In a few days will be published, *Paramythia*; or, *Mental Pastimes*: being original anecdotes, historical, descriptive, humorous, and witty, collected chiefly during a long residence at the court of Russia.

A new and improved edition of Mr. Henry Siddons' Translation of Engel on Gesture and Action, is in the press, and will appear in November.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing a Picturesque Promenade round Dorking: including a variety of original and interesting matter, in which will be found a full and accurate account of the panoramic views from Box Hill and Leith Hill; also descriptive sketches of the several Gentlemen's Seats interspersed throughout the luxuriant and enchanting landscape; accompanied with biographical notices, and well-authenticated facts, connected with subjects of contemporary interest.

Dr. J. READE is preparing for publication a Treatise on Vision, founded on new and interesting experiments.

Mr. EVANS, Printer, of Bristol, is about to produce a Chronological Out-

line of the History of that Ancient and Opulent City, designed as a text-book of all other works upon the same subject, and embellished with architectural drawings by Mr. O'Neill. It will have an introductory chapter, descriptive of morning walks through Bristol, for the especial information of strangers—a plan not heretofore adopted.

On the first of November will be published the first Number of a series of Classical Illustrations of the Works of Eminent Composers for the Piano Forte, in which all the modulations, and other variety of scientific beauties contained in them will be clearly illustrated through a new order of musical designation, by J. RELFE, Musician in ordinary to his Majesty.

On the 1st of January will be published, a New Poem, by the author of the *Widow of Nain*, &c. entitled *Irak and Adah*, a Tale of the Flood, to which will be added Lyrical Poems, principally sacred, including translations of several of the Psalms of David.

In the press *Cicero de Officiis, de Amicitia et de Senectute*, printed in 48mo. with diamond type by Corrall, uniform with *Horace* and *Virgil*, recently published.

Mr. BUTLER will shortly publish an Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography, for the use of schools.

An octavo volume is nearly ready for publication, called *The Conveyancer's Guide*, a burlesque poem; the second edition, considerably enlarged with numerous notes, adapted for the young student at law, by a Conveyancer of Gray's Inn.

Shortly will be published, a new edition, neatly printed in one volume, octavo, corrected and improved, of *Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles*, by JOHN DICK, D.D. Professor of Divinity to the United Secession Church, Glasgow.

A new edition is printing of *Neale's History of the Puritans*, by TOULMIN, 5 vols. 8vo. carefully revised, corrected, and enlarged, by W. JONES, author of the *History of the Christian Church*.

The Rev. Dr. EVANS, of Islington, has in the press a small volume, entitled *Recreation for the Young and the Old—An Excursion to Brighton—A Visit to Tunbridge Wells—and a Trip to Southend*, with an alphabetical list of all the watering-places in the Kingdom.

The eighth and concluding volume of *Howe's Works*, is printing.

Happiness

Happiness, a Tale for the Grave and the Gay, also Mary Nelson, a narrative.

A new edition, being the third, is in the press, of Rolle's Trader's Safeguard and Counting-House Guide.

Moses Samuel, Esq. of Liverpool, has presented to the Library of the Athenæum a Manuscript Pentateuch, or Sacred Law of the Jews. This curiosity is written on a roll of fine vellum, four inches wide, and upwards of forty-five feet long; it is attached at each end to an ivory roller, and the whole is enclosed in a splendid case of crimson velvet. A special meeting of the committee was summoned for the purpose of receiving this valuable present; and an ark was ordered to be prepared for its preservation, under Mr. Samuel's directions.

Count Melzi's celebrated library has been bought by Frank Hall Standish, Esq. author of a Life of Voltaire. It possesses, among other rarities, the *Livii Historia, Spiraë*, 1470, printed upon vellum, with capitals, tastefully illuminated: the *Lucretius, Brixia, Ferrandi*, the first edition, of which there are only three copies.

A new and improved edition will be shortly published of the Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS'S Laws relating to the Clergy, including instructions to candidates for holy orders.

The Rev. T. BROADHURST, of Bath, will shortly publish a third edition of his Advice to Young Ladies on the Improvement of the Mind and the Conduct of Life, carefully revised, with some additions. The work has been for several years out of print.

Mr. FRENCH'S annual volume of Evening's Amusements on Astronomy, will appear at the usual period of its publication.

An annual volume is commenced called the Wit's Red Book; or, Calendar of Gaiety, for the year 1822, a collection of original anecdotes, facetiae, epigrams, &c. 18mo. price 2s. 6d.

A new metrical version of the Psalms of David, is in the press, with an Appendix of select psalms and hymns, adapted to the service of the united church of England and Ireland, for every Sunday in the year, festival days, saints' days, &c. by the Rev. BASIL WOOD, A.M. of Trinity College, Oxford, and Rector of Drayton-Beauchamp, Bucks.

Mr. WILSON will publish in a few days a new dramatic piece, entitled A Masquerade Rehearsal.

FRANCE.

M. Tedenat, son of M. T. French Consul at Alexandria, has just arrived at Marseilles, with a number of antiquities from Upper Egypt, which he has been exploring. He ascended as far as to the first cataracts of the Nile, and visited the famous city with the hundred gates. He made excavations in the granitic mountain near Thebes, which stretches in front of the Great Temple. Here he found some beautiful mummies, and MSS. on paper, of the finest lustre and in the best preservation. It is thought that, in this last respect, they yield to no MS. in any library whatever. It was in the mountainous part called Gournâ that he made the greatest discoveries.

He had also the good fortune to meet with a rope made of the leaves of the palm tree: this was used for letting down into a cavern the bodies of rich individuals that were afterwards to be interred in the large chambers cut out in the granitic flank of the mountain, at a depth of more than 60 toises. These profundities seem as if intended to conceal the interior tombs; and now, to get at them, is frequently a hazardous undertaking. The burial chambers, or vaults, of Gournâ, exhibit exquisite specimens of art, as well in the hieroglyphic paintings, as in the salient reliefs, sculptured on all the interior walls. We may judge of the patience, the tools, and the talents of the Egyptian artists, when even in the bowels of the earth, they could construct immortal works, and not content with erecting those towering pyramids, which, after so many thousand years, weary out time itself, could excavate, in a mountain more than thirty leagues in extent, depositories for their mummies—thus preserving bodies in opposition to the laws of nature, which ever tend to their dissolution. M. Tedenat is bringing his rich collections to Paris, and intends shortly to return to Egypt. The academy at Marseilles has admitted him to be a corresponding member.

On the 17th of July, Capt. Rey, of the ship Henri, who formerly made a voyage to Cochin China, arrived in the river of Bourdeaux, from the isle of Bourbon. Among his passengers, was the Baron Milius, late governor and commander of the colony. He has brought with him one of the richest collections of vegetables that have ever been introduced into Europe. He has also various fruits of the torrid zone,

in perfect preservation. A number of animals, alive or stuffed, or kept in spirits of wine, including a variety of curious articles from the different islands he has had intercourse with, complete the collection.

The Academical Society of the Lower Loire has proposed a prize, consisting of a gold medal, value 300 francs, for the best answer to certain questions relating to the yellow fever. It is required to trace its origin, specify its causes and nature, to describe the state of the atmosphere and local circumstances where it prevails,—to notify its identity or otherwise with similar fevers in Europe, &c.—to distinguish whether it be complicated with any other malady. Also a second essay to indicate the means for preventing its spreading, the proper modes of quarantine, &c. The memoirs to be addressed post free to the secretary general of the society, previous to the 1st of May, 1822. Each to bear a motto, with a repetition of it in a sealed paper, containing the name and address of the author.

The ships in the French navy, in November, 1820, were 8 of 118 guns, 2 of 110, 12 of 80, 27 of 74, 1 frigate of 24, and 30 of 18, 10 corvettes and 26 brigs. According to the report of the minister of marine, there are in 1821, in actual service 73 armed vessels of different descriptions, and on different stations. For the sake of exercising young officers, some of the armed ships are employed as transports in the merchants' service.

The great works to complete the basins of Cherbourg and Brest, and the general magazine of Toulon are in progress.

An extraordinary event happened in the environs of Aubenas, on the 15th of June last. A loud report was heard, during five or six minutes, to the extent of six miles round. The inhabitants knew not the cause; when a high hill, called Gerbier de Jone, at the foot of which springs the Loire, disappeared, and presented nothing but a lake. This hill was high, and it was difficult to reach the top, at the extremity of which there was a spring. The commotion was so strong, that it produced an earthquake five leagues in circumference.

Some early works (as it is said) of Napoleon, are announced in the Paris journals. They are of 1791 and 1793, and called "M. Bonaparte to M. Butto Fuoco," and "The Supper of Beaucaire."

A society has been formed at Paris for the encouragement of geography, by the printing of scientific memoirs, the publication of maps, the distribution of prizes, and defraying the expences of travellers having important objects in view.

DENMARK.

A Danish family, desirous of purchasing a beautiful mummy for one of the museums in Copenhagen, wrote to M. Dumreicher, Danish consul at Alexandria, who, assisted by M. Tedenat, the French Consul, procured an intelligent man to set out for Upper Egypt, with a firman from the Pasha, to search the tombs of the ancient kings. For the greater dispatch, they employed two different parties of the natives, from Longsor and from Karnack. The former were the most fortunate, discovering a tomb that had never been opened, and where they found, on the third day, a mummy with five cases; they asked for this 6000 piastres of Egypt, (£133.) which was paid them. The fellahs of Karnack, thus disappointed, and having had three days' toil for nothing, had warm disputes with those of Longsor; and mischievous consequences might have ensued, as their villagers took a part in the quarrel, if the possessor of the mummy had not given 1000 piastres (£22.) extra to the Arabs of Karnack, to whom also some participation was made by those of Longsor. This mummy is the most superb and beautiful of all that have been hitherto discovered. To judge of it from the ornaments in relief, which decorate the cases, and especially one whereon gold has been lavished, from the rich style of the amulets, from the largeness of the papyrus, and all the hieroglyphical embellishments about the body, it must have been that of some Egyptian king or prince. This conjecture is corroborated by the number of cases, as the mummies of the greatest persons in general have only three.

RUSSIA.

The Russian frigate, *Voslock*, Capt. Bellinghausen, has arrived from a voyage of discovery, &c. in the South Pacific. She reached 70° S. nearly in the track of Captain Cook, and reports his Sandwich land to be an island or islands.

The Emperor Alexander has erected at Abo, in Finland, a magnificent observatory, the direction of which he entrusted to Balbeck, the celebrated astronomer.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.

M. Tabaud, Apostolical Vice Prefect of the island of Goree, has been successfully extending the sphere of his ministry. He has made an excursion to Jouvai, in the states of the Barbassin Prince, where certain ancient Portuguese reside. They had been without a priest since the death of the Abbé Costa, who died there, and they had long been desirous of having their children baptised. In a few days, M. Tabaud baptised 234, and taught them their prayers and the primary elements of the christian doctrine. He staid twenty days in the place, which is considered as a succursal, or a kind of appendage to Goree, as the missionaries of that colony were in the habit of visiting it. A few mahometans also came and were baptised. At Goree the missionary is daily giving instructions, and he catechises four times in a week. He also frequently visits the sick in the hospital. M. Tabaud has been also at St. Louis, where, as yet, there are no priests. He resided with the Sisters of Charity, who, as in other places, render themselves estimable by their services. A blessing seems to attend them.

WEST INDIES.

The trees which form a coffee grove in the French islands, are planted in the quincunx form, or in alleys, distant one from the other about ten feet, and protected by rows of other arborescent

vegetables. These are requisite to defend them from the violence of winds, or the too direct action of the sun. For this purpose the mimosa lebeck and the inga are selected, though being subject to a disease produced by an insect, they frequently occasion the loss of the whole plantation. The tops of the trees are lopped off to the height of 6 feet, more or less, that the gathering may be easier, and by the hand. Care is required in gathering the red berries, so as not to shake off the unripe ones. The fruits thus daily gathered, are exposed to the sun in light layers, so as to prevent fermentation. In rainy districts they are dried in stoves. The coffee is afterwards winnowed, picked, and then confined in places where no moisture can penetrate—after which it is ready for sale. Coffee must be put in the ground immediately after the seeds are gathered. The Arabs were long suspected of using some preparation to destroy the principle of germination, but it is ascertained that the seeds lose it very soon after they come out of the husk. The coffee of Aden and Mocha has been carefully planted in the West India colonies, but is not in such estimation as the native Arabian. The coffee of Martinico and Guadaloupe, at present rivals that of Bourbon, but that of Cayenne, though in a manner unknown, surpasses them all.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE following geological fact has been lately given as translated from Count Bournon's Mineralogy: During the years 1786-7, and 8, they were occupied near Aix, in Provence, in France, in quarrying stone for the rebuilding, upon a vast scale, of the Palace of Justice. The stone was a deep grey limestone, and of that kind which are tender when they come out of the quarry, but harden by exposure to the air. The strata were separated from one another by a bed of sand, mixed with clay more or less calcareous. The first which were wrought presented no appearance of any foreign bodies, but after the workmen had removed the first ten beds, they were astonished when, taking away the eleventh, to find its inferior surface, at the depth of forty or fifty feet, covered with shells. The stone of this bed having been removed, as they were taking away the sand which separated the eleventh bed from the twelfth, they found stumps of columns and fragments of stones half wrought, and the stone was exactly similar to that of the quarry. They found moreover coins, handles of hammers, and other tools, or fragments of tools, of wood.

But that which principally commanded their attention was a board, about an inch thick, and seven or eight feet long; it was broken into many pieces, of which none were missing; it was possible to join them again one to another, and to restore its original form, which was that of the boards of the same kind used by the masons and quarrymen; it was worn in the same manner, rounded and waving on the edges. The stones, which were partly wrought, had not changed in their nature, but the fragments of the board and the instruments, and the pieces of instruments of wood, had been changed into agates, which were very fine, and agreeably coloured. Here then (observes Count Bournon) we have the traces of a work executed by the hand of man, placed at the depth of fifty feet, and covered with eleven beds of compact limestone; every thing tended to prove that this work had been executed upon the spot where the traces existed. The presence of man had then preceded the formation of this stone, and that very considerably, since he was already at such a degree of civilization that the arts were known to him, and that he wrought the stone,

stone, and formed columns out of it.—*Silliman's Journal*.

A paper, by M. Fleurian de Bellevue, was read to the academy of sciences last year, on meteoric stones, and particularly on those which fell near Jonzac, in the department of Charente. This paper is long, and contains much and minute investigation of those appearances, which accompanying these phenomena, afford the only means of ascertaining their real nature. We shall, probably, take an opportunity of abstracting and condensing this paper; in the mean time the following conclusions are presented as those drawn by M. Bellevue.

1. The appearances presented by the crust of meteorolites seem to prove that their surface has been fused whilst rapidly traversing the flame of the meteor, and rapidly solidified into a vitreous state on leaving that flame.

2. They prove that in the first moments the movement of the meteorolites was simple, that is, that they did not turn round on their own axis whilst those two effects took place.

3. That the impulse each meteorolite has received has almost always been perpendicular to its largest face.

4. That the largest face is almost always more or less convex.

5. Our meteorolites (those of Jonzac) offer new proofs of the pre-existence of a solid nucleus to bolides or meteors.

This nucleous could not contain the combustible matter which produces the inflammation of the meteor.

7. It cannot have suffered fusion during the appearance of the phenomena.

8. The gaseous matter which surrounds this nucleus is dissipated without producing any solid residuum. No trace of this matter appears ever to exist in the crust of the meteorolites.

9. Meteorolites are fragments of those nuclei which have not been altered in their nature, but simply vitrified at their surfaces.

10. Many of the irregular forms which these fragments present may be referred to determine geometric forms.

11. These latter forms are the consequence of the rapid action of a violent fire, according to a law of the movement of heat in solid bodies, discovered by M. Emer.—*Brande's Journal*.

A new Determination of the Proportions of the Constituents of Water; and the Density of certain Elastic Fluids, has been made by M. M. BERZELIUS and DULONG.

From the mean of three experiments it appears that 100 parts by weight of oxygen unite with 12,488 of hydrogen to produce water; which is equivalent to 88.9 per cent. of oxygen, with 11.1 of hydrogen. Whereas the number formerly assumed as the proportion of hydrogen to 100 of oxygen, is 13.27 instead of 12.488, which makes a difference of nearly a twelfth part.

The following are the results of the specific gravities of the gases according to these experiments, the gases being perfectly dry, and atmospheric air being = 1.000.

Oxygen	-	-	-	1.1026
Hydrogen	-	-	-	0.0688
Carbonic acid	-	-	-	1.524
Azote	-	-	-	0.976

The gravities of the same gases, as determined by Messrs. Biot and Arrago, are as follows:

Oxygen	-	-	-	1.10359
Hydrogen	-	-	-	0.07321
Carbonic acid	-	-	-	1.519
Azote	-	-	-	0.969

If we take the above proportions in weight of the elements of water, and take the density of oxygen as obtained by our experiments at 1.1026, the specific gravity of the hydrogen will turn out to be 0.0688, but by direct experiment it gave us 0.0687.

	Specific grav.
	Atm. air = 1.
Oxygen	1.1026
Hydrogen	0.0688
Azote	0.976
Vapour of Carbon	0.4214
Carbonic acid	1.524
Oxide of Carbon	0.9727
Olefiant gas	0.9804
Carburetted hydrogen gas	0.5590
Vapour of water	0.620
Oxide of azote	1.5273
Nitrous gas	1.001
Hypernitric acid	
Nitrous acid	3.1812
Dry Nitric acid	
Concentrated nitric acid	
Ammonia	0.5912
Sub-carbonate of ammonia	
Cyanogen	1.8188
Hydro-cyanic acid	0.9438
Vapour of alcohol	1.6004
Vapour of ether	2.5808

Dr. HENRY of Manchester concludes a long Essay on the aëriform compounds of charcoal and hydrogen as follows:

1. That carburetted hydrogen gas must still be considered as a distinct species, requiring for the perfect combustion of each volume two volumes of oxygen, and affording one volume of carbonic acid; and that if olefiant gas be considered as constituted of one atom of charcoal united with one atom of hydrogen, carburetted hydrogen must consist of one atom of charcoal in combination with two atoms of hydrogen.

2. That there is a marked distinction between the action of chlorine on olefiant gas, (which in certain proportions, is entirely independent of the presence of light, and is attended with the speedy condensation of the two gases into chloric ether,) and its relation to hydrogen, carburetted hydrogen, and carbonic oxide gases, on all of which it is inefficient, provided light be perfectly excluded from the mixture.

3. That since chlorine, under these circumstances, condenses olefiant gas without acting on the other three gases, it may be employed in the correct separation of the former from one or more of the three latter.

2 Y

4. That

4. That the gases evolved by heat from coal and from oil, though extremely uncertain as to the proportions of their ingredients, consist essentially of carburetted hydrogen, with variable proportions of hydrogen and carbonic oxide; and that they owe, moreover, much of their illuminating power to an elastic fluid, which resembles olefiant gas in the property of being speedily condensed by chlorine.

5. That the proportion of oil gas and coal gas, which chlorine thus converts into a liquid

form, does not precisely agree with olefiant gas in its other properties; but requires, for the combustion of each volume, nearly two volumes of oxygen more than are sufficient for saturating one volume of olefiant gas, and affords one additional volume of carbonic acid. It is probably, therefore, either a mixture of olefiant gas with a heavier and more combustible gas or vapour, or a new gas *suâ generis*, consisting of hydrogen and charcoal in proportions that remain to be determined.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LI. *To explain an Act made in the Fourteenth Year of His late Majesty King George the Third, for explaining an Act made in the Twelfth Year of Queen Anne, intituled, An Act to reduce the Rate of Interest, without any Prejudice to Parliamentary Securities.*

Securities made in Great Britain to be as valid as if made in the Country where the Property affected is situate.

CAP. LII. *To improve the Land Revenues of the Crown, and of His Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, and for making Provisions and Regulations for the better Management thereof.*

I. Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, empowered to grant Leases of Crown Lands within the Survey of the Exchequer, for the Terms and subject to the Restrictions directed by former Acts.

IV. The Commissioners of Woods, &c. empowered to make Exchanges of Freehold Estates for partial or chattel Interests of equal Value in other Estates, the Reversion whereof is or shall be in the Crown.

IX. Lessees of the New Theatre in the Haymarket empowered to erect a Portico.

X. Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, &c. empowered to authorize Lessees to make Gateways into King Street and Vine Street.

XI. Houses built in the New Street, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, as are situated on the Site of the old Street, exonerate from Land Tax.

CAP. LIII. *To regulate the Proceedings in the Civil Side of the Court of King's Bench, and also in the Court of Common Pleas, and in the Pleas or Common Law Side of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.*

I. No Fees shall be taken by the Officers of the Courts, except Tipstaffs, &c. under Schedule, Penalty 500l.

CAP. LIV. *To regulate the Office of Clerk of Assize or Nisi Prius, or Judge's Registrar, in Ireland.*

I. Clerks of Nisi Prius shall not take any Fees or Recompence for performing the Duties of their Office, except according to this Act.

CAP. LV. *To remove Doubts as to the Amount of Stamp Duties to be paid on Deeds and other Instruments, under the several Acts in Great Britain and Ireland respectively.*

III. Nothing in this Act to affect Duties on Bills of Exchange.

CAP. LVI. *To amend an Act, passed in the Twenty-second Year of His late Majesty, for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor.*

I. Power given to Guardians to sell Poor Houses and Lands.

II. A competent Part of the Money arising from every such Sale shall be applied in defraying the Expences attending the Sale, and in or towards discharging any Incumbrances affecting the said Workhouse, or other Houses, Tenements, and Buildings, Outhouses, Offices, Yards, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, and Grounds respectively, and any Debts which may have been contracted by the Guardians, or Visitor and Guardians of such Parish, Township, or Place, or united Parishes, Townships, or Places respectively, by way of Charge on the Poors' Rates or otherwise; and the Residue of any such Money shall be paid by such Guardians, or Visitor and Guardians, to the Churchwardens and Overseers for the Time being of such Parish, Township, or Place, or several united Parishes, Townships, or Places respectively, in the like Shares or Proportions as they contributed towards the Purchase or Erection of the Workhouse, or other Houses, Tenements, and Buildings, Outhouses and Offices, Yards, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, and Grounds respectively, which shall be so sold, and be applied by such Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor respectively, as Part of the Rates to be collected for the Relief of the Poor of the same Parish, Township, or Place, or several Parishes, Townships, or Places respectively.

CAP.

CAP. LVII. *To amend an Act, made in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, relating to Prisons in Ireland.*

I. Grand Jury of Three Grand Jurymen empowered to visit all Country Prisons, and examine how far the Regulations under 50 Geo. 3. c. 103. &c. are complied with, and in case of any Misconduct report to Lord Lieutenant or the Grand Jury at the Assizes, &c.

II. Keepers, Inspectors and Officers of Prisons shall attend and answer all Enquiries of the Grand Jury.

III. Poor Prisoners shall be supplied with Food and Necessaries at the Public Expence.

IV. Money for providing such Food and Necessaries shall be raised by Presentment.

V. Inspector shall prepare Dieting Table of Provisions for poor Prisoners, to be approved by Three Grand Jurymen or Justices of Peace; and Provisions shall be distributed according to such Table, under Regulation of 50 Geo. 3. c. 103.

VIII. Lord Lieutenant to appoint Two Inspectors General of Prisons.

IX. Counties to be apportioned into Two Circuits, the Prisons of which shall be visited yearly by an Inspector General.*

X. Reports of Inspectors General to be laid before the Grand Juries at the Spring and Summer Assizes.

XII. Inspectors General to make out Lists of Prisons, &c. within their Circuit.

XIII. Returns to be made yearly of the State of the Prisons at the Office of the Chief Secretary, and laid before Parliament.

* How much such regulations are wanted in Great Britain.

XIV. Inspector General shall visit every Prison, &c. once in Two Years.*

XV. Penalty on Inspector General for False Returns, 500l. and Loss of Office.

XVIII. Book to be kept in each Prison, in which Member of Grand Jury and Inspector, &c. shall enter Observations.

XX. Grand Jury may appoint Matrons, &c. for Gaols, to be paid by Presentment.

XXI. Grand Juries to appoint Houses of Correction in Prisons, and Keepers.

XXIV. Poor Prisoners shall be kept to Work under Orders of Board of Superintendence, &c.

XXV. Tools, &c. shall be provided by Presentment.

XXVI. Poor Prisoner shall have One Third of his Earnings, and Two Thirds shall be applied to his Maintenance.

XXIX. Grand Juries (except in Dublin) may appoint not less than Six nor more than Twelve Persons, One Third being Justices or Grand Jurymen, to be a Board of Superintendence of the Goals within the County.

XXXIV. Notice to be put up in every Prison that Fees are abolished.

This act, if benevolently executed, will be the means of extricating thousands from gross oppression, and we heartily congratulate the country on the parliamentary feeling which passed it, and hope to see a similar arrangement adopted in England, where the goals are full of persons who would forthwith be enlarged if their cases were known, and reported by liberal-minded inspectors. The laws are not only harsh, but they are indiscriminate, and those who exercise them are too much *used* to the employment, and by *use* their feelings become blunted.

* Too seldom, it ought to be every 4 months.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

* * *Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

AN elegant and highly interesting volume has appeared on the *Kit Kat Club*. It contains engraved portraits from the pictures or their copies by Faber, with memoirs and anecdotes of the several parties. The engravings might have been better executed, but the literary part of the volume exhibits great taste and extensive research. Indeed we have seldom met with a book which has gratified us by a greater variety of curious and amusing literary and historical anecdote. The editor is severe on Tonson, and on booksellers generally, and dwells on the profits de-

rived from authors of celebrity and established works; forgetting that every publisher has five blanks for one prize, and that the latter must be made to balance the former, or the bookseller become insolvent. It is probable that Tonson gained ten times more by his government appointments than by Dryden, Addison and Pope, and that his profits from these were sunk by his unavoidable speculations with less popular writers. At the same time it must be admitted that publishers, from habit, acquire the same feelings towards their clients, which lawyers, surgeons, and butchers acquire

quire towards their professional objects, and while this condition is to be deplored, it cannot well be avoided. The portraits and characters are forty-eight in number; and it appears that this bookseller's club consisted of no less than ten dukes, one marquis, fifteen earls, five other peers, and sixteen knights and gentlemen, all of the first order in power, influence and talent. Such an assemblage must be regarded as a phenomenon, for we are not aware that a cotemporary nobility of treble the number, would furnish half a dozen members willing to associate for purposes merely literary. The epoch in which such a club flourished was, however, the Augustan age of English literature, as well as of aristocratic patriotism; for the members of this club were *whig* patriots, and if the volume has any drawback, it is in a certain leaven of toryism which too frequently appears in the author's sentiments and selection of anecdotes.

MR. THOMAS NOBLE, the author of various poetical pieces, chiefly of a national and political character, and occasionally inserted in the public prints, has recently added to them a volume of original poems, not inferior in merit to those that preceded them. We recommend a few passages from our author's epistle "On Political Servility," which if not equal in poetic genius and satiric wit to the more nervous lines of his contemporaries, at least display sense and principle.

"But while a nation sinks in want and woe,
Shall their oppressors no distresses know?
Yes, these shall feel;—for thro' the social chain
Flies, like the electric shock, contagious pain,
When misery palsies labour's strenuous hand,
And the hind sickens on the uncultured land,
And pale mechanics stand in groups around,
Listening in vain the loom's or mallet's sound,
While babes and mothers ask the scanty meal,
And gaze despairing on the idle wheel."—

Epistle on Political Servility, p. 161.

Without pretending to claim for Mr. Noble any very high station among the best poets of the day, we may safely allow him the qualities of good sense, taste and feeling, which he generally succeeds in embodying and colouring in language, if not highly imaginative and forcible, at least always sensible and clear.

MR. ACKERMANN proceeds with his elegant series called *the World in Miniature*. He has just published in six small volumes the part on Turkey, and in regard to this empire, we have not a more complete or correct account in the language. It contains the history of the empire brought down to the present time, with local descriptions of its extensive provinces, and particulars of the manners of their inhabitants. The plates are copied from a Parisian work with spirit, and very neatly coloured.

An Enquiry concerning the Primitive Inhabitants of Ireland has been published by DR. WOOD. It was a prize Essay of

the Irish Academy, and had appeared in the Transactions of that distinguished body. Such a volume tends to set at rest some doubts of the learned, relative to the antiquity of the Irish nation, and of its origin in Galician emigration; but Dr. W. has not had access to the most ancient sources, and the world must wait for the genuine chronicles about to be published by Mr. Roger O'Connor, whose materials are much superior to the monkish legends so successfully exposed by Dr. Wood. The volume is illustrated by Ptolemy's curious and original map of Erin, itself a singular relic of ancient geography, and worthy of a place in such a work. If Dr. W. has not countenanced many vulgar prejudices relative to the Irish, he has not done justice to the subject by rejecting the authority of the early native historians and bards, for we are satisfied that the true history of ancient Ireland is only to be found in the Phœnician language.

We have been heartily entertained by *A Dialogue between St. George and St. Denis*; stated to have been overheard and published by Mr. Hugh Melros, which sounds to us something like a "*nom de guerre*." It has so much comic, heroic and satiric excellence throughout, that we cannot prevail upon ourselves to believe that it belongs to a name so entirely new, as far as we know, to the "world of rhyme." This amusing conversation of the patron saints of France and England, is humourously observed by the author, to have occurred on ship-board, in his passage from Dieppe; and as it took quite a national and political turn, naturally awakened the attention of our passenger. The saints returning from a tour to each other's country, meet in crossing over the channel, and instead of giving battle, like our own *more earthly saints* belonging to Calvin, Luther or Wesley, they agree to perch quietly together on the shrouds, and talk over what they have seen and heard.

The vessel is suddenly becalmed—the author hears "their whispering plumes," and apprehensive of some saint or being of the sky:

"Yes, to our thought a voice replying,
Allayed our doubts and closed our search,
Two genii wearied out with flying
Would gladly on your rigging perch,
St. George myself—I'm rather faint
With such a passage thro' the clouds,
And Denys is the other saint—
Be seated Denys, on the shrouds."

Here a very animated description of the tour of the respective saints begins—each zealous, of course, for the honour of his country, and sadly disappointed with his visit to the other's. The prejudices and follies of both, contrasted, are well hit off—there is some good joking and good national antipathies brought in; the political changes and innovations are particularly well told, and the humorous gravity with which each

each argues in support of worthless laws and customs, while he exposes those of his rival is truly amusing. The peculiar genius and excellencies of the saints, with the character of the people they patronize are altogether well preserved. There is also "much food for thought," delivered in no unpoetical language, both for travellers and statesmen; while the general reader cannot fail to be entertained with its satire or its wit.

We have waded through a *Treatise on Cataract* by PHILIP DE LA GARDE, without being able to discover a single fact or opinion new to the ophthalmia surgeon; the nature of this disease, however, is so well understood, and its several operations and their respective merits have been so clearly elucidated in the treatises previously before the public, that much novelty could not have been expected. We were surprised to find in the author's enumeration of the species of this disease, that black cataract was excluded; but our amazement was still greater, when, in the progress of the work, we were informed that it was the antient name for amaurosis, in a manner which implies his disbelief of its existence. The surgeons of former times did, in fact, confound the one disease with the other; but that the existence of black cataract as an affection of the chrySTALLINE lens is wholly distinct from paralysis of the optic nerve, we know from actual observation. The birth of the performance is explained as being the substance of two essays written for a society of students. When Mr. De la Garde is a few years older, he will probably have learned that a performance may be respectable and useful for the purpose of exciting discussion among hospital pupils, and absolute lumber in company with the works of Scarpa, Hey, Ware and others of the same stamp. If the author should meditate any fresh flights, we recommend him to avoid egotism, of which he has given us an unpardonable specimen. When his opinions, by an unlucky fatality, seem to be copied from Ware or Sir W. Adams, he tells us with unexampled *sang-froid*, that *their* opinions are the same as *his*!

On Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS's *Twelve Essays*, we forbear, for obvious reasons, to make any observations, except that at least three fourths of the volume of six hundred pages are perfectly original, and that a quantity equal to the other fourth, has at sundry times been presented to the public through this miscellany. The work embodies and systematizes the theory of motion, and extends the doctrine to atomic phenomena of every kind. It contains also many calculations, demonstrations and applications altogether new.

A small anonymous tract, entitled a *Physiological Essay on the sensibility of Animals*, is intended to shew that sensibility

is the result of the combined action of the arterial and nervous system. That a nervous fluid is elicited in the operation of the artery upon the nerve, and such fluid has the property of restraining chemical affinities; that heat is evolved during its elicitation, and the blood passes through the lungs and is exposed to the air in a large surface *to part with its superabundant heat*.

The lovers of genuine poetry will be highly gratified by the perusal of a volume from the pen of Mr. DAVID CAREY, entitled the *Lord of the Desert, Sketches of Scenery foreign and domestic, Odes and other Poems*. The first piece contains an Arabian tale of deep interest, and many fine and poetical delineations of oriental manners. The sketches of foreign scenery are highly picturesque; the view from Mont Martre in particular, in the neighbourhood of Paris, is unquestionably the most spirited and accurate description we have seen given of any foreign landscape. The lyrical effusions are equally entitled to our commendation.

The second series of *Sketches from St. George's Fields*, by GIORGIONE DI CASTEL CHIUSO, is executed with unabated spirit and ability; and, from the intelligence, poetical powers, and good feeling evinced by the author, gives us reason to regret that he should ever have been in a situation to delineate such scenery with such expressive colours. To depict human life as it is found within those precincts, the artist should possess a deep and affectionate sympathy with human infirmities and sufferings, which are often most keenly felt when the gesture or the speech assumes an air of levity. This requisite the author possesses, and while we read and are highly amused with his ludicrous images and descriptions, thoughts of a more serious nature arise in our minds, and leave behind them impressions both salutary and lasting. As a specimen of the grave powers of Giorgione, we may instance the highly-wrought description of the death of the maniac, which equals in horror any thing we recollect; and, in his lighter vein, he is very happy in the story of the Three Bolters, which is touched in the true spirit of Border minstrelsy. But in the midst of his mirth, the bard seems ready

"To smite his breast and rush aside,
The tears he cannot check to hide;"

and there is a gall and bitterness in his highest glee which suit well with his subject, and give the author and his work almost a painful interest in our feelings.

The first number of a work has lately appeared, entitled, *Denmark Delineated; or, Sketches of the present State of that Country; illustrated with Portraits, Views, and other engravings, from drawings by eminent Danish artists*. The work will

will be comprised in three numbers, forming one octavo volume. So little is known in this country of the manners and society of the Danes, and of the state of their literature, that we perused the number before us with considerable avidity. Though certainly written in a spirit very favourable to Denmark, from the specimen already published, it promises to contain much curious and valuable information. An interesting memoir, accompanied by a portrait, is given of the celebrated sculptor Thorvaldsen, whose fame has equalled that of Canova, and in the opinion of some, surpassed it. The honours paid by his countrymen to this eminent artist are highly creditable to the taste and cultivation of Denmark. It should not, however, be forgotten, that it was the liberality of an Englishman (Mr. Hope) to which Thorvaldsen was first indebted for support and patronage. The plates given in the present number are neatly engraved.

To all who can enjoy the perusal of an able, clear, and intelligent metaphysical work, we would recommend *Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions, and on other Subjects*. These treatises will be found to involve questions of the utmost importance to society, which are discussed with a spirit of moderation and candour which must command respect and attention. The distinct point of view in which the author places his propositions, the singular precision with which he develops and supports them, and the weighty practical inferences which must be seen to depend upon them, render this work of the greatest importance to all who feel an interest in the study of the human mind, and who are anxious to regulate and correct their own ideas and opinions. The talents displayed in these essays are of the first order, and exhibit such a rare union of plain good sense, with speculative subtlety, as eminently to qualify their possessor to lead the public mind upon these momentous topics.

The Country Minister, with other Poems, by the Rev. I. BRETTELL, deserves attention as a very pleasing, amiable, and unassuming little work. The style is simple and unaffected, and reminds us much of Goldsmith; whose works it also approaches in the tenderness and sensibility of many of its passages. With this turn of mind, Mr. Brettell has succeeded very well in depicting the humble life of a retired country pastor; and, without making pretensions to any deep interest, he has produced a poem which, by its melody of versification, and warmth of feeling, cannot fail to secure the approbation of its readers.

The character of American literature has lately been considerably elevated by the prose compositions of Washington Irvine, and several recent productions have given

us reason to expect a corresponding excellence in the department of poetry. To one of these our attention has just been drawn, under the name of *Fanny*, to which concise title the transatlantic poet has appended a series of desultory stanzas, extending to sixty-seven pages. These are written in the measure, and with a good deal of the spirit of Beppo and Don Juan; and in describing the rise, progress, and decline of the fortunes of a worthy citizen of New York, and his fair daughter Fanny, take occasion to satirize the prevailing follies and vices of that community. Though only entitled to the character of an imitation of previous and superior works on this side of the water, it is still a clever and happy imitation. A few pieces are interspersed, where a serious and tender feeling is allowed for a moment to preponderate, and from one of these the beauty of the sentiment and lightness of the versification tempt us to make an extract, which will justify the taste of the English editor in republishing the poem here.

“ There’s music in the forest leaves,
When summer winds are there,
And in the laugh of forest girls
That braid their sunny hair:
The first wild bird that drinks the dew
From violets of the spring
Has music in his song, and in
The fluttering of his wing.

“ To-day the forest leaves are green;
They’ll wither on the morrow,
And the maiden’s laugh be chang’d ere long
To the widow’s wail of sorrow—
Come with the winter snows, and ask
Where are the forest birds?
The answer is a silent one,
More eloquent than words.”

Two parts of SWAINSON’S *Exotic Conchology*, are now before the public, and form the commencement of a very beautiful work. The eminence of Mr. Swainson, as a scientific naturalist, is well known; but his present undertaking is more calculated to shew his talent as an artist in the delineation of objects of natural history, and in this walk it may safely be said that he is not equalled by any in this country. To a thorough knowledge of good drawing he unites that scientific information, without which natural objects cannot be represented in perfection. The plates are drawn on stone, and thus come, as it were, fresh from the artist’s hand. We prefer, on this account, the plain impressions, although those finished in colours cannot, in many instances, be distinguished from drawings. No work of this class has hitherto appeared in this country, and considering it as a national undertaking, we trust that the author will be supported in its continuation. The second part is, we think, much superior to the first.

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Twelve Psalm Tunes and eight Anthems, in Score, figured for the Organ or Piano Forte. Composed by Stephen Jarvis, Dartmouth. 14s.

THOUGH we cannot speak of the compositions here presented to us, in terms of unqualified praise, we feel justified in pronouncing them to be far from devoid of merit. In the psalm melodies we find some manifestations of fancy, as well as a suitable gravity of style; and if the bass is not always the best that might have been adopted, the

harmony founded upon it is generally well constructed, though we cannot say that we meet with any of those artificial and ingenious dispositions which announce the great harmonist or master of superior contrivance. These remarks are equally applicable to the anthems, the solos of which, while they exhibit genuine specimens of church air, or melody, are somewhat deficient in that spirit and sweetness necessary to inspire a warm devotion; a blemish which is not compensated by the richness

ness or variety of the harmonical construction. The impression, however, which we receive from our view of the whole of this publication, is not such as ought to give pain or discouragement to Mr. Jarvis as a composer of church music. The province in which he has here exercised his talents, is too intricate and difficult to involve in disgrace a moderate degree of success; and we hope that the only effect of these remarks will be to induce his further and more strenuous exertions in the same arduous walk of composition.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, of Williams's Sacred Melodies. The words chiefly taken from the Psalms of David, the Airs selected and adapted by T. Williams; the whole arranged for the Piano Forte, Harp, or Organ, by Mr. John Davy, and other eminent Professors. 3s. 6d. each number.

Of this *useful* work, the four numbers now lying on our table are all that have yet appeared. The publisher's principal objects in this work (as we collect from his preface to his first number) are to furnish an appropriate Sunday evening's entertainment for private families—to rescue the beauties of sacred poetry from neglect—and to combine some of the finest specimens of ancient melody with the best of the modern lyrics. This design, as far as the undertaking has proceeded, Mr. Williams has accomplished; and therefore we have pronounced it a *useful* work. The pages before us are occupied with well-selected melodies; and when the reader, in addition to knowing that the publication is conducted by Mr. Davy, learns that a considerable portion of the poetry comes from the muse of Mr. O'Meara, he will form a favourable opinion of the execution of the work. A part of the plan consists of the occasional harmonization of the airs, for two or three voices, which will materially contribute to the value of the compilation, and the general merit of the publication will not, we think, fail to recommend it to the favourable notice of the lovers of sacred music.

A Familiar Duett for Flutes, composed and dedicated to Mr. Robert Taylor, by C. N. Weiss. 3s.

This duett, besides that it presents to the auditor a variety of ingenious, and in a great degree, novel passages, evinces by the general cast of its construction, a respectable portion of science, and no trivial talent in its employment. The two *parts* are blended with a skill that renders their conjunction very effective, and demonstrates

much adroitness in this species of composition.

"Oh, blame me not, that pleasure's dream," a Ballad adapted to a favorite Melody by Mozart, by Mr. C. N. Smith; the words by Mr. C. Selwyn. 1s. 6d.

To the melody applied by Mr. Smith to Mr. Selwyn's words (which, by the way, are written with feeling and spirit) he has added a new piano-forte accompaniment, and introductory and concluding symphonies. The adaptation is appropriate, and the subordinate matter is not unworthy of its principal. As a pleasing trifle (and Mozart himself could not intend this *morceau melodieux* for any more) this air, in combination with Mr. S.'s poetry, will rank among the favourites of the day.

"Oh, come to the bark," a Ballad written by Harry Stce Van Dyke, esq. and adapted to a celebrated Waltz, with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by Mr. John Barnett. 2s.

The air given to the words of this ballad is judiciously, because appropriately applied. Of Mr. Barnett's accompaniment we can with justice say, that it is variously and ingeniously conceived. The alternate chords distributed between the right and left hands, are impressive in their effect, and the semitonic intervals in the intermediate symphonies afford to the ear a diversity that awakens attention and adds to the general interest of the melody.

A Fugitive Piece, intended for Sunday Practice. The words by Mrs. Barbauld; the Music by Mr. W. Smith. 1s. 6d.

This composition is written for four voices (*canto, alto, tenor and bass*), and is designed for the use of choirs and private parties. In the melody, we must be allowed to say, no very attractive beauty presents itself to our notice, and the harmonic construction is neither enriched by any well-supported points, nor embodied with the address of a skilful contrapuntist. The aggregate effect, however, is by no means unpleasing; and in the present state of choral composition, Mr. Smith's production will not be despised by the generality of its hearers.

"Tom Moore," the words by Lord Byron; the Music composed by T. Williams. 1s.

The air of this ballad is simple, pretty, and adapted to the sense of the words, such as it is. The melody is really music; but the verse can scarcely be called poetry; and we could have wished that Mr. Williams's talents had been better employed than in setting lyrics so unworthy of their author.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE. The success at this theatre of the petty pieces of *Monsieur Tonson* and *Geraldi Duval*, together with the long continued repetitions of the *Coronation*, leave us little more to say respecting its late career, than that its representations during the past month have attracted respectable audiences; and that the state of its treasury is consequently improved much beyond any expectations that certain periods of the two last seasons would have justified.

COVENT GARDEN. Here, again, unfortunately for those who visit the theatres for rational amusement and food for meditation, the raree-show of a co-

ronation has been deemed an eligible succedaneum for the sensible vivacity and solid riches of the comic or tragic muse, and has been made the apology for reviving, under the title of *The Exile*, a piece little interesting in its plot and incidents, and by no means entitled to boast of the brilliancy or elegance of its dialogue. The additional music thrown into this almost forgotten opera, and the new scenery and decorations, which for the representations of a royal solemnity could not be too glittering and gaudy, have, however, given a new gilding to this dull drama, and furnished it with a passport to public encouragement which till now it never enjoyed.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

CHOLERA still continues prevalent, and in some cases, the collapse which attends this disease in its state of urgent spasm, is succeeded by an inflammatory irritation, especially of the peritoneal investment of one or other of the viscera which modifies the malady to the extent almost of changing its character. It is seldom in these cases that large and general detractions of blood are admissible, since the inflammatory affection still partakes of the spasmodic essence by which it has been engendered, and copious blood-letting rather serves to lessen power than diminish impetus.

Rheumatism, also, is another disease that still continues prevalent, notwithstanding that we are so far removed from the vernal period. The reporter has now tried pretty extensively the effects of colchicum seeds in this intractable disease; and occasionally with signal success. According to his own observations on this valuable addition to the articles of the materia medica, he would state that its efficacy is either so remarkable as to call forth expressions of gratitude from the recipient, or that it is administered with almost no effect—and he has been surprised at this wide difference in result from its exhibition under apparently similar circumstances, both of malady and patient. One decided advantage that the seeds possess over other parts of the plant, is that to which Dr. Williams so particularly alludes, viz. its innoxious nature upon the constitution, even when it removes the complaint.

A gentleman is at this moment sitting by the writer, who has experienced decided benefit in a violent face ache, (most probably originating from a carious tooth) by putting a drop or two of the Prussic acid into the hollow of the tooth affected, and taking two drops of the same internally upon retiring to rest. This is not the first nor the second case in which the potent medicine referred to has effected relief from tooth-ache, and its success has been so great as to induce this notice and recommendation of its virtues.

Among his dispensary patients, the reporter has one who is at the same time affected with the leprosy, and the itch—the *Lepra vulgaris* and scabies of authors. Are these, in the present instance, children of one family, or are they the results of two specific contagions? To the former opinion the writer inclines, and with all his respect for the talents and industry of those individuals who have attempted to draw the demarking lines between dermoid affections, he cannot help thinking that their geographical charts are occasionally mapped out with an ideal minuteness.

Let the reader who wishes to be instructed on the subject of nosological assumption, and is moreover desirous of obtaining correct views respecting the nature of pestilential distempers, consult an admirable work on these points, just published by Dr. Hancock—a work which is rich in research, and satisfactory in reasoning.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Oct. 24, 1821.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE barn floor having been in extensive use since our last, the crops may be spoken of, both in respect to quality and bulk, with considerably greater certainty.

Few samples indeed, of the new wheats have proved fit for the miller's use, being generally, the best of them, cold in hand and soft, and wanting many months sweat-

ing

ing in the stack. The ordinary mildewed, smutted, and grown samples are unsaleable, as unfit for the speculator's purpose, and there seems scarcely any other to which they can be applied, but pig-feeding. Barley is not, in every district, a large crop, and where it is so, it is almost all stained by moisture, or shrivelled and discoloured by blight. Oats, a middling crop, have perhaps escaped best. Beans and pease are great crops, but partially blacked and even rotted. Turnips cover the land completely, but perhaps generally run too much to foliage, to be heavy and productive in the bulb. Grass is in vast plenty, and good in the uplands; but must necessarily be very washy and weak, in flooded lowlands, and by no means safe for sheep; indeed should the autumn prove rainy throughout, a rot in the sheep may be dreaded. Tares, though not a great crop, have had a great fall in price. Samples of hops having colour, sell readily, as being scarce. The Spanish (Talavera) wheat, the native of a more favourable clime, as might well be expected, from not being yet naturalized to our fickle seasons, has in the present, succeeded worst of all; our white wheats, as most delicate, the next. It is well worth the farmer's while, to calculate this year, how much he has lost by growing clover with his corn, perhaps a disadvantageous practice in any season. The vast plenty of food for cattle, sheep and pigs, both of vegetables and damaged corn, have produced some spirit in the fairs and markets; and the accounts from the great fair of Weyhill, are said to be exhilarating; there is, however, great want of the means of purchase among the farmers generally. Provisions may yet decline considerably further in value, though the bad state of the wheat crop may keep the price of bread somewhat steady. Pigs are said to be more plentiful and cheap than for many years; probably our breeders are beginning to set their faces against the Irish supply.

It seems to be generally agreed, that the past has been one of the worst seasons, and the late harvest the very worst within memory. Yet, as has ever been the laudable custom of certain news writers, most flourishing and soothing accounts are constantly given to the public, of abundant and beautiful crops. A few fortunate growers, indeed, in some of the earliest districts, have harvested their wheat early, and in condition and quantity nearly equal to the famous crop of last year: and fortunate Scotland, for the most part, has done so, and even seeded their fallows at the earliest period. The hopes of the farmers of obtaining any relief through the medium of the Agricultural Associations, grow daily more faint, and with great reason. The first proposal was indeed obviously delusive, the last absolutely absurd. The situation of the farmers, it cannot be denied, is most deplorable, and both for their sakes and of the public at large, a real and effective remedy for this national disease, should be put in force with all possible speed. In the mean time, it behoves the farmer to probe, that they may discover, the original cause of their miseries. They will find that all this desolation has been brought upon them by the *grand error* of their fathers or themselves; and that the first step to their relief is, the conviction of that truth; the next will consist in the adoption of truly patriotic principles in their proceedings.

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Middlesex, Oct. 24, 1821.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct, 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 50.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ARNOLD, J. H. Lanblethian, near Cowbridge, cattle jobber. (Jennings, L.
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Barton, J. Blackburn, upholsterer. (Bigg, L.
Beeston, J. Drayton in Hales, Salop, mercer. (Stanley.
Belcher, I. Enfield, stone-mason. (Harmer, L.
Bower, J. Tothill-street, Westminster, grocer. (Tottie and Co. L.
Bursey, I. jun. Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, stationer. (Warrand, L.
Butt, J. Tewkesbury, miller. (Boughton, Tewkesbury.
Clayton, J. Bury, Lancaster, undertaker. (Appleby and Co. L.
Colyer, W. Broad-street, St. Giles's, boot-maker. (Jones, L.
Dubois, J. and E. Copthall-street, merchants. (Gregson and Co. L.

Dunderdale, N. Holbeck, Leeds, clothier. (Robinson and Co. L.
Evans, T. B. Strand, wine-merchant. (Stevens and Co. L.
Gardiner, B. Leigh, Worcester, maltster. (Hill, Worcester.
Gibson, T. jun. Liverpool, ship-bread baker. (Hynde, Liverpool.
Gilbert, R. T. Stockbridge, Hants, coal-merchant. (Cottle and Co. L.
Gird, H. Park-lane, saddler. (Simcox, Birmingham.
Green, T. Alfreton, Derby, grocer. (Bromley, L.
Hailstone, W. Mildenhall, Suffolk, grocer. (Gregson and Co. L.
Hamelin, Peter, Belmont-place, near Vauxhall, plasterer. (Denton and Co. L.
Hancock, S. Judd Place, St. Pancras, hardwareman. (Pringle, L.
Hole, W. M. Kingskerwell, Devon, tanner. (Bartlett and Co. Newton Albott.

Horrox,

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 Inman, I. K. Blackman-street, brazier. (Sherwood, Southwark.)
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 Lavender, J. Leominster, mercer. (Gillam, Worcester.)
 Llewellyn, J. and Co. Old Jewry, insurance-brokers. (Lester, L.)
 Lownd, W. Sloane-street, Chelsea, linen-draper. (Dobson, L.)
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 Mercer, H. Liverpool, merchant. (Lodge, Liverpool.)
 Moody, S. Frome Selwood, mealman. (Miller, Frome Selwood.)
 Richardson, I. Manchester, dealer in cotton. (Whitlow, Manchester.)
 Rose, R. N. Holborn, bookseller. (Edwards and Co. L.)
 Rowbotham, W. Oldham, Lancashire, machine-maker. (Whitehead, Oldham.)
 Rowley, M. Bear-street, Leicester-square, dealer. (Fisher and Co. L.)
 Spear, J. Sheffield, merchant. (Tilson and Co. L.)
 Steel, W. Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, baker. (Isaacson, L.)
 Stuart, H. Worcester, wine-merchant. (Hannam, L.)
 Surrey, I. and J. Mark-lane, mealman. (Druce, L.)
 Tate, R. Market Weighton, shopkeeper. (Jaques, L.)
 Thompson, T. I. Long Acre, coach joiner. (Stevens and Co. L.)
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 Ollivant, W. Manchester.
 Ollivant, T. Manchester.
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 Peele, J. Tower street.
 Reed, D. Prince's-street, Spital-fields.
 Ridout, I. P. Bridport.
 Riley, T. H. Crawford-street, Mary-le-bone.
 Roddam, R. N. Shields.
 Roose, T. Liverpool.
 Rose, G. Sheffield.
 Samson, T. Lynn.
 Seaman, G. Bishopsgate-street.
 Searle, J. Lower Grovenor-street.
 Shirley, W. and I. Stoke-upon-Trent.
 Shirley, I. and B. Worship street.
 Shorer, J. Croydon.
 Shuffrey, T. Worcester.
 Smith, M. Liverpool.
 Snow, S. Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.
 Spencer, W. Bristol.
 Stammers, T. and J. Sudbury.
 Taylor, E. Sandall Magna, York.
 Trux, F. South Molton, Devon.
 Troughton, B. and J. Wood-street, Cheapside.
 Turner, I. and B. West Bromwich.
 Tyrrel, J. Maidstone.
 Von Mart, H. Birmingham.
 Walsey, J. Welwyn.
 Watts, W. and Co. Oldham, Lancaster.
 Webb, W. and H. Bristol.
 Wilkinson, I. and Co. Leeds.
 Williams, J. Bishopsgate-street Within.

Williams, W. and Whyte, A.
New Bond-street
Wilson, R. Bow Church-yard.

Wood, W. Wimpole-street,
Mary-le-bone.
Woodecock, C. Norwich.

Woodstock, W. Preston, Lanca-
shire.
Young, J. Ware.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				Sept 27.				Oct. 28.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	2	11	0	to	3	0	0	£2	11	0	to	3	0	0	per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3	15	0	..	4	16	0	4	13	0	..	4	17	0	ditto. §
—, fine	6	3	0	..	6	12	0	4	18	0	..	5	4	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	15	0	0	..	19	0	0	14	0	0	..	19	0	0	per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	8	..	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	9	..	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	1	1	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	1	1	ditto.
Currants	5	3	0	..	5	5	0	5	8	0	..	5	12	0	per cw.
Figs, Turkey	2	0	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	2	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	50	10	0	..	52	10	0	52	0	0	..	53	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	42	0	0	..	43	0	0	44	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	2	0	0	..	2	16	0	2	10	0	..	3	3	0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	..	2	16	0	2	16	0	..	3	15	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	..	10	0	0	9	0	0	..	10	0	0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6	0	0	..	7	0	0	6	0	0	..	7	0	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	9	9	0	..	10	0	0	8	0	0	..	10	0	0	per jar
—, Galipoli	66	0	0	..	0	0	0	64	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	4	0	0	..	4	4	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
—, East India	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	13	0	..	0	16	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0	17	4	..	1	0	10	0	17	4	..	1	0	10	per lb
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	7	..	0	15	1	0	14	7	..	0	15	1	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	6	..	0	11	0	0	7	3	..	0	7	6	per lb.
—, Cloves	0	5	10	..	0	0	0	0	3	10	..	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	6	9	..	0	0	0	0	3	8	..	0	3	9	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	1	1	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	1	1	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	9	..	0	4	0	0	4	2	..	0	4	5	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	1	8	..	0	1	9	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	1	..	0	2	6	0	2	8	..	0	3	0	ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	12	0	..	2	15	0	2	12	0	..	2	14	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	10	0	..	3	12	0	3	10	0	..	3	12	0	per cwt.
—, East India, brown	0	14	0	..	1	0	0	0	9	0	..	1	0	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	4	8	0	..	4	18	0	4	0	0	..	4	2	0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	1	17	0	..	1	18	0	1	19	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	2	15	6	..	0	0	0	2	4	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	0	0	0	2	6	..	0	2	7	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	9	..	0	6	0	0	5	9	..	0	6	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	21	0	0	..	40	0	0	21	0	0	..	40	0	0	per pipe
—, Port, old	38	0	0	..	55	0	0	38	0	0	..	55	0	0	ditto
—, Sherry	18	0	0	..	50	0	0	18	0	0	..	50	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance... Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. 0d.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. 0d.—Belfast, 10s. 6d.—Hambro', 20s. 0d.—Madeira, 15s. 0d.—Jamaica, 25s.—Greenland, out and home, 6gs. to 12gs.

Course of Exchange, Oct. 25.—Amsterdam, 12 15.—Hamburgh, 38 0.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50.—Dublin, 8½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey 58l. 10s.—Grand Union, 0l. 0s.—Grand Junction, 217l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 315l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 3600l.—Oxford, 645l.—Trent and Mersey, 1810l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 164l.—London, 101l.—West India, 178l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 13l.—Strand, 5l. 5s.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 250l.—Albion, 45l. 0s.—Globe, 124l. 0s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 58l. 10s.—City Ditto, 103l.—At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 77¼; 3 per cent. consols, 87½; 5 per cent. navy 111½.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 14s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11d.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the southern verge of the Metropolis, from Sept. 25, to Oct. 25, 1821.

	Maxi- mum.	Days.	Wind	Mini- mum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.		Range	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days.
Barometer	30·50	9 Sep.	NW.	29·20	19 Sep.	SW.	29·42		1·88	0·90	17 Sep.
Thermom.	65 ¹⁰ ₂	20 Sep.	SW.	43 ¹⁰ ₂	6 Sep.	NW.	Day	Night	26 ⁵ ₁₀	12 ¹⁰ ₂	9 Sep.
							47·0°	46·0°			

Prevailing Winds.

Number of days occupied by each	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	WSW.
	2	1	0	2	9	14	6	3	0

The total quantity of rain 3·988 inches.

Character of the Clouds.

Number of days on which each description has occurred.	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus
	11	18	6	16	19	11

The greater part of the period of our register has been of a wet character, rather warmer than the advanced stage of the season might warrant: a low temperature has occurred after rain, in which the depression has arisen near the surface only, from the rain and the subsequent northerly wind. The prevailing winds have been decidedly from the westward, and frequently in heavy gales; which in some

instances have been of violence to the destruction of buildings, &c.

The mean temperature is somewhat above the general average.

The atmospheric and meteoric phenomena have been solar halo, and frequent exhibitions of meteoric stars. Corruscations, bearing the character of Aurora Borealis, have been observed in a slight degree.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NO incident of political character calls for our notice, besides the irritated public feeling created by the uncaused dismissal of General Sir R. WILSON from the army. So unprecedented a stretch of prerogative has, however, been atoned for to the individual, by a liberal public subscription, to which the Earl of Darlington contributed 500 guineas, and the Duke of Bedford, Earl Fitzwilliam, Sir Francis Burdett, and John George Lambton, Esq. £500. each. Earl Grey and the Earl of Thanet £200. each, and many other public characters £100. each.

The King has performed his intended journey to Hanover, which ill health did not permit him to enjoy.

The following is the report of the Year's and Quarter's Revenue.

Years ended Oct. 10.

	1820.	1821.
Customs	8,746,105	8,765,865
Excise	26,488,508	26,471,363
Stamps	6,115,482	6,146,986
Post Office	1,446,000	1,331,000
Assessed Taxes	6,279,547	6,297,777
Land Taxes	1,207,630	1,217,856
Miscellaneous	360,538	297,954
	50,643,810	50,528,801

Quarters ended Oct. 10.

	1820.	1821.
Customs	£2,670,683	£2,844,231
Excise	7,552,021	8,149,226
Stamps	1,581,204	1,625,220
Post Office	375,000	342,000
Assessed Taxes	760,576	793,532
Land Taxes	174,522	207,481
Miscellaneous	71,642	61,222

13,184,648 14,022,912

PRODUCE OF THE EXCISE DUTIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Years ended Oct. 10.

	1820.	1821.
Auctions	£242,338	£220,224
Beer	2,599,155	9,662,142
Bricks and Tiles	363,883	328,839
Candles	313,123	333,063
Coffee and Cocoa	380,599	365,013
Cyder, Perry, Verjuice	61,514	37,781
Glass	449,733	448,457
Hides and Skins	604,020	570,574
Hops	322,223	254,939
Licenses	704,817	696,047
Malt	4,647,392	4,910,462
Paper	478,211	486,744
Pepper	119,595	142,183
Printed Goods	589,798	766,977
Salt	1,597,607	1,548,413
Soap	947,540	1,025,949
Spirits	3,071,498	2,975,818
Starch	50,933	52,716
		Stone

Stone Bottles .	1,897	2,705
Sweets .	6,428	4,496
Tea .	3,067,274	3,147,683
Tobacco and Snuff	2,475,995	2,365,654
Vinegar .	39,993	44,445
Wine .	959,175	892,635
Wire .	10,084	10,126

26,488,510 26,471,363

STATE OF THE IRISH REVENUE—1820
AND 1821.

Years ended Oct. 10.

	1820.	1821.
Custom Duties	£1,233,926	£1,438,357
Excise .	1,650,209	1,581,744
Assessed Taxes	201,795	303,894
Quit Rents .	193	79
Casual Revenue	5,137	2,290
Dismissed and Deceased Collectors	1,794	818
Stamp Duties .	828,637	400,528
Postage .	63,692	60,000
Poundage and Fees	5,630	6,800
	3,591,016	3,794,752
Imprest Monies, &c.	113,918	126,508
	3,704,935	3,921,260
Year ended Oct. 10, 1820		3,704,935
Increase in the year ended October 10, 1821 .		216,325

SPAIN.

The lovers of liberty have nothing to desire relative to Spain, beyond what is accomplished by the enlightened patriots of that country. Its south-eastern corner has been unhappily afflicted by the scourge of the yellow fever, which, it is presumed, the approach of cold weather will extinguish.

The following is the speech of the King on opening of the Extraordinary Cortes, Sept. 28.

Gentlemen,—Since I expressed to the Cortes my motives for believing it advisable to call an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes, nothing has so much engaged my attention as the desire to see them assembled. I now see them with the greatest satisfaction, and give myself wholly up to the pleasing and just hope of the good which the country will derive from their labours. The subjects which I have prepared to lay before the Cortes for their consideration are mostly such, the regulation of which is necessary for the more speedy consolidation of the constitutional system, such as the division of the territory, and the best means of placing, according to it, the political government of the Cortes, the military ordinances, the plan of decree of the organization of the naval force, and the decree for the organization of the active militia.

I particularly urge you to place every thing in consonance with the fundamental law of the state, leaving the administration

free from all those serious embarrassments which it often meets with for want of this necessary harmony, and which the government cannot remove. I have also thought that some other points ought to be determined, which though not so intimately connected with the constitution, have a great influence on the general prosperity: such as the measures to be adopted to restore the tranquillity and to promote the welfare of the Americas, the examination and reform of the duties of customs, the means necessary to prevent the serious loss which the nation sustains by the currency of false or defective foreign coin, and the project of a decree in the charitable institutions. Though all the subjects that are going to be discussed by the Cortes are of so much importance, the fact itself of their being assembled to discuss them is still more so. This new proof and guarantee of the union which prevails between all the chief powers (of the state) must convince all the enemies of our institution that their efforts to subvert them will be vain.

I shall take advantage of the period in which the Cortes will continue assembled to give orders to propose any measure or project which may appear to my government necessary and urgent, as well as to ask their co-operation when circumstances may require. The field, gentlemen, is most extensive which is open to your zeal and your talents; and those qualities which so greatly distinguish you, combined with the prudence and circumspection which have marked all your deliberations, ensure to the country the completion of those advantages which it already owes to you.

I have the confidence that you will gain in both respects the admiration of the nation and of foreigners, entitling yourselves more and more to the particular esteem of your King, who will always consider the Cortes as the firmest support of his constitutional throne."

NETHERLANDS.

The speech of the King of the Netherlands, on opening his motley parliament, exhibits a fine picture of internal prosperity. We have subjoined some extracts:

"The interior situation of the kingdom offers in general a favourable view. The fear of a scanty crop is happily dissipated in most of the provinces, and we can promise ourselves abundance of provisions, and at a moderate price.

"Trade and navigation have not diminished, and we can cherish the hope of seeing them in future receive a new increase.

"Notwithstanding the favourable influence of several years of peace, the situation of our manufactures does not present in

in all its parts an aspect equally prosperous; yet several of the most important among them have increased in activity, and almost no-where does the want of employment give ground for well-founded complaints.

"The administration assumes every where in the provinces, as well as in the cities and rural communes, a more regular and more secure march. Improvements, which experience recommends to my care, become the object of my serious deliberation. The communication between different parts of the kingdom become more and more easy. That between the two seats of the court has been considerably ameliorated, and I entertain the hope that, with the co-operation of the provinces most interested in the result, there will be opened a new source of prosperity to trade, to agriculture, and to industry, by the construction of a canal between Bois-le-duc and Maestricht.

"Among the improvements on which the happiness of my subjects fixes my attention, I regard as most important the changes made in the direction of the waters of the Rhine for the purpose of preventing the disasters to which a considerable portion of the kingdom is exposed during the season of thawing or high tides. This object is at present subjected to a particular examination.

"For a long time the discipline of the prisons has appeared to me susceptible of useful modifications, having caused the subject to be examined in its details. The report which I have received has confirmed me in the opinion.

"Unforeseen calamities have afflicted some parts of our transmarine possessions, but it is easily seen that they will surmount their consequences; and we have reason to flatter ourselves that the importance of the relations of the mother country with the East Indies will continue to increase.

"The produce of the revenue during the present announces results similar to those of the preceding year. If the produce of certain taxes is improved, others on the contrary have been less productive; and the experience of this year establishes anew how necessary is the revision of our financial system, if we wish to put an end to an annual deficit, which would in time destroy the best constituted state.

PORTUGAL.

The same fine spirit which animates the patriots of Spain, directs those of the neighbouring kingdom. A constitution, founded on law and liberty, seems likely to be adopted in both countries, in accordance with the best models and principles. The degraded Spanish and Portuguese names have,
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in consequence, become respectable throughout Europe.

TURKEY.

Nothing is finally settled between the Divan and the Czar. The latter has made demands, to which the former cannot honourably accede, and, having collected armies to enforce his claims, seems to be waiting only for grounds to render his invasion plausible to the other powers of Europe. At the same time, the expulsion of the Turks, and the erection of an independent Greek empire, are consummations devoutly to be wished.

The newspapers through the month have abounded in accounts of mutual slaughters between the Greeks and Turks, in which the former appear to have made an heroic stand, in spite of the left-handed policy of the European *legimates*, who have suffered them to fight their battles alone.

SOUTH AMERICA.

If the accounts from the fine isthmus of Mexico are to be relied upon, that Spanish province seems likely to become an independent state. A struggle has commenced, and as rights must always triumph over usurpations, there can be no doubt of the ultimate issue. The adjoining republic of Venezuela appears now to be established beyond the possibility of further disturbance. By the latest accounts the city of Carthage, then besieged, was the only remaining possession of the bigotted priests and infatuated royalists. In Peru, the cause of liberty is in a similar train of success. The army of San Martin had defeated a division of the royalists, and the Viceroy was constrained to enter into an armistice, of which the following are the conditions:

Armistice concluded between the Commissioners of their Excellencies Senor D. Jose de Lacerna and Senor D. Jose de San Martin.

The Commissioners assembled in Puna, to treat concerning the mode of putting an end to the evils of the war in Peru, convinced of the necessity of a temporary suspension of hostilities, for the purpose of fixing the bases of a negotiation, and of concluding an armistice, during which an attempt may be made to remove the existing differences between the Spanish Government and the Independents of this part of South America; after having interchanged and acknowledged their respective powers, the Commissioners have agreed upon the following articles:—

1. Hostilities are suspended between the contracting parties during the term of twenty
3 A days,

days, reckoning from that in which the present armistice shall be ratified. The divisions of both armies shall preserve the positions which they shall occupy at the time that the ratification of the armistice shall be notified to them, and their parties shall not advance beyond the lines to which they at present extend.

2. If the above-named term of 20 days shall not be found sufficient for the fulfilment of the proposed object, it may be extended as far as shall be necessary to that effect.

3. As soon as this armistice shall be ratified, their Excellencies Senor D. Jose de Lacerna, and Senor D. Jose de San Martin, accompanied by two of the members of the Junta of Pacification, and other persons to be agreed on, shall hold an interview on some day and at some place to be named, in order that the difficulties that exist with each of the contracting parties being overcome, both commissions may proceed immediately to arrange a definitive armistice.

4. If by any unforeseen fatality the two contracting parties shall be unable to arrive at a mutual good understanding, hostilities shall not be renewed by either of them without two days' notice that the present armistice is at an end.

5. Their Excellencies Senor D. Jose de Lacerna, and Senor D. Jose de San Martin, on making the ratification, shall respectively give orders that each of the foregoing articles shall be faithfully and scrupulously observed.

6. The present armistice shall be ratified by each of the contracting parties within eight hours.

Given in Puchanea, at 5 in the evening of the 23d of May, 1821.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica is suffering under a remarkable drought, there having been no considerable rain for 15 months, and scarcely a shower for several months previous to the last advices.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH

Sept. 25. **T**HE king embarked at Ramsgate for Calais.

— 28. Aldermen Garratt and Venables sworn in as Sheriffs of London.

— 29. At a Common Hall held this day, Aldermen Magnay and Waithman were returned to the Court of Aldermen, for the office of Lord Mayor, by whom the former was chosen. Thanks were also voted to Alderman Waithman, particularly for his conduct in the affray at Knightsbridge barracks.

Same day the King arrived at Brussels.

Oct. 4. A public subscription commenced for the families of Honey and Francis, the unfortunate victims of the military outrage at the Queen's funeral. Its progress indicates the want of due sympathy in the public.

— 5. A meeting of the electors of Southwark, held at the town hall, for the purpose of commencing a public subscription to indemnify Sir Robert Wilson. After a series of spirited resolutions, the chairman announced the receipt of £1326; £1250 having been subscribed by four individuals. It already amounts to £7,000.

— 9. The King arrived at Hanover, where he was received with the general acclamations of the people.

— 12. Three old houses at the corner of Little Rider-street, St. James's-street, fell down on 15 individuals, two of whom were killed by being suffered to remain too long under the ruins, and the remainder severely injured.

— 14. Tumults in the county of Limerick in Ireland, owing to the oppression of the and-agents of several of the nobility.

— 16. Public funeral of Mr. Rennie, the celebrated engineer, in St. Paul's cathedral. The procession formed a line of nearly a mile in length. He was interred between Sir Christopher Wren, and Mr. Milne, the architect of Blackfriars bridge.

— 19. A fire broke out in Waterloo-row, Surrey Road, by which 3 houses were entirely consumed.

Continued accounts have been received within the month, from Barcelona and its neighbourhood, of the afflicting ravages of the yellow fever, which appears to have carried off from 1 to 200 per day, and to have destroyed great part of the population of Barcelona, Barcelonetta, Tortosa, and other places.

News has also arrived of a tremendous hurricane in New Hampshire, by which houses and trees were blown down, and great damage suffered.

MARRIED.

J. H. Markland, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office.

W. H. Cotterell, esq. to Miss H. Rebecca Les'er.

Mr. N. Parker, of Tokenhouse Yard, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas English, of Woburn.

Mr. H. R. Alwright, of Coleman-street, to Miss M. Row, of Reading.

Maximilian J. Wolf, esq. of Jamaica, to Maria, daughter of Hymen Cohen, esq. of London.

T. Maling, esq. to Frances Sophia, daughter of the late W. Hunter, esq.

J. H. Turing, esq. to Antoinette, second daughter of A. J. Ferria, esq.

Mr. Henry Carter, of Parliament-street, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the late Dr. Bourgeois.

Mr. John Parkinson, of Hexton-square, to Miss Tompson, of Leicester.

C. Whiting, esq. of Brixton, to Miss Louisa Swaine, of Leverington, Cambridge.

J. Hewitson, esq. of Mile-end, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of Capt. Pinkney.

E. Hawkins, esq. to Emma, only child of J. H. Gell, esq. of Chelsea.

J. Brissett, esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Scarlett.

Mr. C. K. Gardom, of Epsom, to Miss S. Paley, of Reigate.

Thomas Dalton, esq. of Dorking, to Miss Sheppard, of Horsham.

Mr. George Gottlieb Schneider, to Sylvia, second daughter of Thomas Lamb, M.D.

Joseph Bishop, esq. of Bedford-square, to the youngest daughter of the late Dr. Berkley, of Writtle, Essex.

Charles Lean, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Emma Cleghorn Proctor.

Mr. Thomas Steed, of Kensington, to Miss Harriet Battin.

John Fuller, esq. R.N. to Mary, fourth daughter of Solomon Davis, esq. of Epsom.

Thomas Ansell, esq. to Miss Munro.

The Rev. E. James, perpetual curate of Mortlake, to Sarah, eldest daughter of F. Reeves, esq. of East Sheen.

Mr. James Helps, of London, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Plucknett, of Wincanton.

Henry Charles Hoare, esq. of Barnes Elms, to Mrs. Price, youngest daughter of the late General Ainslie.

B. R. Haydon, esq. historical painter, to Mrs. Hymon, of Stonehouse, Devon.

Mr. Charles Hart, of Farnham, to Miss Smith, of Bentley Green.

Mr. Henry Dede, of Altona, Denmark, to Sarah, widow of Mr. T. Hearn, jun.

At Barnes, Charles Stewart, esq. of Rothsay, to Miss Leake, of Barnes.

Capt. James Kay, to Miss Mary Dixon, of Durham.

Charles James Beverley, esq. to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Payne, of Harley-street.

W. Davison, esq. of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Sarah Waring, of Panton-square.

John Hurles, esq. of Canterbury-square, Southwark, to Miss M. A. Stapleton, of Greenwich.

Mr. Jones, architect and miniature-painter, to Miss Susan Butler.

At Croydon, Mr. Walton, solicitor, to Miss Frances Farmer, of that place.

DIED.

In South Audley-street, Col. E. Ander-

son, only brother of C. Anderson Pelham, Lord Yarborough.

On Clapham Common, E. S. Wright, esq. of Hull.

In Chancery-lane, 28, Mrs. Sarah Rebecca Crosier.

At Upper Holloway, 54, Mr. William Oaks, sen. of Houndsditch.

At West Hill, Wandsworth, Mrs. Charlotte Howard.

At Lissen Grove, Mary, relict of Barnard Gregory, esq.

At Hampstead, Catherine, wife of Charles Barton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, highly esteemed by all who knew her.

48, Mr. W. Arch, late of Cullum-street.

At Little Chelsea, 32, Frances, wife of Thomas Stoneham, esq.

At Islington, 69, Mrs. Emma Priscilla Carpenter.

At Tooting-lodge, 63, Rees Goring Thomas, esq.

In the Stable Yard, St. James's, 65, H. F. Grabecker, esq.

In Long Acre, 73, Mr. F. Le Grix.

At Dulwich, W. Smith, esq.

In Gower-street, J. Franklin, esq.

At East Acton, 76, the widow of B. Hemming, esq. sincerely lamented.

T. H. Lamb, esq. of Golden-square and Tittenhanger Green, by whose death without issue, large estates in Leicestershire, Sussex, &c. descend to Sir J. B. Burgess, bart.

In Chandos-street, 64, C. Munro, esq.

At the Paragon, 72, Hannah, relict of the late G. Gwilt, esq. of Southwark.

In the Regent's Park, 74, R. Bath, M.D. formerly an apothecary at the corner of Dean-street, Oxford-street.

At Walworth, 58, G. Bayly, esq.

T. Calvert, esq. of Grafton-street.

At Islington, 22, Maria, youngest daughter of Richard Oakley, esq.

In Portland-place, 58, Michael Atkinson, esq.

In Theobald's Row, 82, Mrs. Ann Gosley.

At Kensington, 35, Mr. George Serjeant.

In Hanover-street, 69, Lorenzo Stables, esq.

In Rathbone-place, Mr. G. Crane.

At Peckham, 67, the Rev. George Gibson, A.M. of Carlisle House, Lambeth.

In Fleet Market, 70, Mr. W. Bedford.

On Ludgate Hill, Mrs. Mortimer.

In the Strand, 40, Mrs. Ponten.

At Highbury Park, 71, Benjamin Hopkinson, esq.

At Lambeth, Mr. Skeen, proprietor of the Three Stags, universally regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

At Ashted Rectory, 64, Rev. W. Carter.

At Roehampton, the Hon. Emily Ann Agar, sister of Viscount Clifden.

At Sunbury, 64, Mrs. Andree.

At Bramley, Mr. W. Rudge, jun.

In Wigmore-street, 60, General *Andrew Cowell*, formerly of the Coldstream regiment of guards.

At Richmond, Mrs. *Catherine Leslie*.

In Doctor's Commons, 73, *Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. R. Hope, of Lusted, Kent.

At Clapham, 75, Mrs. *Eliza Newbery*, widow and successor to Mr. F. N. formerly an eminent bookseller of St. Paul's Church Yard, after a protracted illness of sixteen years.

At Pentonville, *Joseph Cutting*, esq. of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.

In Broad-street Buildings, *Anne*, daughter of the late Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, and wife of Mr. C. R. Aikin.

In Mornington-place, 82, Mrs. *Lonsdale*.

In Sloane-street, Mr. *Henry Thomson*.

55, *Thomas Hamilton*, esq. late of Copthall-court.

On the Terrace, Kensington, Mrs. *M. Smith*.

In the Haymarket, 68, Mr. *B. Thomas*, deeply regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

In Blenheim-street, Bond-street, Mr. *Thomas Green*, surgeon, deservedly lamented by all who knew him in his public capacity or private life.

Mr. *John Luff Prentice*, late of West Smithfield.

In Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street, 32, *Maria Matilda*, wife of S. T. F. Wilde, esq. barrister at law.

In Upper Charles-street, Northampton-square, Mr. *A. B. J. Lonst*, of the Ordnance Office, universally respected by all who had the honour of his acquaintance.

At Camberwell, 80, Mrs. *Arabella Donne*.

At Hammersmith, of apoplexy, 50, Mrs. *Evelyn Fogard*, daughter of the late Mr. James Vincent, of Guildford.

In High Holborn, 37, *Sophia*, wife of Mr. John Jordan, after a long and painful illness.

At Clapton, 65, *Nathaniel Chater*, esq. of St. Dunstan's Hill, Tower-street.

In Warwick-lane, 60, Mr. *Roe*, of Blandford, Dorset.

Universally regretted by all who knew him, Mr. *John Pierce*, late of Basinghall-street and Lloyd's coffee-house.

87, *Daniel Blackford*, esq. of Tooting.

In Earl-street, Blackfriars, 22, *Mary*, the wife of Mr. Henry Penton, after a lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude.

At Cambridge Heath, aged and alone, *Sarah Bond*. From the miserable manner of her living, it was supposed that her circumstances were very limited, but on examining her drawers it is said that stock receipts, and government securities were found to the amount of nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS!

At Denmark Hill, near Camberwell, 54, *John Key*, Esq. the eldest of the respectable firm of brothers of that name, wholesale stationers, in Abchurch-lane. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey; and was justly esteemed by all who have witnessed his perfect knowledge of business, and the unaffected pleasantries of his domestic and social habits.

Lately, in Leman-street, 73, *Raphael Brandon*, Esq. He was a Jew, and as much respected and esteemed among Christians, as among those of his own persuasion. He not only supported the charitable institutions of his own country, but many also of ours—in some of which he has taken an active part as member of their managing-committees.—During some years past, he has been severely afflicted with palsy, and notwithstanding the shock, he bore it without a murmur.

At Upper Clapton, 63, *Nathaniel Chater*, esq. of Tower Hill.

At Kennington, of a decline, Miss *Eliza Moorman*, only daughter of John Moorman, esq. of Old-street.

At Isleworth, Mr. *Joseph Clements*, after partaking of a hearty breakfast.

Of an enlargement of the heart, *Horatio Nelson Matcham*, nephew to the late Lord Nelson.

On Twickenham Common, 40, Mrs. *George Shepherd*, late of Great Ormond-street.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, 69, *Edward Pounce*, esq.

At Pentonville, 74, Mrs. *Price*, after a lingering illness.

In Seething-lane, 89, Mrs. *Bracewell*.

In St. Paul's Church Yard, 46, *Sarah*, wife of Mr. James Hoppe, deeply lamented by her disconsolate husband and numerous family.

[In a late number we noticed the death of Lady *Louisa Conolly*. This inestimable lady appeared to take no pleasure but in doing good to others, and lessening the sum of our misery, as far as she was enabled. Her list of poor pensioners was very numerous, her occasional charities unceasing, and limited only by the necessities of those to whom she administered assistance. She solely supported a school of about six hundred children, at Celbridge, and has frequently relieved the wants of those whose condition prevented them from asking relief, by a mode so concealed that their benefactress could not be known. Her Ladyship is said to have had 8,000*l.* a year, and never was a share of fortune's favour more auspiciously distributed; and it is, perhaps, not too much to say, that she expended annually in real charity more than any prince or crowned head in Europe. The loss and affliction occasioned by her death, can only be fully estimated by those who so often received consolation from her beneficence.]

JOHN RENNIE, ESQ.

In Stamford-street, Blackfriars, 61, John Rennie, esq. F.R.S. the celebrated engineer, after a long illness, from which he had partly recovered, but suffered a severe and unexpected relapse. Mr. R. was the third and youngest son of Mr. George Rennie, a respectable farmer near Linton, in the county of East Lothian, where the subject of this memoir was born in 1760. He lost his father when about 7 years old; and his elder brother George, in conjunction with his mother, undertook the education of the younger children. He received the rudiments of learning at a neighbouring village-school, where the famous algebraist, Mr. Peter Nicholson, was also educated; neither of these sons of science, however, owed much to their first teacher,—reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic, being only taught at his school. The house adjoining Mr. Rennie's farm was for some time occupied by Mr. Andrew Meickle*, an ingenious mill-wright, no less esteemed for his great talent than respected for his candour and private worth. Mr. M. had long been connected with the family of the Rennies, and by way of evincing his respect for them, he undertook to teach young Rennie his profession. He remained with him six years, during which time he became complete master of the business, as far as regarded the construction of mill-works. He assiduously devoted himself to his business, and as modelling was taught by Mr. Meickle, he was seldom without a model of a wheel in his pocket.

Mr. Rennie having acquired considerable proficiency, he quitted Mr. Meickle, and commenced business as a master mill-wright in Scotland; but ambition and perseverance being the leading features of his character, he soon perceived that the occupation of a mill-wright in that country was far from affording lucrative prospects.

About this period (1783) Mr. Watt had just began to apply the steam-engine to mill-work, and the Albion Mill at Blackfriars' Bridge was projected. Mr. Rennie now applied to Messrs. Bolton and Watt for employment, which he obtained at the fixed salary of a guinea per week. The Albion Mill was accordingly undertaken, and Mr. Rennie's department was to manage the mill and grinding part, neither of which Mr. Watt or any of his assistants perfectly understood. Mr. R.'s attention and integrity gave great satisfaction to his employers, and the Albion Mill being completed, he continued to superintend and put the whole in order. The machinery of Whitbread's Brewhouse was soon after constructed under Mr. Rennie's

directions, and an opening thus presented for him to commence business on his own account. About this time, Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, died, and left a chasm in that department of science; and a more favourable combination of circumstances for Mr. Rennie's establishment could not have presented itself. A new power for moving machines had just then been invented, and Mr. Rennie was protected by, and connected with, the inventor and patentee. He was next noticed by Mr. Robert Grazer, the projector of many useful works, who introduced him to the canal business, and made him thoroughly acquainted with the methods of carrying bills for canals and bridges through Parliament.

From the year 1794 to the day of his death, Mr. Rennie was at the head of the list of civil engineers, and became connected with every undertaking of magnitude,—canals, bridges, harbours, wet docks, and machines of every description, were executed under his direction, and at the same time he employed several workmen as an executive mill-wright. The Bell Rock Light-house, on the same plan as that on the Eddystone Rocks, constructed by Smeaton, may, perhaps, be considered as the masterpiece of his great genius. Among his public works, the Breakwater at Plymouth, Ramsgate Harbour, the London Docks, and the Waterloo and Southwark Bridges, will not hastily be forgotten: but they form only a small part of his numerous undertakings. His indefatigable industry is almost without parallel, and on going to France for a short time in 1816, he declared it to be the first relaxation he had taken for nearly thirty years. His habits of business were very early; he frequently made appointments at five o'clock in the morning, and was incessantly occupied till nearly nine at night, and frequently later. In the estimates of his work he was often too low; but in the execution of them he spared no expense which might add to their solidity and durability. He never occupied himself in literature, and consequently has left no record of his talents as an author; neither had he any of those failings so frequently attendant on great genius. *Order, regularity, and real business*, were alike his maxims and practice; by them his success became unprecedented, and he accumulated a considerable fortune. He excelled particularly in the management of those he employed, by which he was both obeyed as a master, and respected as a superior.

Mr. Rennie, at the age of 25, married a Miss Mackintosh, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are living; and it is supposed that two of his sons will succeed him in business—one as a general engineer, and the other as a mill-wright.

Mr. Rennie was a Fellow of the Royal Society; and had he courted further honours, he might probably have attained them—but he was a man of business, not of ostentation. A Scotchman by birth, he inherited the sagacity and industry characteristic of his country,

* Mr. Meickle has made several important improvements in the construction of water-wheels, and has brought the art to considerable perfection. Mr. Meickle was at that time one of the first practical mill-wrights in England. His work was executed with great accuracy, so that at an early age Mr. Rennie could not have had a better tutor.

try, and thus he rose, from a station laborious and obscure, to the highest eminence in the scientific profession which he pursued. No jealousy nor self-interest ever prevented the exercise of a free and unbounded communication, by giving to inventors the benefit of his experience, removing difficulties which had not occurred to their author, or suggesting alterations which adapted the inventions to their use—in fine, the love of science was superior in his mind to all mercenary feeling.

Among a vast number of distinguished persons who followed Mr. Rennie to the grave, were, Sir Joseph Yorke, Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir J. Seppings, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir J. B. Martin, Sir Thomas Lance, Mr. Chantry, Mr. T. W. Brande, and several other men of rank and high professional abilities. The funeral arrangements were conducted without any affectation of splendour, but extremely handsome and well devised, and in the long train of mourners, were many to whom his exertions had been valuable, and many by whom his talents had been admired.

Mr. Rennie was in person, tall, well made, possessing an agreeable countenance and affable address: in his latter years, however, of a serious, though not reserved habit. In his transactions he was particularly careful in avoiding all unfair practices, in biassing his employers in favour of any particular contractors, as a line of conduct which enables him who perseveres in it, to maintain that dignity of conduct so requisite for those entrusted with the interests of others.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. R. Cruttwell, L.L.B. to the rectory of Spackshall, Suffolk.

The Rev. Edward Parke, A.M. to the vicarage and parish church of Battisford, Suffolk.

The Rev. L. R. Brown, A.B. to the rectory and parish church of Thorington, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Homfray, B.A. to be one of the ministers of St. George's Chapel, Great Yarmouth.

The Rev. H. Moises, of University College, Oxford, and rector of Whitehaven, domestic chaplain to Lord Stowell.

The Rev. G. P. Lowther, M.A. to the rectory of Barton, Derbyshire.

The Rev. J. Blackburn, M.A. vicar of Ganiford, Durham, to hold by dispensation the adjoining rectory of Romalldkirk, in Yorkshire.

Mr. D. K. Sandford, B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, elected Professor of Greek, in the University of Glasgow.

The Rev. H. Whinfield, to the rectory of Battlesdown cum Potsgrove, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. James Robson, to the vicarage of Ainderbury Steeple, near Northalerton.

The Rev. Thomas Cook, M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, to be domestic chaplain to the Earl of Malmesbury.

The Rev. Charles Mackie, clerk, A.M. to the rectory and parish church of Quarley.

The Rev. George Harker to the handsome new church lately consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford, at Chatham.

The Rev. James Boyle, M.A. to the vicarage of Islington, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Surtees, rector of Banham, to the prebendial stall at Bristol.

The Rev. Mr. Winter, late curate of Hilton, to be chaplain to the Kent county prisons.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE London mails are now (since the beginning of October) brought into Newcastle at half-past six, instead of nine in the morning, and the letters are delivered soon after eight o'clock.

The Wall's End colliery blew up a few days since, when fifty men and boys were killed on the spot, and four others wounded. Particulars of this afflicting accident in our next.

The following will shew the facility of conveyance in the north of England. The distance from Shields to Newcastle is only eight miles, and for the reciprocal conveyance of passengers and goods, there are 36 coaches and gigs, 6 steam-boats, 9 boats called comfortables, and 16 wherries. On Sunday evening, Sept. 2, one of those steam boats, on its return to Newcastle, had 297 passengers!

John Coates, esq. has lately presented a very fine Egyptian mummy to the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society.

Married.] Richard Brewster, esq. to Miss Frances Dale.—Mr. John Hodgson, to Miss Ewbank.—Mr. John White, to Miss Frances Robinson.—Mr. R. Grainger, to Miss Arundel; both of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Rawlin, to Miss Adams.—Mr. W. Knight, of Mary-le-bone, to Miss M. A. Weatherbone.—Mr. C. Jefferson, to Miss Dobson, of Bishop Auckland.—At Durham, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss A. Maxwell.—Mr. W. Dewar, to Miss Davis.

Died.] At Newcastle, 23, Mr. John Moreland.—72, Mrs. Mather.—78, Mrs. Routledge.—Andrew, son of the Rev. R. Fergus.—100 yrs. 5 mon. Mrs. Barbara Humble.

At Gateshead, aged 65, Mr. T. Melvil, printer. He had been constantly employed 50 years

50 years on the Newcastle Courant, having served his apprenticeship on it.—61, Mrs. Bell.—76, Mr. Lionel Robson.—50, Mr. Blackiston Huide.—91, Mr. W. Steel, one of the earliest followers of Mr. John Wesley.—72, Mr. Thomas Easton.

At North Shields, 34, Mr. W. Harle.—57, Mrs. Ann Madison.—74, Mrs. A. Thomson.

At South Shields, 65, Mr. Joseph Bell.—97, Christiana Shalton.—34, Mr. N. Branstons, ship-owner.

At Tatlington, highly respected, Mrs. Pearson.

At Peebles, the Rev. Thomas Leckie.

At Ormingham, 41, Mrs. Watson.

At Whitfield, 64, the Rev. E. Clarke, universally respected and regretted.

At Durham, Mrs. Chipcase.—Mrs. Spearman.—In a fit of apoplexy, Charles Garthorne, esq.

At Sunderland, Mr. Harrison.—28, Mr. J. Talfer, late of Glasgow.—44, Mr. E. Paliver.—80, Mr. J. Mordey.

At Bishop Auckland. 61, Matthew Gibson, esq.—56, Mr. W. Tarn, much respected.—Mrs. Fluitoff, relict of the late J. F. esq.

At Barnard Castle, 85, Mrs. M. Stewart.—56, Miss E. Maitland.—84, Mrs. Stephenson.

At Egglestone, 100, Mr. C. Harrison.

At Bishop Wearmouth, 69, Mrs. Mary Graham.—64, Mr. W. Bell, draper and ship-owner.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

New arrangements are in progress respecting the mail between London and Carlisle, and between Carlisle and Newcastle. Considerable alterations are to take place, generally, as to the earlier arrival of the mails at Port Patrick, Dumfries, Edinburgh, &c.

Married.] At Preston Patrick, near Kendal, Mr. E. Cropper, of Liverpool, to Isabella, 4th daughter of J. Wakefield, esq. of Kendal.—At Keswick, Mr. J. Hartley, late wine merchant of London, to Miss Jackson.—At Stanwix, Mr. W. Dewar, of Edinburgh, to Miss Davis, eldest daughter of the late O. D. esq. of the Navy Office, Somerset House.—At Landheads, near Annan, Mr. J. Roe, architect, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Irving,

Died.] In Carlisle, 48, Mrs. J. Burtholm. Mr. Nixon, 66.—M. J. Halliday, 50.—Mrs. A. Thompson, 50.—Mrs. C. Lundy, 76.

At Kendal, 75, Mr. R. Carruthers.—Mr. W. Salisbury, 54.—Mr. W. Postlethwayte, of Underbarrow, 94.

At Maryport, 34, Capt. R. Thompson.

At Penrith, 77, Mrs. Hutchinson, relict of the late J. H. esq.—Mrs. M. Stedman, 80.

At Workington, 44, Mrs. E. Appleby.—Mrs. A. Curwen, 41.—Mr. M. Burns, 26.—M. R. Shipley, 66.

Lately, At Beaumont, near Carlisle,

Mrs. T. Irwin, aged 100 years. She retained her faculties to the last.

At Wigton, 42, Mrs. J. Macalpis.—Mrs. A. Winter, widow.—Mr. T. Smith, weaver, 62.—Mrs. M. Watson, late of Dundraw, 31.—Mrs. E. Pearson, 59.

At Annan, 64, Mr. R. Ruddock.

At Dumfries, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Turner, surgeon.

At Dornock, 82, Mr. T. Geddes, sen. late officer of the customs.

At Bombay, in April last, shortly after his return from the Persian Gulph, in the expedition against the Arabs, T. Milner Crompton, esq. lieut. in the native infantry. He was formerly of Carlisle, and nephew to the late Dean Milner.

At Newtown, near Carlisle, 76, Mr. J. Irving.

At Sandsfield, Margaret, daughter of Mr. J. Davidson.

At Liverpool, in the prime of life, Capt. J. Martindale, of Workington.

At Norton, near Stockton upon Tees, Mrs. J. Jameson, 27, late of Penrith.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late meeting in Leeds for establishing a Penitentiary, the Rev. G. Walker, Master of the Free Grammar School, stated that about three years ago, the town appeared to him a place of unusual morality and decency, but so great a change had taken place, that now he never permitted any of his family to be out after sun-set. The Leeds Mercury attributes this demoralization to the *barrack system*, as containing within itself, the germ of every thing immoral.

It is observed in the Rockingham, that much of the ancient trade has declined, and that Hull is becoming a mere fishing haven. Though the port is finely situated and its aptitude for foreign commerce is not diminished, the town is little benefited by it comparatively to what it has been.

Oct. 3. The Floating Chapel for Seamen, was opened at Hull by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool. All the ministers will attend gratuitously.

Married.] At Almondbury, Mr. C. Brook, of Healey House, to the eldest daughter of W. Brook, esq. of Northgate House, near Huddersfield.—At Knaresborough, Lieut. Col. Dawkins, of the Coldstream Guards, to the eldest daughter of T. Duncombe, esq. of Copgrove.—R. Menzies, esq. of Harewood, to Harriet, 2d daughter of the late W. Champney, esq.—Lieut. H. Walker, R.N. of Wakefield, to Miss M. A. Hirst, of Moor Allerton, near Leeds.—At Wakefield, the Rev. A. Manby, M.A. to Harriet, 2d daughter of E. Tooke, esq.—At Hull, Mr. T. Pristwick, merchant, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Lathangue.—At Mirfield, Mr. J. Garforth, cotton manufacturer, of Ovenden, near Halifax, to the only daughter of Mr. R. Peaker.—Mr. Wilson, tanner,

ner, of Pocklington, to Miss Lawson, eldest daughter of Mr. L. surgeon, late of Gt. Driffeld.—Mr. J. Jackson, merchant, of York, to Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, both of York.

Died.] At York, at his mother's house, 23, Mr. G. J. Broadley, R.N. eldest son of the late Isaac B. esq. of Brantingham.

At Hull, Mrs. Southern, wife of Mr. S. tidewaiter. — Mrs. Higson, 73.—Mr. J. Bowman, 29.—Mr. J. Herbert, fishmonger, 73.—Mr. Fowler, 72.—Mr. T. Dunting, 89.—Mr. W. Colley, lighterman, 47.—Mr. M. Haslewood, shipowner and one of the assistants of the Trinity House.—Aged 18, Mr. E. Hollingworth, son of the late A. H. esq. merchant. He was intended for the church, and his character and acquirements justified the choice of the profession. — Mr. F. Linward, common brewer, 48.—Mrs. Jane Ellis, 27, wife of Mr. T. E. agent to the Caledonia, &c. steam packets.

At Leeds, 18, of a decline, Joseph, 2d surviving son of the late Mr. D. Wood, engineer.—Mr. T. Robinson, 38. His acquaintance with various languages, his skill in drawing and mechanic arts, evinced strong powers of mind, exercised with application and perseverance. Strict justice marked his dealings with others.

At Halifax, in her 21st year, Miss M. Brown, 2d daughter of C. B. esq.—Mr. T. Farrer, painter.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Wright, hair dresser.—Mrs. Hutchinson, widow, 77.

At Doncaster, in his 87th year, H. Heaton, esq. senior magistrate of the corporation.

At Great Driffeld, 42, Mr. T. Hodgson.

At Roehampton, at the house of his brother, Viscount Clifden, the Hon. E. A. Agar.

At Barnsley, Miss Savage, governess of a school for young ladies.—Very suddenly, Mr. G. Milner, mason and chief manager in the erection of two churches building there.

At Keighly, in parturition, (child-bed of twins) Mrs. Bradley, wife of Mr. J. B. artist.

At Hatfield, near Doncaster, 72, J. Atkinson, esq.

At Hornsea, Mrs. Ballantyne, wife of Mr. B. surgeon.

At Otteringham, 36, Mrs. J. Welburn.

Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Akeroyd, of Armley.—Mrs. M. Bronte, wife of the Rev. P. B. minister of Hayworth, near Keighley, 38.—Mr. R. Smallpage, of Sheeps-carr, cloth-dresser, 72. He had been upwards of 40 years in the house of Messrs. Wor-mald and Co.—Mrs. Depledge, of Caidling Park, near Ferrybridge, late of Bretton, near Wakefield.—At Bombay, March 11, J. Sandwith, esq. attorney, youngest son of J. S. esq. surgeon, of Helmsley, in this county.—At Surat, (East Indies,) Jan. 11, Lieut. F. Strangeways, of the 65th regt.

King's service, son of R. S. esq. of Well, in this county.—At Rio de Janeiro, July 31, aged 27, C. Naylor, esq. son of S. N. esq. of Belle Vue, near Wakefield.

In his 20th year, Thomas, 2d son of Mr. Greenwood, of Bankfield, near Halifax.—Mr. G. Waring, of Woolley, near Barnsley. He was found dead in a stone-quarry into which he is supposed to have fallen in a dark night.—Mr. T. Wilson, dealer in cattle, of Methley, near Leeds. Falling off his horse in a drain, into which by accident, he had been precipitated, he was drowned, though his horse escaped.—In London, Mr. G. Turner, late merchant of Leeds.—At Thorp Arch, 68, Mr. S. Taite.—In his 63d year, W. Elmhirst, esq. of Ouslethwayte, near Barnsley. His eldest son succeeds to an estate possessed by the family, from the time of Edward VI.

LANCASHIRE.

At Lancaster assizes, Sept. 8, ten prisoners for highway robbery, burglary, horse stealing, &c. were capitally convicted. All were reprieved except two, and four were sentenced to 14 years transportation.

At Lancaster, Sept. 20, Ridgway was tried and convicted of a libel, on a prosecution by the Bridge-street Society. The defendant is a poor fustian-cutter in Manchester, and sold an address to the Reformers, by Richard Carlile, dated "Dorchester Jail, Jan. 1, second year of the Spanish Revolution from Despotism to Liberty." The first passage charged in the indictment, is in these terms: "To talk about the British Constitution is in my opinion, a sure proof of dishonesty. Britain has no Constitution. If we speak of the Spanish Constitution, we have something tangible, &c." The society's attorney had been very busy assorting the names of the jury, and was suspected of practising manœuvres wherein his interest and honour could not be reconciled. On this occasion, Mr. Brougham observed: "It appears to me, that this is getting a packed jury."

At the same assizes, Mr. Justice Bayley stated, that the Court of King's Bench, upon full consideration, have decided that the publication of the proceedings before a Coroner's Inquest, previous to trial, has a tendency to prejudice the individual charged, and that it is an offence punishable by criminal information, or by indictment.

Married.] At Bolton le Moors, Mr. J. Haigh, jun. eldest son of J. H. esq. of Halifax, to Miss M. Makinson, 2d daughter of the late D. M. esq.—R. Formby, M.D. of Liverpool, to Mrs. C. Gibson, daughter of L. Peel, esq. of Ardwick.—In London, Mr. J. Gregory, druggist, of Manchester, to Miss H. Morris, of Coleman-street.—At Ashton-under-line, Mr. J. Morris, jun. druggist, of Bolton le Moors, to the eldest daughter

daughter of the late Mr. J. Howard.—Mr. J. Riding, cotton manufacturer, to Miss S. Brumfitt, both of Manchester.—Mr. W. H. Fishwick, land surveyor, of Burnley, to Miss M. Jepson, of Manchester.—Mr. J. Pigot, engraver, of Manchester, to Miss E. Bamford, of Oldham.—At Liverpool, Mr. T. Mawdsley, solicitor, to the youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. Clements.—Mr. T. Lightfoot, to Eliza, daughter of J. Atherton, esq. of Everton.—At Everton, Mr. J. Blount, iron merchant, to Esther, daughter of G. Rice, esq. of Birkitt Bank House, near Wigan.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. Collier, merchant, formerly of Jamaica.—Mr. J. Richardson, pilot, 27.—Mr. J. Knowles, 3d son of Mr. T. K. brewer, 18.—Mrs. Gregson, relict of the late W. G. jun. esq.—Mr. R. Welburn, blockmaker.—Mrs. M. Forster, waistcoat maker, 60.—Mr. J. Cecil, merchant, but retired, 72.—Mrs. Diggles, wife of R. D. esq.—Mrs. M. Briggs, 71.—Mr. C. Shuttleworth, surgeon.

At Manchester, 45, Mr. J. Potter, jun.—Mr. O. Owens, cupper.—In her 73d year, Mrs. Gregory.—In his 24 year, Mr. J. Addison, solicitor.—Suddenly of the cholera morbus, 31, Serjt. J. Davis, of the East India Company's service.—Mr. W. Stonehewer, 58.—At the house of his daughter, Mrs. Sidebotham, 73, Mr. E. Clegg.

In Salford, in his 38th year, Mr. P. Sandford.—Mrs. Mallolieu, 52.

At Preston, 62, Mr. F. Wallis, of the White Horse Inn.

At Bolton, Mary, wife of Mr. H. Nicholson. She was no ordinary woman, and though of an inferior station in society, her virtues and mental powers would have adorned its higher Corinthian order.

CHESHIRE.

In consequence of a requisition signed by 760 freemen of Chester, for a meeting to deliberate on the means of throwing open to the citizens at large, the election of the corporation, conformably to the charter of Henry VII.; the mayor issued his orders to call a common hall, &c, and the election of the mayor and corporation was made by shew of hands; and a most respectable body of magistrates, who enjoy the confidence of their fellow citizens, were elected.

Married.] R. J. Grantham, esq. of Altringham, to Jane, only daughter of the late W. Dennison, esq. of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Arrowsmith, of Congleton, to the youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Morris, of Weston-hall.—Mr. J. C. Williams, of Macclesfield, to Eliza, eldest daughter of T. Birch, esq. of Eccles, near Manchester.

Died.] At Chester, aged 34, Mr. J. Corbin, late of Hawarden.—Miss White, formerly of Armagh, Ireland.—Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Taylor, music-seller.

—Mr. J. Jones, liquor merchant, 29.—In her 20th year, the 3d daughter of Capt. Cochrane.—Mrs. Johnson, 43.—Mr. Badding, pawnbroker.

At Stockport, Mrs. Sims, wife of Mr. O. S. druggist.

At Ruthin, Mrs. J. Davis, widow, formerly of Wrexham, 81.

In the island of Jamaica, July 15, aged 21, Mr. E. Orme, son of Mr. R. O. woollen-draper, of Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

A new church was lately opened at Ripley, in this county; sum collected on the occasion, 81l. and upwards.

Married.] At Derby, Capt. Batty, of the 1st Grenadier guards, to the eldest daughter of J. Barrow, esq. secretary to the Admiralty.—At Sutton, in Scarsdale, Mr. J. Brackoof, farmer and grazier, of Hault Hucknall, to Mrs. Shaw.—Mr. J. Barnes, of New Mills, near Disley, to Mrs. Barber, of Chinley.—Mr. J. Cade, son of J. C. esq. of Spondon, in this county, to the 2d daughter of Capt. Cooper, of Leicester.—Mr. J. Warner, of Derby, to Miss Walker, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Derby, 30, Mr. T. Tomlinson, grocer.

At Bolsover, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Haykin, formerly of the Cross Keys inn

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Fidler.

At Wirksworth, 32, Mr. R. Taylor, draper.

At Leadhill, near Chesterfield, Mr. T. Gregory, formerly of Sheffield.—In his 19th year, at the house of his uncle, Mr. J. Lingard, of Blackwall, Mr. Johnson, of Manchester.—Mr. Whyman, 83, of Ambaston.—Mr. W. Merry, of Brailsford, 69.

At Plymouth, G. H. Strutt, esq. of Milford, Derbyshire, eldest son of G. B. S. esq. of Belper, in the same county. The death of this amiable man in the very prime of life, and amidst every promise of extensive usefulness, may be regarded as a loss to society at large, as well as to the family circle of which he was the delight and the ornament. Gentle and modest in his deportment, affable and courteous in his manners, kind and benevolent in his disposition, he won the regard of all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Possessing a mind alive to the beauties of nature, and to the attractions of the fine arts, his conversation was easy, interesting and improving. His scientific acquirements, particularly on subjects connected with mechanical philosophy, were highly respectable; and his improvements in the arrangement of the extensive works at Milford and Belper, bear testimony to his skill and genius. In agricultural employments he took a lively interest, and conducted an establishment of this nature on a plan which rendered his farm a just object of admiration, and a model for his neighbourhood. His acquaintance with subjects of political economy was correct

and practical; and the benevolence of his character led him so to apply his information as to promote the interests of the numerous work people under his influence. His plans for their welfare were not of a visionary and impracticable nature, but tended at once to inculcate a spirit of industry, order, cleanliness, sobriety, and thus to secure the real independence of the poor. Institutions for the diffusion of knowledge among them, had his zealous support and active services, and indeed nothing which concerned this important portion of his fellow creatures, was regarded with indifference by him. Judicious as were the arrangements already carried into practice under his superintendence, he entertained yet more enlarged views for the amelioration of their condition. But his early death has broken off these virtuous purposes of his mind, and bequeathed to his survivor the duty of giving full effect to his benevolent intentions. He bore an anxious and protracted illness, with manly and christian fortitude. For months before his decease, he wished for life only as it might be the means of lengthened usefulness; and even when he deemed his recovery hopeless, and was perfectly resigned to the dispensations of Providence, he still thought it an act of duty to his family, to neglect no means of restoration which the tenderness of friendship suggested might be effectual. Under the full assurance that he could not survive the ensuing winter in England, he prepared to avail himself of the milder climate of the south of Europe, and had reached Plymouth, on his way to Falmouth, with the view of embarking from that port. Soon after his arrival there the symptoms of his disorder increased, and he resigned his spirit to Him who gave it.

At Constantinople, on the 26th of Aug. J. Douglas Strutt, esq. aged 27, only son of Joseph S. esq. of this town. This amiable young man left his native country 14 months ago, on his travels for the gratification of his taste, and in pursuit of intellectual improvement. He traversed France, Switzerland and Italy, visited Sicily and Malta, and from thence, such of the Greek Islands, as the lately troubled state of the times, and the prevalence of the plague rendered accessible. In the course of his interesting tour, he collected many excellent specimens of natural productions, and was successful in obtaining some valuable relics of classical antiquity. Several packages, containing beautiful works in sculpture and painting, had been already sent by him to England, and he is understood to have had in his possession at the time of his lamented decease, other proofs of the delighted attention which he was paying to the study of the fine arts. He was at Naples immediately before, and at the time of, the Austrians entering that

city: and there, and subsequently at Messina, he narrowly escaped with life from the violence of an ungoverned soldiery. In his course from Malta to Corfu, the vessel in which he sailed was in imminent hazard of shipwreck from the violence of a storm. His ultimate project was to reach even Egypt, that land of early science and remote antiquity. But on his voyage from Smyrna to Constantinople he was seized with a malignant fever, incidental to the climate. He was considered dangerously ill on his landing at Constantinople, and was conveyed to the apartments which had been previously prepared for him at Pera, in the environs of that celebrated metropolis. But notwithstanding the judicious and unceasing attentions of Dr. Mac Guffog, the physician to the British Embassy and Factory, and the skill of two other eminent physicians, aided by the truly anxious care of his personal friends and those of his family, he died, to the unspeakable grief of all around him, on the day stated above, and was interred on the following day, with those demonstrations of respect, esteem and regret, which his amiable dispositions and manners, and his untimely fate so justly excited.

“By foreign hands his dying eyes were closed,

“By foreign hands his decent limbs composed,

“By foreign hands his peaceful grave adorn’d,

“By strangers honour’d and by strangers mourn’d.”

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An unusual mortality has prevailed lately in Nottingham, and the neighbourhood, arising from bowel complaints. A great number of children have fallen victims to that disorder, and to the measles. In one week, upwards of 100 individuals were buried in the different places of interment.

Circumference of a mushroom gathered lately in a field near Mansfield, 3 feet 4 inches. It was justly compared to a parasol.

Married.] Mr. G. White, grocer of Nottingham, to the only daughter of — Illingworth, gent. of Manchester.—Mr. G. Wand, carrier, of Newark, to Miss Screeton, of Southwell.—Mr. F. Eking, lace-manufacturer, of New Basford, to Miss Hardy, of Caythorpe.—At Newark, Mr. J. E. Langsdale, aged 22, to Miss S. Clark, aged 49.—Also Mr. E. Hurst, to Miss E. Powel.—Mr. B. Wright, surgeon, of East Bridgford, to Miss Aylard, of Newmarket.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. M. Whitehead, of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Horabin, 79.—Mr. M. Hopewell, taylor, 39.—Mr. W. Halans, 59.—Mr. J. Tustin, butcher, 72.—Mr. T. Parr, merchant-taylor, 77.—Mrs. Berry.—Mr. J. Dance, 62.—Mrs. E. Beardsley, 64, many years matron to the general hospital.

At Mansfield, 82, Mrs. Ashmore, widow.—In her 19th year, Sarah, 2d daughter of Mr. J. Binch.

At Newark, the Rev. J. Brownell, Wesleyan itinerant minister. He had been a missionary 11 years in the West India Islands, and was very successful in promoting christianity among the Negroes.

At Clumber, of an apoplectic fit, Miss Heath, governess in the family of the Duke of Newcastle.

At East Retford, Mr. R. Bullevant, iron-monger.

At Basford, in her 78th year, Mrs. Saunders, wife of J. S. esq.

At Chilwell, 70, Mrs. Pearson.

At Burlington Quay, Mrs. Renshaw, wife of Mr. J. R. of Nottingham.—At Suenton, Mrs. E. Bigsby, 21.

At Gedling, Mr. Jessop, farmer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The freedom of the City of Lincoln has been reduced, by a vote of the common council from £100 to £50.

Married.] The Rev. R. Miles, minister of the Independent chapel at Brigg, to Miss Morley, of Barton-upon-Humber.—At Ulceby, near Barton, Mr. Wells of Sculcoates, Hull, to Mrs. Chapman, late of Somers Town, London.—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Davison, of Sandiacre, Derbyshire, to Miss S. Jackson.

Died.] At Stamford, 55, R. Hurst, esq.

At Grimsby, 34, Mrs. M. Chapman, widow, formerly of Rothwell.

Mrs. Coltman, wife of T. C. esq. of Hag-naby Priory.

At Avignon, in France, Sept. 30, aged 21, H. R. eldest son of H. Best, esq. of Sutterton, in this county.

At Waddington, near Lincoln, 62, the Rev. J. R. Deacon, rector.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch is likely to become a fashionable watering place. The twelve baths now erecting have been planned on an extensive and magnificent scale. In the front will be a grand colonnade, with assembly rooms, a promenade of great extent and beauty adjoining. Besides the excellence of its waters, and the salubrity of the air, the venerable ruins of Ashby Castle, where kings and courtiers in the "Olden Time," were wont to meet, will present objects of attraction to visitors in general.

Married.] At Loughborough, Mr. J. Hyde, eldest son of J. H. esq. of Quorn, to the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Vickers, surgeon.—Also Mr. J. Wood, to Miss E. Walker.—Mr. Hewett, officer of excise, formerly of Dunchurch, to Miss E. Pawson, of Stamford-upon-Soar.—In London, Mr. J. Parkinson, surgeon, of Hoxton-square, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. W. Thompson, of Leicester.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. Tyler, sen. glazier,

At Leicester, 85, Robert Brewin, Esq. a respectable manufacturer, and long known as a leading member of the Presbyterian congregation in that town. He married a sister of Mr. Russell, of Birmingham, and was a personal friend of Dr. Priestley. He enjoyed celebrity as a florist, but was still more distinguished for his amiable qualities and his unceasing employment in deeds of charity and kindness. His temperate habits, and perfect self-government, rendered him a model of personal and domestic happiness, and notwithstanding his advanced age, he enjoyed his activity, health, and spirits till within a few days of his death. He was the last survivor of a society of contemporaries, distinguished for their personal respectability and exemplary Christian character, among whom we recollect, with unabated interest, the names of Reid, Atcheson, Chamberlin, Worthington, Arnold, Paget, Coltman, Nutt, Coleman, Gardiner, and others.

At Oakham, Mr. Billam, sen. of the George Inn.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 82, Mrs. M. Joyce, widow, and a truly benevolent friend to the poor of her neighbourhood.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the Stafford assizes, Mr. Baron Garrow, in his address to the Jury, said he had observed six persons in the calendar remaining to take their trials at the ensuing sessions; he denounced the practice as irregular. The judges were to deliver the jails of every prisoner—and if the prosecutors did not shortly attend, the six prisoners would be liberated.

Married.] J. Stoncer, esq. of Hanley, to Mrs. Taylor, of Liverpool.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Eagleton, draper, to Miss E. Proud, both of Bilston.—Also Mr. W. Fiddler, to Miss M. A. Fielding.—Mr. W. Naggington, to Miss H. Harrobin, both of Bilston.

Died.] At Litchfield, in his 57th year, J. Webster, esq. senior bailiff of the city.—In her 91st year, with a high character, for piety, benevolence and christian charity, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. T. Walton, mercer.

At Wolverhampton, in his 80th year, Mr. G. Sparrow, town-beadle.

At Selby-hall, the seat of J. Bingham, esq. Elizabeth, 2d daughter of the late C. Lenson, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The first stone of a new church to be called Christ Church, was lately laid, in Mr. Tickel's cement, at West Bromwich, by the Earl of Dartmouth.

Married.] At Birmingham, J. Gatesby, gent. of the Excise Office, to Miss M. Morecroft, of the Free Ways.—Mr. J. Ollarenshaw, to Miss Mewis.—Mr. J. Aston, iron-monger, to Mrs. L. Sarjeant.—Mr. Thorne,

of the Theatre Royal, to Miss Cushing, of Norwich.—Mr. W. Bartlett, of Redditch, to Eliza, daughter of R. Smith, esq. of Edgbaston Grove.—Mr. T. Lane, joiner, of Birmingham, to the eldest daughter of Mr. P. Getliffe, of Hockley.—Mr. G. C. Lingham, of Birmingham, to Miss J. Tookey, of Hockley.—Mr. W. Jenkins, of Minworth Mill, to the eldest daughter of Mr. W. Cater, of Minworth.

Died.] At Birmingham, 53, Sarah, wife of Mr. J. Vyze.—Mr. S. Anstey, 79.—Mr. J. Clark, of the Green Man, 62.—Mr. J. Churton, varnish-maker.—Mr. Todd, wife of Mr. W. T. butcher.—In her 37th year, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Williams, supervisor.—Mr. W. Harrison, 74.—Mr. T. Taylor.

At West Bromwich, Mr. S. Holloway, of the Swan Inn.—At Dudson, at S. Galton's, esq., 53, Mrs. L. A. Patterson.

J. Dickenson, esq. of Summer Hill Terrace. He had retired from trade, but found materials for activity in selling the testamentary affairs of the dead, and in the disputes of the living, in prosecuting parochial concerns, in administering to the wants of the sick, and in superintending the affairs of the Christian Society, of which he was a member.

At Hastings, Mr. W. Cling.—At Knowle, Thomas Knight, second son of the Rev. Thos. Blyth, of Knowle Lodge, Warwickshire, and member of Worcester College, Oxford.

SHROPSHIRE.

In the late circuits, the judges noticed a prevailing practice of committing prisoners to jail till the quarter sessions, though the assizes may intervene. At Shrewsbury, Lord Chief Justice Abbott liberated a man, with his wife and daughter, who had been committed for want of bail.

Workmen are now employed in forming a new road between Chirk Bridge and the village. This improvement has been long called for, as it will avoid the dangerous hill on the north side of the Ceriog.

Married.] At Ludlow, H. Smith, esq. of the 39th regiment to Anne, 3d daughter of E. Welling, esq. banker.—In London, the Rev. T. Jenkin, of Wem, to Esther, daughter of E. Roberts, esq.—Mr. J. C. Williamson, of Macclesfield, to Eliza, eldest daughter of T. Birch, esq. of Eccles, near Manchester.—At Bath, A. Male, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Charlotte, sister to R. B. More, esq. of Linley Hall.

Died.] At Norton, near Stockton, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Pearce, of the Hundred House.—At Bawcott, near Munslow, Mr. Downes, an industrious farmer, of an estimable character. He died from a violent attack by his own bull, while taking him to water.—At Heath, near Diddlebury, Mr. J. Bebb, farmer.—At Smallbeach, Minsterley, aged 102, Elizabeth Philpot.—Mrs. Mitton, of Earl's Hill, 70.—At Foxhall, near Oswestry, 93, Mr. J. Danielew.

In his numerous progeny, several great great grandchildren are enumerated.—In his 38th year, the Rev. G. Hancox, rector of Knuckin, &c.—Aged 77, T. Hill, gent. of Neen Savage. Strict integrity, attention to religious duties, and a ready disposition to give advice and assistance, are held forth as the real traits of his character.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Total amount of three days' collections at Worcester Cathedral Music Meeting, (for the purposes of a charity) 825l. being 111l. less than the sum collected at the preceding meeting.

A silver coin of Edward VI. value 12d. in excellent preservation, was lately dug up in a field at Grimley.

Married.] G. Farley, esq. barrister of Henwick, to Hannah, eldest daughter of W. C. Trenow, esq. of Painswick.—At Kidderminster, C. M. Adams, esq. of Coventry, to C. Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. Turner, esq. of Park Hall.—Mr. R. Green, of Dudley, to Miss A. Downing, of Woodcott.—A. Dixon, esq. of Kidderminster, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Bowyer, esq. of Caldwell Hall.

Died.] At Worcester, 84, Mr. W. Maule, formerly of the Crown Inn.—Mrs. Nichols, of the Unicorn Inn.

At Rainboro' Parade, near Worcester, 58, Mr. Osbaldeston, apothecary.

At Eardistoun, the residence of Sir Wm. Smith, bart. Mrs. Court, 79.

At Great Malvern, Capt. S. Mansfield, of the Invalids, and late of the 59th reg.

Near Worcester, aged 65, Edmund Wigley, esq. a barrister and county magistrate. This person began his career in life, with good introductions and prospects, was M.P. for Worcester, Recorder of Leicester, and had acquired some practice at the bar. But compliance without talents not proving sufficient to recommend him to promotion under the Pitt administration, of which he was a devoted instrument, he attempted to join the Opposition, and during two or three sessions, astonished his personal friends by his anti-ministerial votes and speeches. Of course his own party then ejected him from Worcester and Leicester, and his practice at the bar falling off, he retired in disgust from the world to his paternal estate, where he is said to have acquired the good will of his tenantry and dependants.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, T. Rudge, esq. solicitor, to the youngest daughter of the late S. Ricketts, esq. of Gloucester.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 18th year, John, only child of J. Griffiths, esq. surgeon.—Anne, 2d daughter of the late Rev. M. Cove, vicar of Pipe, 92.

At Ross, Sarah, wife of Mr. J. Harris, attorney.

At Leominster, 37, Mr. J. Stanway, surgeon.

The Rev. J. Morris, upwards of 40 years curate of Lugwardine, (in our last, by mistake, Leintwardine.)—Mr. T. Perkins, of Aston Ingham.—Mrs. Mayo, of Liuton.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A new district church has been lately consecrated at Kingswood, calculated to accommodate 2000 persons.

A vessel devoted to the purpose of religious worship, has been lately opened at Bristol, under the auspices of the Seaman's Friend Society.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. T. Rudge, attorney, to Letitia, the youngest daughter of the late S. Rickett esq.—At Cheltenham, Mr. G. L. Whatley, solicitor, to Charlotte, 2d daughter of the late Capt. Brazell.—Mr. A. Eves, surgeon, of Coleford, to Miss E. Bird.—At Cirencester, Mr. J. Harward, to the only daughter of W. Scott, esq.—At Keynsham, T. Drewe, esq. solicitor, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Col. Swinburn.—At Clifton, J. Middleton, esq. late of Bengal, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late J. Venour, esq. of Welsbourn, Warwickshire.

Died.] At Gloucester, 26, Eliza, wife of Mr. S. Millard, draper.

At Bristol, Capt. Outerbridge.—Matilda, 3d daughter of Mr. J. Green.—Mrs. A. Clark, of the Hotwells, but a native of the island of Barbadoes.—Mr. J. P. Rich.—In his 31st year, Mr. W. Phipper.

At Tewkesbury, Miss K. Andrews.

At Monmouth, Mrs. Webb.

At Cheltenham, Mr. W. Hendy, of the Wellington Hotel.—Of an apoplectic seizure, Mr. Mosely.—D. Maitland, esq. formerly of London, 68.—In her 81st year, Mrs. Whatley, relict of the late Rev. Dr. W. of Nonsuch Park, Surrey.

At Berkeley, in her 17th year, Caroline, 2d daughter of Mr. J. Hant, schoolmaster.—Of apoplexy, Mrs. S. Irish.

At Frampton-upon-Severn, Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Baylis.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Robinson, B.A. of Magdalen Hall, to Susannah, daughter of Mr. Robinson, of Milton Cottage.—At Oxford, Mr. R. Preston, of the corn market, to Elizabeth, 3d daughter of Mr. Smith.—Mr. H. Baldwin, of Aldersgate-street London, to Johanna, fourth daughter of the late Mr. W. Carpenter, of Over Norton, in this county.

Died.] At Oxford, J. Harper, esq. D.C.L. and for some time deputy professor of civil law. He was the author of a profound treatise, entitled, The Principles of Philosophical Criticism, as applied to Poetry, published in 1810.—Aged 26, Richard, 2d son of Mr. Andrews.—Mr. W. Simmonds, carpenter, 39.—Mr. J. Boswell, carpenter, 30.—Mrs. E. Steel, 60, many years fruiteress to Worcester College, and widow of the late Mr. S. porter and hair-dresser to that society.—Mrs. Lynd, 36.—

W. King, esq. of Queen's College, 22. His horse had thrown him, and he was found suffocated in a ditch, covered with mud and water.

At Woodstock, in his 30th year, Mr. J. Bellinger.

At Whitechurch, Julia, wife of H. P. Powys, esq.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A well is now sinking in Windsor Great Park, wherein many curious minerals have been discovered. At the depth of 160 feet, among other fossils, a perfect specimen of an oyster shell was dug out, also a very large tooth, in beautiful preservation. Its double fangs, which are about two inches long, have been broken off. The face of the tooth is an inch and a half long, by one wide. It is a grinder of a dark brown colour, and bears a fine polish, also a horny substance, like the beak of a small bird.

A new bridge over the Thames from Windsor to Eton, which has been for some time in contemplation, is now contracted for, to be finished by November 30th, 1822.

Married.] At Milton, Berks, H. W. Sober, esq. of White Staunton, Somerset, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir J. D. King, bart.—Mr. Gottlieb Schneider, of London, to Sylvia, second daughter of T. Lamb. M.D. of Newbury.

Died.] At Windsor, 81, Mrs. Goddard.

At Maidenhead, N. Halfe, esq. of Brighton.

At Wargrave, in her 77th year, Mrs. M. Dickman.

At Faruham, Miss Bartholomew.

At Abingdon, in his 75th year, Mr. J. Fletcher.

At Thatcham, in his 17th year, Stephen, eldest son of S. Priest, esq. of Bristol.

W. Y. Mills, esq. of Wadley House, justice of the peace for the counties of Gloucester and Berks.

At Notting Hill, 68, H. Robins, esq. of the Great Piazza, Covent Garden.—J. E. Liebenrood, esq. of Prospect Hill, near Reading, magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Berkshire.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bengeo, near Hertford, Mr. C. Macwilson, of York-street, Portman-square, to F. Maria, 2d daughter of Mr. Elliston, Manager of Drury-lane Theatre.—At St. Albans, Mr. T. Mann, officer of excise, aged 39, to Mrs. A. Lovett, aged 60, of the Swan Inn, Watford.—Mr. N. Parker, of Token House Yard, London, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. T. English, of Woburn.

Died.] At Cheshunt, Ann, wife of T. Aldridge, esq.

At Woburn Park, 60, Mr. R. Salmon, upwards of thirty years resident surveyor to the late and present Duke of Bedford.

At Chalfont, St. Giles's, 54, Mr. A. Howard,

Howard, late of St. Julian's, St. Stephen's, Herts.

At Woburn Park farm, on Saturday, the 6th of October, after an illness of 10 days, *Robert Salmon*, aged 58, an artist and most ingenious *mechanic*, to whose memory we shall endeavour to do justice in our next.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. R. Devereux, to Susannah, 2d daughter of Mr. W. Checkley, both of Northampton.—At Hardingstone, Mr. E. Phipp, brewer, of Northampton, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Shaw, of Cotton End.

Died.] At Northampton, 63, Mr. J. Merry.

At Wellingborough, 72, Mr. B. Gosley, of the Swan Inn.—Mrs. Woolley, wife of Mr. J. W. surveyor of taxes.

At Towcester, 67, Mrs. M. Gurney.

At Oundle, 80, Mr. S. Anthony. His benevolence and integrity were conspicuous; he was indeed "a father to the poor," according to the ability with which Providence had favoured him. For nearly half a century, he conducted an extensive concern with credit.

At Walgrave, Mr. J. Woolston, only brother of the late Mr. T. W. of Adderbury, Oxon.

At Lower Boddington, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Payne, farmer and grazier.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Married.] At Eling Cottage, Hants, W. Stewart, esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Mary, only daughter of R. Bendysh, esq. of Barrington Hall, in this county.—At March, Mr. C. Merton, of Long Acre, London, to Miss H. Johnson, 4th daughter of H. J. esq.—In London, Mr. H. Harman, son of the late Mr. C. H. solicitor, of Wine Office-court, to Miss M. Wright, daughter of the late Mr. W. W. of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, at an advanced age, Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Mr. W. saddler.—Mr. E. Mitchell, son of the late Mr. M. butler to St. Peter's College.

At Wisbeach, Mrs. Veall.

At Chatteris, in her 71st year, Mrs. A. Smith, widow.

At Baldock, aged 52, Mrs. A. Cotton, of Huntingdon, relict of the late Mr. J. C. apothecary, of Cambridge.

In her 34th year, Mrs. Weight, wife of Mr. C. W. master of the Free School, at Parson Drove, near Wisbeach.—At Milton, 85, Mr. B. Godfrey, formerly of Little Eversden.—Mr. W. Littlechild, wheelwright, of Duxford.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Lynn, T. Sanctuary, esq. to Elizabeth, 3d daughter of the late A. Bowker, esq.—At Luddam, Lieut. F. White, R.N. to Miss Routh.—The Rev. J. Elborough, of Thetford, to Ann, eldest daughter of W. Box, esq. of Ramsgate.—W. Chase, esq. of Eton, to Susan, daughter

of P. Utton, esq. of Aldeby.—J. S. Parkinson, esq. solicitor, of Norwich, to the only daughter of W. Watson, esq. of Harcastle, Yorkshire.

Died.] At Norwich, Miss Mingay.—Mrs. E. Ringer, wife of Mr. G. R. cabinet-maker.—Mr. S. Gurney, many years master of the Red Lion public house, 78.—Aged 18, Horatio Nelson, 2d son of G. N. esq. and nephew of Earl Nelson.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Chapman.—Isabella, wife of Mr. R. Fleming, porter-merchant, 33.—Mrs. Batley, wife of Mr. J. B. grocer, 70.—Mrs. A. Mack. 67.—Mrs. M. Greenwood, 39.—Mr. J. Parsons, coal-master, 86.

At Wells, in his 82d year, Mr. E. Oxenborough, merchant.

At Walsingham, in his 73d year, the Rev. P. Peach.

At West Dereham, Mr. C. Woods, draper, of Woolwich, Kent.

At Harleston, Mr. G. Leader, 20.—Mrs. Burch, wife of Mr. J. B. gardener.

At Attleburgh, in her 76th year, Mrs. Lindo, wife of Mr. J. L. carpenter.

At Wessingham, in his 65th year, Mr. T. Dewing.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Thurlow, Dr. F. Thackwray, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Crick, rector.—At Dovercourt, W. Knock, esq. of the Princess Charlotte, Post-office packet, to Augusta, eldest daughter of T. Bridge, esq. of the Prince of Orange packet.—At Bungay, the Rev. S. Newton, of Witham, to Miss Sophia Delf.—Mr. Hare, of Harwich, commander of the King's packet Jane, to Frances, eldest daughter of J. Harrington, esq. of Hartest.—G. Barlee, esq. 2d son of the Rev. W. B. of Wrentham, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Rev. N. Leman of Brampton Hall.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. T. Howlett, formerly a baker.—Mr. S. Hogg, 44.—In his 75th year, Mr. Jackson, formerly a coach-master.—Mr. Levett, tallow-chandler.

At Lowestoft, 47, Mr. J. Edmunds, fish-merchant.

At Ipswich, Mr. C. Pollard, publican.—Mr. Artis, tailor.

In her 26th year, Louisa, wife of Mr. J. Hunt, draper, of Woolpit.—Aged 17, Louisa, only daughter of the Rev. J. R. Deare, vicar of Bures, and chaplain to the King.

At Saffron Walden, in his 79th year, Mr. J. Parke, parish clerk.

At Sible Hedingham, in her 74th year, Mrs. S. Finch, relict of the late J. F. esq. Her loss will be severely felt by the poor of her village, and many charitable institutions.

ESSEX.

The height of the tower and spire of the new church at Harwich, is upwards of 130 feet; Ipswich and Woodridge can be distinctly seen from the top.

Married.]

Married.] J. Bishop, esq. of Woburn-place, Russel-square, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Berkeley, of Writtle.—C. Lean, esq. merchant, of Fenchurch-street, to E. C. Proctor, of Walthamstow, eldest daughter of T. P. esq. of Stamford Hill.—At Chelmsford, at the Friends' Meeting House, Mr. J. Gibson, of Saffron Walden, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Marriage.

Died.] At New Sampford Parsonage, 68, the Rev. W. Lee, D.D.

At Chelmsford, 78, Lady Camilla Robinson, sister to the Earl of Tankerville.—Mrs. Chipperfield, wife of Mr. J. C. watch-maker.—Mr. R. Kemball, formerly of Langham Mill, near Dedham.

At Colchester, J. Maria, wife of Mr. Seaman, master of an academy.—Miss A. Lodge, daughter of the late H. L. esq. formerly chief magistrate of the borough.—Mrs. Stuart.

KENT.

Above 6000*l.* has been recovered in chancery, by the officers of St. Nicholas Parish, in Rochester, for the poor, and they expect to realize near 16,000 more, from Sir John Hayward's charity.

Sept. 8. A handsome new church was consecrated at Chatham, by the bishop of Oxford.

Married.] At Preston, next Wingham, Lieut. Sankey, R.N. to F. Elizabeth, niece of W. Harrison, esq.—Mr. T. Kent, surgeon, of Sheerness, to Miss Green, of the Navy Arms public-house, also of Sheerness.

Died.] At Canterbury, 38, Mr. E. Austen.—Suddenly, Mr. Hayman, 60.—Mr. G. D. Tritton, 21, only son of the late H. T. esq. He was a youth of blameless life and manners, and had been successful in his studies for the profession of surgery.—Mr. T. Hart, wine merchant, 59.—The eldest daughter of Mr. H. Christian, chemist, 17.

At Maidstone, suddenly, 82, Mr. J. Southern, late of Charing.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Holmes.

At Tenterden, 31, Miss M. Goble.—Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. H. L. saddler.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Broadwater, Sir T. D. Hesketh, bart. of Rufford Hall, Lancashire, to Miss Allamand.—A. Roberts, esq. of Lewes, to Mrs. Woolley, relict of the late J. C. W. esq. of Canterbury.—At Steyning, Mr. Grant, surgeon, of Arundel, to Miss Young.

Died.] At Lewes, of a decline, 19, the eldest son of Mr. Baxter, printer.

At Chichester, in the prime of life, F. Guy, esq.

At Brighton, Mr. M. Gibson, formerly card-maker to the late king. He had been in possession of considerable property, but latterly was much reduced. He was discovered drowned on the beach, and as he

had been subject to fits of despondency, a verdict was returned accordingly.

At Arundel, Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. L. surgeon.

At Hastings, W. Clay, esq.

At Storrington, 76, Col. H. Bishop, youngest son of Sir Cecil B. bart. of Barham Park.

At Felpham, in his 65th year, Mr. E. Peachep, officer of excise.

HAMPSHIRE.

The pillar for the gas burner to be erected at Southampton is to be 28 feet in height, and will not only command the entrance to the town, but be visible from the Isle of Wight, and serve as a mark for vessels in the river.

Married.] Lieut. Gen. Orman, late of the Royal York Rangers, to Miss E. Howard, youngest daughter of R. H. esq. late of Southampton.—Mr. J. Lee, merchant, of Portsmouth, to Miss Hiscock.—Mr. G. Bishop, of the dock-yard, Portsmouth, to Miss A. Cumlin, of the Halfway-houses.—

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Holdsway, of the Nelson's Arms.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Sweetingham, master and owner of an Irish trader.

90, at Portsmouth, Capt. S. Mansfield, paymaster of detachments.

In Guernsey, 58, J. Condamine, esq. late advocate general of the royal court.

At Titchfield, suddenly, Mr. R. Tapper, of the Eagle Inn.

At Ryde, in his 22d year, W. L. Woolaston, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Donhead, St. Mary, the Rev. T. Walsh, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Bath, to Arabella, 2d daughter of the late Rev. G. Jackson, D.D. rector.—At Mere, the Rev. R. Howell, to the youngest daughter of F. Fangoine, esq. of Wolverton.—Mr. Penny, of Glastonbury, to Harriett, eldest daughter of J. Seale, esq. of Milbourne-house, in this county.

Died.] At Minal, near Marlborough, at the Rectory House, the Rev. C. Francis, rector, a prebendary of Sarum, and acting magistrate for the county.

Mrs. Rowden, of Herdcott, near Salisbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] F. Drake, esq. to Miss C. Bacon, both of Wells.—At Holcombe, Mr. W. Parsons, of Melksham, to Lydia, 3d daughter of E. Green, esq.—The Rev. R. Darch, vicar of Snelverton, &c. to Miss Isabella Elphinstone, of Belair, near Plymouth.

Died.] At Bath, 71, Signor Cherubini, a native of Rome, and many years professor of the Italian language.—Ann, wife of Capt C. Jones, R.N.—In his 80th year, W. Galway, esq. of Mallow.—Mrs. Ferrers, widow, late of Badesley-house, Warwickshire.—Mr. R. Carpenter, coal merchant,

merchant.—In his 61st year, Mr. J. Clark, grocer.—19, the only daughter of P. Neale, esq. of Tallerton-hall, Nottingham.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] G. C. Loftus, esq. son of Gen. L. to Catharine, widow of the late F. W. Schuyler, esq. of Woodland-house.—Mr. Broadmead, solicitor of Langport, to Miss Hutchings, of Sherborne.

Died.] At Dorchester, 21, the only daughter of R. Henning, esq.

At Sherborne, 70, the Rev. C. Toogood.—R. Stone, esq. 3d son of the late Rev. W. S. of Lowbourne-house, Melksham.

The Rev. J. C. Place, eldest and last surviving son of the Rev. H. P. rector of Marnhall.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, T. Bass, esq. purser, R.N. of Woodside, aged 77, to Miss J. Snell, aged 21.—Capt. Devinzer, of the 11th reg. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Nelson, of Plymouth Dock.—Mr. R. Loosemore, solicitor, to Miss Rendal, both of Tiverton.

Died.] At Plymouth, 2d son of T. Hollingworth, esq. store-keeper of the dock-yard.—Mrs. G. Lisle, 39.—Mr. W. Lee, 45.—J. Saunders, esq. 60. He was a man of probity and integrity, charitable and benevolent, ever ready to promote plans for the promotion of religion and virtue.

At Moreton Hampstead, 75, Mr. F. Tremlett; parish clerk near 50, and town crier upwards of 30 years.

CORNWALL.

Married.] J. Daintry, esq. eldest son of J. Smith, esq. of Foden Bank, near Macclesfield, to the eldest daughter of J. Heat, esq. of Restormell Park, in this county.—R. Taunton, M.D. of Truro, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Whitacre, rector of Ruan Lanyherne.

Died.] At Launceston, 22, Miss E. Tythe, of Truro; a young lady of engaging manners and undissembled piety.

At Falmouth, 83, J. Bull, esq. formerly commander of a packet on the station.

At Truro, in his 22d year, Thomas, youngest son of J. Vivian, esq; distinguished alike by his proficiency as a scholar and his intelligence and assiduity as a man of business.—

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mr. W. Cocker, saddler.

WALES.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, 92, Mr. R. Rees. This veteran had served in the fleet under Admiral Hawke: was at the taking of Bellisle, Martinico, St. Lucia, &c. and was on board the Dragon, at the taking of the Havannah, where he lost an arm.

P. Lewis, esq. of Downton Hall, Radnorshire, many years an active magistrate of that county.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, H. M. Watter, esq. of Sibberscript, Salop, to Elizabeth, the only daughter of the late Mr. Mungo Park.

Died.] At Lawrence Kirk, 68, Mr. Charles Stivers; of first-rate mechanical ingenuity, The late Lord Gardenstone, founder of the village of Lawrence Kirk, brought him to that place and introduced him to notice as a maker of snuff-boxes. Originally he was a joiner to the late Sir J. Nicholson, of Glenbervie. His boxes were so well executed, that all imitations fell short of their neatness, polish and accuracy.

At Edinburgh, J. Hervey, esq. of Hawthorn, Berks; a president of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, and assistant to Dr. Hamilton, physician of the Royal Infirmary. His death was occasioned by a puncture which he received while inspecting the morbid appearances of a dead body.

IRELAND.

A new bridge is to be erected across the Liffey, from the new road leading to the Royal Hospital, to the opposite side, nearly fronting the entrance into Phoenix Park.

The county of Limerick has been the seat of resistance of oppression within the month, and several persons, not the most blameable, have fallen victims to popular feeling; among others R. Going, esq.

Married.] Lord Edward Chichester, 2d son of the Marquis of Donnegal, to Amelia daughter of H. Grady, esq. of Merion Square, Dublin.

Died.] At Somerville House, county of Meath, 43, Marianne, wife of Sir Marcus Somerville, bart. and M.P.—At Palmeston near Limerick, Mrs. Bucknor, widow, at the age of 112.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We shall still feel obliged to our Greenock Correspondent if he will favour us with the promised specimens of the trottel plant.

We shall also be glad to hear further from the gentleman who called at our office in June, and promised important information relative to Junius.

Some subscribers request information relative to the disposal of the money collected for a monument to Locke, and among the directors of which appeared a Mr. Mortimer.

We hope our poetical readers will accept this month of the News from Parnassus, and some other articles which have left no room for our usual poetical columns.

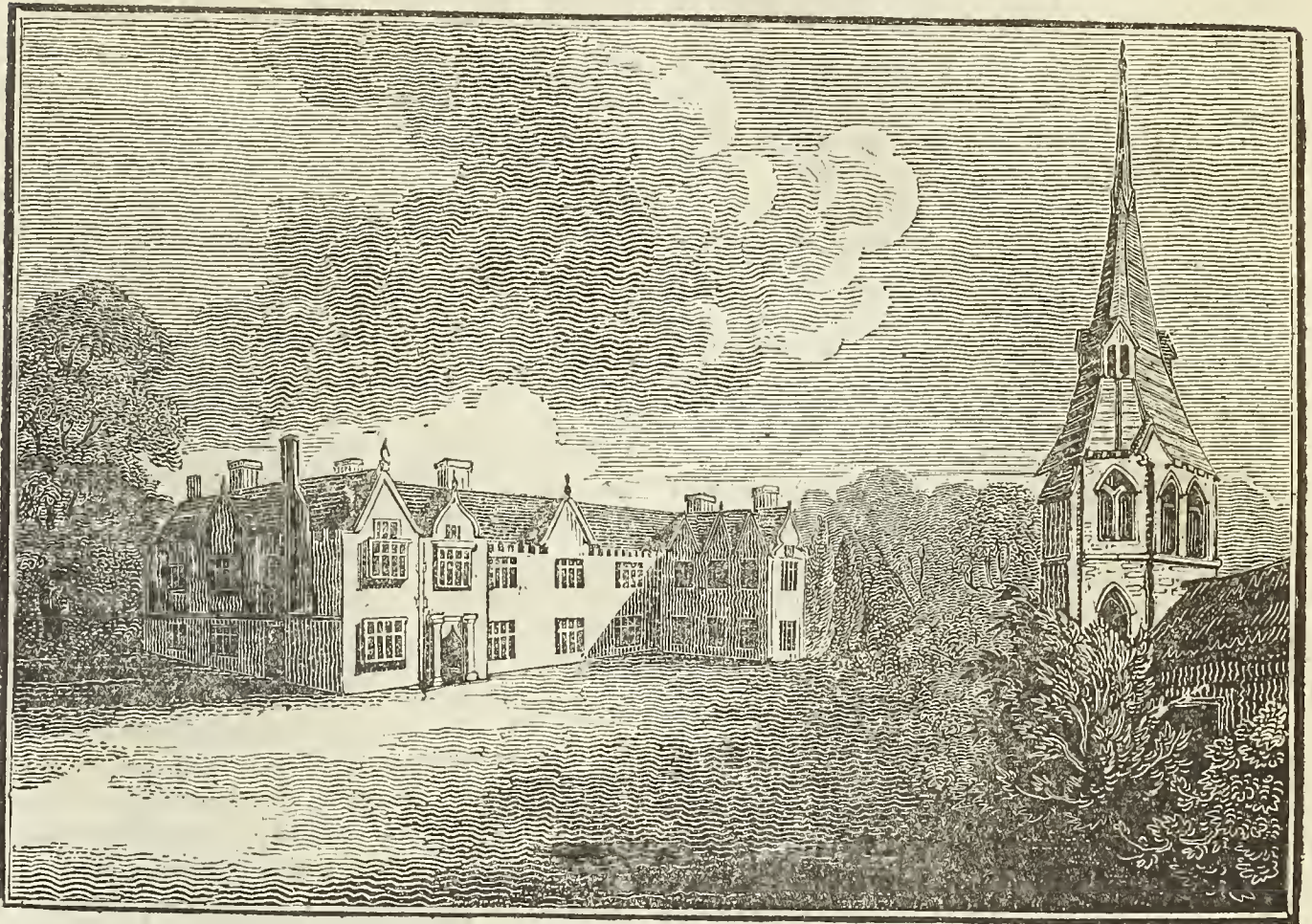
We repeat our invitation for local anecdotes of the curious Houses. The next will be Dryden's, at Chesterton; Newton's, at Wolstrop; Prior's, at Downing Hall; and Cowley's, at Chertsey. As soon as eight have appeared they may be had separately at one shilling each.

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DECEMBER 1, 1821.

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CHESTERTON, THE BIRTH-PLACE OF DRYDEN.

This Mansion, the seat of the Dryden family, and of the late Sir John Dryden, was the birth-place and occasional residence of the first poetical genius in our language. It was situated on the western side of the great North road, near Kate's Cabin, about four miles north of Stilton; but was burnt down a few years after the present drawing was made. Under the head "Stephensiana," in a subsequent page, we have inserted an original letter of the last Lady Dryden, giving some curious and unpublished anecdotes of the member who conferred lustre on the family, and its interesting details supersede the necessity of our making further observations.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COMMUNICATION from one of the SETTLERS, relative to the New British Colony in SOUTHERN AFRICA.

THE district called the new colony is bounded to the southward by the Boshmans river, on the eastward by the sea, on the north by the Great Fish river, and to the westward by the district of Graaf Reynet.

The tract of country on which the settlers are principally fixed, is between the Kowie and Great Fish rivers. There are some between the Kowie and the Boshmans rivers, but they are few in comparison with those on the other

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parts. The Boshmans river was formerly the boundary of the Caffres territory; they were afterwards driven back to the Fish river, and during the war, which terminated a little before our arrival here, they were driven beyond the Keiskamma, which is now the boundary of their possessions. Graham's Town is at present the capital of this district; its situation is commanding and beautiful, but it is intended to remove the seat of government to Bathurst; a spot is fixed upon, streets marked out, and a few mud houses built; the government house or Drosdy is began, and Bathurst may at

some future time become a respectable town, but not in this or the next generation.

The spot fixed upon is the finest in the whole colony; a gentle rising hill, the surface diversified with easy swells and falls, the land is very good, plenty of wood, and though the water is rather brackish, habit soon renders it palatable; the prospects around are grand and beautiful, not rising to sublime, but softened to interesting. The district is at present an appendage to that of Ritenhager. The head magistrate, who resides at Graham's Town, is deputy landdrost to the landdrost, or Governor, at Ritenhager; a court of themraden consisting of the deputy landdrost and two provisional magistrates, sit once a month at Graham's Town for the determining of cases under 500 rix dollars. An appeal lies to them from the court of Bathurst, the appellant must deposit 25 rix dollars in the Bathurst court, which is returned to him if he is successful. The courts are composed of military men. From the habits acquired in a military life, I should think a soldier hardly a fit person to will the destinies and domestic government of so many families, especially where the law is so undefined; here are a thousand families under his controul, as far as fine, imprisonment, and even *corporal punishment*; and what makes it more disgusting, it is inflicted on the white inhabitants by the hands of a Hottentot.

The government at Cape Town acts by certain known laws, but here a decision is sometimes said to be shaped by the law of England, and sometimes by the Dutch colonial law. Among the erections already finished at Bathurst, the largest and most conspicuous is a Canteen for the sale of spirits! would any one believe, that in a place like this, wild, uncultivated, and scarcely inhabited, a license for the exclusive sale of spirituous liquors, was sold to a person keeping this Canteen, for nineteen thousand rix dollars, about *eighteen hundred pounds sterling*, for one year? What enormous profits must this man make to enable him to pay to the government such an immense sum for this privilege of retailing spirits. The restrictions in his favour are very severe; no person is allowed to purchase (under a severe penalty) less than half an aume, (about $19\frac{1}{2}$ gallons) either for his own consumption, or to sell; nor are two or three permitted to join and pur-

chase that quantity for the use of their families. The consequence of this monopoly may be easily conceived. The restriction of passes feels very galling to people brought up in habits of freedom, and accustomed to go to any part of the country; here no person is allowed to go out of the district without a pass from the magistrate: should his affairs lead him to Cape Town, he must get a pass from the governor, which will generally occasion a delay of a month or six weeks. That part of the country of which I have seen the most is the tract of country between the Kowie and Great Fish rivers. The general face of the country is mountainous, lofty, sterile, rugged hills intersected with deep ravines and broken into tremendous precipices, with here and there a fertile valley and some elevated, wild and unsheltered plains; the vallies are of small extent, one of a mile wide is seldom met with, I have only seen one of that width since our arrival; in general they are very narrow and the sides almost perpendicular, fitter for pasturage than tillage; the banks of all the streams are so steep and high, that all the rivers appear to run in ravines; nearly all the wood grows in these dells, the banks of which being so precipitous and deep, render it very difficult to get the timber out. The brow or side of a hill, is never covered with wood as in England; sometimes you meet with a track of bush, which is usually a shrub of the mimosa genus, a kind called rhinoceros wood, with a few other shrubs which serve only for fuel.

The country suffers most from want of water; there are very few springs in the vales, and a few stagnant pools are found on the levels or plains, which during the rainy season are well filled with pretty good water, but in the dry months are totally destitute of this necessary element. Any person seeking for a spot to settle on must turn his principal attention to water, and carefully search for a perennial spring, as he is very liable to be deceived by the appearance of many of the brooks during the wet season, when they flow with a plentiful stream, but in summer are quite dry. Having found good water, the next consideration is good land; which also is rather scarce, and convenience of situation for the purpose of irrigation is scarcer still, but without it, it is impossible to carry farming to any extent: it is necessary in every stage

stage of cultivation for the growth of grain, and in gardening it is more important still, to have the power of turning on the water, therefore a situation which will admit this operation, is of the utmost importance; the very necessary objects of good water, good land and convenient situation for forming a farm with any prospect of success, being so scarce, it is impossible many good farms can be formed. I shall endeavour to describe the spot upon which we are placed. It is a long lofty hill, the summit a ridge of broken, scattered rocks, about half way down runs a vein of rock, which is covered generally with soil about four inches deep, in many places the rock is quite bare; between the top and this vein the soil is a light sandy earth, such as I have heard called in Suffolk a hungry sand; below the stony girdle the same light sand is found, and though near the bottom the soil is more moist it is still sandy; when dug up and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, it exhibits the appearance of black sea sand. The sides of the hill were covered with a very thin coat of grass, a variety of plants of the heath kind and several kinds of aloe, which is particularly fond of a strong barren soil and lofty situation. At the foot of the hill runs a brook of good water, and opposite rises another hill of equal length and altitude, having nearly the same characters; the breadth of the valley at the bottom, between the two hills, is only the width of the brook, for as soon as you cease to descend on one side and step over the brook, you begin to ascend on the other. The hill from its rocky summit and barren aspect, has acquired the name of Stoney Ridge; its aspect is north-easterly—here we were pitched. A space of about an acre and a half was measured out and assigned to each person, on which to build his house and form his garden; there is no wood on the hill or in the valley, but there are one or two ravines running into the opposite hill from which we are allowed to cut wood for building; the ravines or bloofs as they are called, are narrow, rocky, precipitous and deep; the labour of procuring timber from them is excessive,—yet, spite of the difficulty of getting timber; spite of the naked, wild and comfortless appearance of the hills; spite of the barren, bleak, and chilling aspect of all nature around us, whose dreary wildness was sufficient to damp

the warmest hopes, such was the enthusiasm, that several houses were built in a short time and many more are in progress; the ground, notwithstanding the little promise it gave of returns, was turned up in various places, and seeds of almost every kind were sown. No toil, no exertions were spared, and every hardship, every privation was borne not only without a murmur, but with cheerfulness and alacrity; every one strove to fence in his lot and get it into the best cultivation he was able; no one seemed to fear any thing but being behind his neighbour in industry and application; a scene of general activity was exhibited that promised every thing. What has been the result? the corn came up scantily, but the consoling idea that, next year with manure it will do better, still kept up our spirits. Harvest came, and a total blight crushed all our hopes, dilated our fears, depressed our spirits, and shewed us nothing but dark and dreary prospects of incessant labour with slender, uncertain, fickle and precarious remuneration. Our method was to attend to the cattle, the only hope, to become graziers; and indeed the country is far better suited to a pastoral than to an agricultural people. Our attention was turned to the cattle, every one took all the means in his power to augment his herd or his flock, and hopes were entertained that when the facility of obtaining rations ceased, we might live by our cattle and sheep. We were deceived: notwithstanding our misfortunes and disappointments from natural causes, our harvest blighted, and our hopes destroyed, we were called on for a tax on every head of cattle and upon our sheep, crowning the whole with a poll tax upon every inhabitant; thus wringing his hard earned pittance from the poor settler, whose undertaking at the best is precarious, full of difficulty and danger, exposed to hardships, privations and distresses, to the attacks of savages, and more ferocious human savages, whose territories border on ours, and, in addition to our other misfortunes, to be ground by the hard hand of insatiable taxation. Such is our present state without hope of alleviation.

When first located upon our hill, we were informed that each person should have an hundred acres of land assigned to him independent of his homestead or town lot; but the land in the vicinity

nity being very poor and stoney, many were induced to go to greater distances to search out spots fitter for cultivation; and many places were fixed upon where the appearance of the soil and situation were much more favourable; some of these were two, three, and four miles from the homestead. The loss of time was not regarded in the moment of enthusiasm: some thought of pitching a tent upon the land, others of erecting a temporary habitation, and all hoped that 100 acres round these spots would be assigned them, that they might go on with their cultivation. As every one wished to be certain of the possession of his land before he began to improve it, applications were made to the provisional magistrate, to have the spots measured and assigned to the different people; the only answer received, was, they might cultivate any spot which was not before occupied, that the crop should be guaranteed, *but not the land!* This had a paralyzing effect upon the exertions of most; for the first year's crop could not be expected to be much, and the first year's tillage must be the most expensive and difficult: the ground is harder to be broke up; enclosing, paring, burning and all other improvements, are much more difficult on wild, uncultivated land; add to which, nothing can be raised in this country without manure; the operations being once performed, the land acquires a greater value, greater crops may be expected; but no man is willing to bestow his time, his labour, and his money, in ameliorating the land which in a year or two may be taken from him. We were assured from time to time, that the land should be measured and allotted; we waited patiently,—a twelvemonth has elapsed, and we are no nearer than at the day of our landing. We have felt this the more, as many other parties have had their lands measured and divided to them by authority: this, operating with other causes, has occasioned many to apply for permission to quit the district, and seek employment elsewhere; this party, which on our arrival consisted of eighty-four heads of families, is now reduced to about 30, and is constantly experiencing more reductions. The blight was universal for more than 500 miles round. I had about three acres ploughed up, and sown with wheat, it did not return the seed, the whole produced three bushels, but so poor, so shrivelled,

and so small, that the grain was not one third the size of English wheat, and only fit for poultry.

But to return to our location. The valley runs south east, and north west, for about half a mile; it then turns to the southward and runs nearly north and south, still with the same general features; there is a little more wood to the southward; the country to the east and north is one of the elevated plains described by Barrow in his travels, where the blast howls over the long grass of the desert, and the eye wanders unsatisfied without an object to rest upon, till it catches the dark blue sea, where it mingles with the horizon. On the south are lofty, rugged hills, and between them and us runs a stream about five feet wide, dignified with the name of river; near its mouth, where the sea flows into it at high tides, it displays a greater breadth, but the place of communication between it and the sea, is dry except at high water, and at spring tides. At the mouth of the river there is a kind of bar of sand, 4 or 500 yards wide, which is always dry, except at high spring tides, and then it is the sea which flows over it, and it is soon dry again. The river finds its way through the fine sea sand which composes this bar, below its surface.

Along the banks of this stream there are some very pretty spots, but the valley is so narrow, the banks are so steep, and the bed of the stream so low, that with the slender means possessed by the settlers, it is not possible to raise the water sufficiently to irrigate even the little cultivateable land that lies along its banks. To the westward of us, lies a tract of apparently good land, near to which Mr. Baillie has fixed his farm; the land around it is covered with thorny mimosa or camel thorn. The size and quantity of this shrub, is said to be a certain criterion by which to judge the goodness of the land, in this part of the world.

The general view around, a little way from the hill, is a wild, unsheltered plain, bounded inland by sterile, bleak and rugged hills, intersected by deep and precipitous glens, and on the other side by the boundless ocean, and a complete iron-bound coast, without indent or winding, on which a tremendous surf is eternally beating. The ravines, or bloofs, which are the only reservoirs of wood and water, are the sheltered haunts of a variety of wild animals,

animals, tygers, panthers, leopards, hyænas, wolves, and wild dogs, all of which lie close during the day, and carry on their depredations at night. They are in general timid and cautious, and will seldom, if ever, venture to attack men, unless driven to great extremities of hunger, or in defence of their own lives; then they are furious and determined. They seldom attack the horned cattle, the smaller animals are principally their prey; among the domestic animals, goats and sheep are the greatest sufferers. The larger and more dangerous kinds of animals, as the lion, the elephant, and the rhinoceros, are seldom seen in these parts, though we are not quite without them, their tracks being sometimes seen.

The banks of the larger streams are covered with a great quantity of shrubbery called bush, which is its most appropriate term: it does not deserve the name of forest, not producing any timber of growth or size; this bush affords shelter to a number of buffaloes, which are sometimes shot by the Hottentots: their skin being very tough, is in great request for making draught ropes, or track tows for the oxen to draw by. The hippopotamus, here called the sea-cow, is the most extraordinary of all the animals this country produces; although its body is equal in size to the largest ox, its legs are not more than 18 inches long, very thick and strong, the foot is much larger than that of the ox, and of the same shape, the skin is very thick, about an inch and a half, in some places two inches, it is not covered with hair, but rough and uneven, like the skins of those fish that are without scales, there is a little hair scattered over it, but not perceptible till you have the skin in your hand: the skin is used to make a kind of whip, called a shamboc, its toughness and hardness is such that it fetches blood at every stripe. The head is immensely large, its length from the top of the head to the nose, was three feet, its breadth across the eyes was two feet two inches, it does not taper always towards the mouth, but continues nearly the same breadth down to the nose, its mouth is rounded something like the representation of a dolphin's head on country signs. The tusks were four or five inches long, its ears were very small. Just above the mouth are two holes through which it spouts up the water. It generally keeps in the fresh water, but at night comes

out to feed on the weeds and long grass on the banks of the river; of all the ugly monsters nature ever formed, this is surely the most ugly. There are several kinds of smaller beasts, dreadful enemies to the poultry, foxes, wild cats, otters, and the mansehunt of which there are great numbers; they resemble the pole cat of England, but larger, stronger, and more destructive. The plains are peopled with a variety of antelopes, but by no means in such numbers as described by Vaillant and Barrow; you may travel many miles and often a whole day, without seeing one; they are extremely wild, wonderfully swift and watchful, which makes it very difficult to get within shot of them. There are hares, partridges and pheasants, the latter rather scarce; the wild turkey and the Guinea fowl are also very scarce; birds of prey are in great abundance, from the rock eagle to the kite, and several species of vulture. On the plains too we have ostriches, zebras, and the quacha, the latter more plentiful than the two former; they appear more social, usually going in herds; their motion and appearance is more like the mule than the horse, the manner of carrying the head shews abundance of spirit and fire. The ostriches are seldom killed, their speed is so great, and their vigilance equal to it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE taste for music, which now seems greatly on the increase, has induced me to trouble you with the subjoined account of the meeting at Chester, should you deem it worthy your acceptance. The celebration of the grand musical festival of Chester, commenced on Tuesday, Sept. 25th, in the Cathedral. This building has less to boast of, in point of architectural beauty, than any episcopal edifice we have ever seen; but upon this occasion the mode of fitting it up was admirably calculated for the purpose intended, and, with the exception of the fine and ringing choir of Gloucester, displayed the voices and instruments to as much advantage as we ever heard. The orchestra was erected at the western extremity of the broad aisle, usually called the nave, and the audience had forms placed for them between the rows of pillars, the gallery for the grandees being at the back of the screen. On this occasion it was splendidly filled; we observed, in particular, the Countess of

of Derby, once the Thalia of English comedy, to whom the stage has produced no equal, after a lapse of nearly thirty years.

The attention and judicious arrangement of Col. Barnston and the committee, left nothing to be desired on the score of management. The directors acted wisely in the principal point, by making an early engagement with Mrs. SALMON, who is, we believe, universally acknowledged by professional judgment and the higher order of amateurs, "Queen of the Quire," and the only vocalist who can set off the sterling gold of Handel, and the diamond glitter of Rosini with equal brilliancy and effect. In this they afforded a striking contrast to the bad taste or illiberality of the Worcester managers at the triennial meeting, at which place she had no engagement, to the great regret of every genuine lover of highly cultivated talent; since, without adverting to the patronage bestowed on a foreigner, which we hold to be an invidious topic, this lady is absolutely unrivalled in scientific accomplishments, and the extent and variety of her powers: we would by no means except the far-famed Catalani. Upon whose shoulders the blame of this omission falls, we have no wish to enquire, more especially as the triennial meetings at Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, which have now subsisted for nearly a century, afford a display of liberal spirit and musical taste well worthy the imitation of some Bæotian choral cities that we could name.

The festival was opened on Tuesday morning with the performance of the Messiah, the only one of Handel's oratorios that, from the change that has taken place in national taste, is now performed entire; and with respect even to this his masterpiece, selections from his works are generally more attractive; and though the church was this day well filled, the assemblage of company was the thinnest of the four days of meeting. We have only to remark between the admirers of the old and the new school, that we would never wish to hear the Messiah without Mozart's accompaniments, any more than see Macbeth without the addition of the music of Locke. Mr. BRAHAM opened with the fine recitative of "Comfort ye," which, it is said, has never been adequately given since the days of Norris. He sung with his usual exquisite feeling, and throughout the whole of his

performances, with more chasteness than usual.

Mr. SWIFT, a gentleman from Edinburgh, took the counter tenor part, who, though gifted with a fine voice, has much to learn, both in deportment and professional study. The Italian proverb, that there are a hundred requisites to a good singer, and that a fine voice has ninety-nine, will by no means hold good in these days of refined science and brilliant embellishment. To prove the truth of this, let any one but Mrs. Salmon attempt the song of "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Sion," and see how abortive will be their efforts when compared with her's—the finished result of laborious cultivation and exquisite taste. In truth, Italy has now put forth the most striking illustration of the futility of the remark, in the person of Madame Catalani, whose monotonous style never fails to tire in a festival of this length after the close of the first day, spite of her almost preternatural voice.

Miss STEPHENS gave "*I know that my Redeemer liveth*" with her usual pathos; but as to musical attainments in general, she is just where she was four years ago, and her songs and ballads now begin to pall by constant repetition.

We were here first made acquainted with two voices of great promise, Messrs. KELLNER and ROLLE; their pretensions are perhaps about equal, but, as successors to Bartleman, they fail most woefully. It is invidious to try them by this criterion, but the impulse is irresistible: Bartleman was a great actor as well as a great musician, which no one now seems sensible of, as expression is hardly attempted at all.

In the evening of the second day (Wednesday) there was a concert, that presented little variety, every piece having been performed at least thirty times during last winter and spring in London; with singers so excellent, however, it is impossible not to be pleased, aided by such artists as Lindley and Mori, each of whom played a concerto. Surely Madame Camporesa might sometimes give us that fine scene of Tomelli, "*Berenice ove sei*," which places her in the first rank of her profession, instead of the eternal repetition of "*Di piacer*;" it is absolutely "*crambe repetita*." Travers's beautiful colloquial duet, "*Haste, my Nannette*," was sung by Mrs. Salmon and Mr. Kellner, and was heard for a first time

time by a gentleman near us, who seemed enchanted by the clear and delicious notes she poured forth, repeating with emphasis these lines of Dryden :

And I, so ravish'd with her heavenly note,
I stood entranced—I had no room for thought.

The performances on Thursday and Friday, consisted of selections from Handel, Haydn, and Mozart, and the whole was closed with a second concert on the evening of Friday, which seemed to give more general satisfaction than the former ; it presented nothing new. Of Mr. Kellner we would say a word at parting : he is a young man in whom we cannot help feeling interested, as he is obviously not pleased with himself, and very unassuming ; his voice is good, and his extemporaneous accompaniment to *Mad Tom* truly fine, and, from the execution of that singular song, we should place him much higher in the scale of musical excellence, than a very able critic in your Magazine for August seems willing to allow. The road to eminence lies before him. Bartleman has departed, and his mantle has fallen upon no successor.

It is needless to add, that the performance, upon the whole, seemed to give universal satisfaction ; the church was each day crowded with a brilliant and delighted audience. Lord Grosvenor displayed his usual hospitality on this occasion, his unique and magnificent mansion being filled with company. The Archbishop of York and the Bishops of St. Asaph and Chester honoured the meeting by their daily attendance ; and the receipts of Thursday amounted to £3,900. collected from a public, whose gratification would preclude any regret at the expence incurred.

Chester, Nov. 1, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE accounts we read from Spain of the ravages of the yellow fever, are truly appalling, and the public interest which is excited is evinced by medical gentlemen leaving Paris at the imminent risk of their lives, to administer to the sufferers all the assistance that science and humanity can bestow ; but the immediate duties of the physician, are of a different nature from those of a board of health. It is highly probable that every means to stop the contagion have been brought into action,

which experience and reflection have hitherto suggested ; but we are not informed of the details, for want of which our anxiety is doubly increased. How many instances occur daily to the most casual observation, of the distress arising from the want of attention to trifles, or through forgetfulness of remedies which ought to be familiar to every one's recollection ? I have known families exceedingly annoyed by the excessive fetor from a corpse, while some of their members had sufficient intelligence to have used a simple remedy, which nevertheless is seldom applied or thought of.

The powerful effects of chemical fumigation have long been made known to the public, especially through the medium of the French chemists ; but has the principle been applied in such widely extended experiments so as to embrace a whole town or district ? Not to enter into the unprofitable enquiry, whether the contagion is diffused throughout the atmosphere, or is caught by personal contact, the same means must be applied as the preventative in either case ; and while any means remain untried which science can suggest, it will be impossible to reconcile it with the principles of humanity or justice, that thousands of our fellow creatures should be doomed to destruction and forbidden to escape from it, even as a measure of self-defence by those who may possess the power of controul. As a practical chemist, I ask myself the question twenty times a day—has all the lime in the neighbourhood been held in requisition ? has it been distributed in all the reservoirs belonging to water-closets ? in all the receptacles of putrid matter of every description ? on the dead bodies in the grave, but more especially on those exposed in the streets ? There appears in nature different degrees of putrefaction, one which is not inimical to life, the other where the electric fluid is so speedily developed, as to produce in the mass instant contagion ; a proof of which is seen in the contagion being invariably diminished or destroyed by a reduction of the atmospheric heat.

I also as often enquire—has a liberal diffusion of the muriatic acid gas, or the gas chlorine taken place, produced say, from 20 or 30 tons of muriate of soda ? I would not fear facing the most deadly pestilence, with an apparatus in my hand producing either of these

these gases; these I should employ for its destruction, and the lime to prevent its reproduction. I would strenuously recommend such an unlimited application of these principles, as that every building in the suffering district should be impregnated with the antiseptic effluvia. The materials are at hand in great abundance, and a few thousand pounds, if necessary, might do as much for the preservation of human life, as is too often expended on its voluntary destruction. This would indeed be an attempt worthy of the improvements in modern chemistry, and make some reparation to humanity for the miseries it has inflicted by supplying additional means to the evils of war.

If the common wheel carriages of the town were employed, and the fumigating process used in each of them, and at the same time quantities of lime carried to distribute where most wanted; let these vehicles have awnings to confine the gas when first produced to the lower parts of the atmosphere, and the whole employed in the windward direction; and the danger of the operators I should hope and believe, would be inconsiderable, and I cannot think it a wild or visionary expectation that the effects of the attempt should be instantaneous and powerful. Some of our public papers state the intention of bombarding one of the wretched towns, and reducing it to a heap of rubbish. What an unphilosophic idea? As if smothering the infection could destroy its future effects, or as if the baneful cause would be destroyed by removing it from the eye.

The heroism of the French physicians is deserving of the most gratifying reward in the power of man to bestow, even should their labours be ineffective: what then would be due from the united world to him who could demonstrate that he had arrested the terrific scourge in its mid-career, and not only succeeded in the present instance, but relieved posterity from the agonizing and perpetual alarm of its fatal recurrence? This is a subject which comes home (or should do) to every man's bosom. We know not how soon the case may be our own. A single act of desperation from the miserable crew of a diseased vessel, or numberless instances which the most vigilant precautions cannot always avoid, may bring the distress into the bosom of our own families, and this considera-

tion will not only apologize for individual advice and interference, but render them absolute and imperious duties.

But perhaps I am deceiving myself, these means may already have been applied. There are many Spaniards in England, and it would be a great satisfaction to millions of feeling hearts to be informed more particularly what efforts have been made.

JOSEPH LUCKCOCK.

Edgbaston, near Birmingham,
Nov. 7th, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING both a "constant reader" of the Monthly Magazine, and an "occasional contributor" to its pages, I have had repeated opportunities of perceiving its great utility, and of experiencing kind attention from you towards one or two letters with which I have thought it expedient to trouble you; and I beg of you to-day the favour of an insertion, if the theme, on examination, shall appear worthy of a place in your columns. It is a description of an improvement in the present mode of *extinguishing the lights of common chamber candlesticks and lamps*, by the application and use of which, sufficient time and light may be afforded to get into bed with comfort and safety.

Those candlesticks or lamps must be selected for the purpose, which enclose the flame in a glass "*chimney*" or *tube*; and which, by the bye, are certainly preferable for general purposes on account of the steadiness of the flame, and their peculiar safety. To the upper opening of the glass, let a top or cover of either tin or brass be fitted, and when the light is to be put out, you have merely to cover up the aperture with it, when the flame will gradually sink, till it is extinguished by the rarefaction of the air enclosed. Upon the length and diameter of the tube, will of course depend the time occupied in the extinction, a circumstance which should be considered by any one about to order the apparatus. It is scarcely necessary to add, that where a candle is used, the cover should be at least three or four inches above the flame, or the extinction will be too sudden. If the cover be provided with a hook, similar to those now fixed on the common extinguishers, it may, like them be conveniently secured when out of use.

B.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE GERMAN STUDENT.
No. XXI.

(Continued from page 226.)

NEXT in the order of composition, it is said, though not in the order of publication, should be arranged the tragedy entitled Cabal and Love, which was first translated into English in 1795, by Mr. Peter Colombine, of Norwich, and afterwards in 1797, by Mr. Lewis, with less fidelity and more eloquence, under the title of the Minister. Already in 1790, Dr. Ash, in the Speculator, had published some scenes of it.

The action of the play is laid in a petty court of Germany; whose prince, attached to Lady Milford, an English woman of brilliant accomplishments, is about to contract a marriage of state policy. Herr von Kalb, conceiving the influence of Lady Milford to be by no means on the wane, is desirous of a matrimonial connection with her, as a step to advancement at court. President Falkner, from similar motives, wishes to secure this alliance for his son Ferdinand: but the high-minded young man resolves to defeat this dirty *cabal*, to sacrifice every thing to *love*, and to unite himself with Louisa, the beautiful and amiable, but ignoble daughter of a music master. By means of Worm, an agent of the president, Louisa is persuaded to write a letter of assignation to Herr von Kalb, which is exhibited to Ferdinand just after he has rejected the advances of Lady Milford. As soon as he is convinced of Louisa's perfidy, he determines to poison her and himself, and, having effected this purpose, learns too late, by what foul means the letter had been obtained.

The scene which opens the fifth act, wherein Miller dissuades his daughter from suicide, may best deserve transcription.

ACT. V.—Scene 1.

[*Dusk. A room in Miller's house, where Louisa sits mute and still in the darkest corner, with her head sunk upon her arm. After a deep pause, the father enters with a lantern, looks round without perceiving Louisa, then lays his hat on the table and sets the lantern down.*]

Miller. She is not here then. I have traced every street, been to every acquaintance, enquired at every gate. My child has been seen no where. Patience, poor unhappy father. Wait till it dawns, then perhaps thy only one will come swimming at last to shore. O God, if my heart has hung on this daughter too idolatrously—

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surely the punishment is hard. Heavenly father, I would not murmur, but the punishment is hard. (*throws himself sorrowfully on a chair.*)

Louisa. (*from the corner where she sits.*) Thou dost well, poor old man, to learn sometimes what it is to lose.

Miller. (*jumps up.*) Art thou there, my child; but why so lonesome and without a light.

Louisa. I am not lonesome. When all around me is thus black, the visitors I like best are here.

Miller. God shield thee. Only the worm of conscience strolls before the owl; guilt and evil spirits shun the light.

Louisa. Eternity also, which holds converse with the helpless soul.

Miller. Daughter, daughter, what are you meditating?

Louisa. (*rising and coming forward.*) I have fought a hard battle, you know, father. God gave me strength, and the strife is over. They call our sex soft and weak. Believe it not. We shake off a spider with trepidation, but 'tis in sport. The black monster—dissolution—we can hug. So much for intimation, father, thy Louisa is in spirits.

Miller. I would rather hear thee sob: I should be easier.

Louisa. How I will overreach him, father, how I will cheat the tyrant. Love is cunning and bolder too than malice. That the man with the star was not aware of. They come off with flying colours while they have only the head to deal with; but when they engage with the heart they are put to a stand. Did he think to cover his treachery by an oath. Oaths, father, may bind the living, but death dissolves the iron bonds of a sacrament. Ferdinand shall then know his Louisa. Will you take charge of this letter, father?

Miller. To whom, daughter.

Louisa. Strange question. Infinitude and my heart together have room but for a single thought of him—to whom else could I write.

Miller. (*alarmed.*) Hear me, Louisa, I shall open this letter.

Louisa. As you will. You can learn but little there. The characters are dead cold carcasses, which only the eyes of love can animate.

Miller. (*reads.*) "Ferdinand thou hast been betrayed. A villainy without parallel has rent asunder the bond of our hearts: but a tremendous oath has fettered my tongue, and thy father's listeners watch around. But if thou hast courage, my beloved, I know a third place, where oaths bind no longer, and where no listener lurks. (*Miller stops and looks earnestly in her face.*)

Louisa. Why do you stare so at me? read, read on.

3 D

Miller.

Miller. (reads.) "But thou must have courage to travel through a dark passage, where thou shalt find no light but God and thy Louisa. Only Love must come with thee; not the hopes and the boisterous wishes: thou wilt want nothing there but thy heart. Dost thou accept my invitation—set off when the clock on the Carmelite steeple is striking twelve—if not, erase the word courageous from thy sex, and let a maiden put thee to shame." (*He lays down the letter, beholds Louisa for some time anxiously, and says with a broken voice*) And this third place, my daughter?

Louisa. Do not you know, do not you really know, my father? The place is painted so as to be found. Ferdinand will find it.

Miller. Speak out more plainly.

Louisa. I do not know a pretty word that suits it; what if I give it a naughty name. This place—if Love had invented language—should have had a noble title—it is what we coarsely call *the grave*.

Miller. (staggering to a chair.) O my God!

Louisa. (goes to him and supports him.) Not so, father; these are but horrors that cling about the word—away with these, and 'tis a bridal bed, on which the morning spreads a golden carpet, and where spring strows his gayest garlands. None but a groaning sinner can misname death a frightful skeleton—he is a kind and gentle youth, blooming as Love himself, but less deceitful—a silent benevolent genius, who lends a helping arm to the soul worn out in this world's pilgrimage, opens to us the fairy palace of everlasting bliss, gives us a friendly nod, and vanishes.

Miller. What art thou planning, daughter, violence from thy own hands?

Louisa. Call it not so, father. To quit a company in which I am not welcome—to spring forwards to a place from which my absence is become intolerable—is this a sin?

Miller. Suicide, is of all sins, child, the most detestable; the only one whence repentance is cut off for ever, for the completion of the guilt is the term of existence.

Louisa. Horrid—but it shall not be so sudden: I will throw myself into the river, father, and call on the Almighty for mercy as I sink.

Miller. That is, thou wilt repent of robbery, when what thou hast stolen is secure. Daughter, beware, and sport not with thy God at the moment thou hast most need of him. Oh! it is far, far gone with thee indeed. Thou hast ceased to pray; and the All-merciful has withdrawn his hand from thee.

Louisa. Is it then a crime to love, father?

Miller. If thou lovest God, thou needest not fear any other love. Thou hast bowed me low, my only one, perhaps down to the

grave. Yet I would not add to the heaviness of thy heart. I was saying awhile ago—I thought myself alone, but you heard me—that thou wast my idol. Hear me, Louisa, if that breast have still place for the feelings toward a father, thou art my all. It is not thy own what thou art about to throw away. I too have my all at stake. Thou seest how my hairs grow grey, and that time draws daily nearer, when fathers want to make use of that capital of love which they have hoarded in their children's hearts. Canst thou rob me of that, Louisa, and snatch with thee all thy father's earthly wealth and goods?

Louisa. (kisses his hand with lively emotion.) No, no, my father. I quit this world your greatest debtor, and will repay you throughout eternity with interest.

Miller. Take heed, my child, lest your reckoning be false. (*with earnest solemnity.*) Shall we meet yonder, Louisa? See, how pale thou growest. My child must feel that in another world I cannot overtake her, because I do not hurry out of this so fast. (*Louisa rushes to his arms shuddering with horror; he presses her with warmth to his breast, and solemnly proceeds.*) O daughter, my fallen, perhaps lost daughter, take to thy heart the solemn warning of a father. I cannot watch over thee. If I take away the knife, a needle may suffice for thy destruction. Poison I may keep from thee; but that very necklace might prove fatal. Louisa, Louisa, I can only warn thee. Wilt thou risk, on the tremendous bridge which divides eternity and time, being abandoned by that faithless vision which now deludes thy cheated senses. Wilt thou rush with a lie before the throne of the Omniscient: "For thy sake, Creator, I come here:" while thy guilty eyes are seeking only for their perishable idol. And when this frail divinity of thy brain, a worm like thyself, prostrate at the feet of a common judge, in that fluctuating moment, shall give the lie to thy impious confidence, and refer thy cheated hopes to that eternal mercy, which all the wretch's prayers can hardly venture to implore for himself—how then? (*louder and with more energy.*) How then? (*he holds her faster, considers her awhile with a fixed and penetrating look, then suddenly lets her go.*) From this moment I know nothing more. (*elevating his right hand.*) To thee, Judge of all things, I answer for this soul no more. Do as thou wilt. Offer to thy base sweetheart a sacrifice, which will make thy bad angel shout for joy, and thy good angel step back in tears. Go, load thyself with all thy sins, and omit not this, the last, the most dreadful; and if the burden be still too light, take also my curse to complete the weight. Here is a knife—pierce thy own heart and a father's. (*sobbing and endeavouring to rush out.*)

Louisa.

Louisa. (springs up and retains him.) Hold, hold, my father, the rage of tyranny is feeble to the barbarous force of tenderness.—What shall I do—I cannot—What must I do?

Miller. If a lover's kisses burn hotter than the tears of a father—die.

Louisa. (after a torturing struggle, with some firmness.) Father, here is my hand. I will. O God, what is it I do, what is it I will. Father, I swear,—alas! alas! wretch that I am! Ferdinand, to what is the traitress yielding—father, be it so, and God look down and help me to pluck out the fond remembrance. (*tears the letter.*)

Miller. (throws himself on her neck in transport.) There spoke once more my daughter. Look up, Louisa, thou hast lost a lover, but thou hast made a father happy. My child, how little do I deserve this day. (*embraces her between smiles and tears.*) Sinful man that I am, how this angel became mine, God knows. My Louisa! my heaven! little do I know of love, but that its cessation pains, I can conceive.

Louisa. Let us away, my father, from this place; where my companions mock at me, and my good name is gone; let us away from a spot, where every object reminds of my blasted happiness.

Miller. Whithersoever thou wilt, Louisa. The bread of God rains every where from heaven; he will not let ears be wanting to my music. Let the worst come, I will set to notes the story of thy sorrow, and sing a ballad of the daughter, who, to honour a father, rent her heart in twain. We will beg from door to door, and sweet will be the alms moistened with the tear of sympathy.

This scene is deeply pathetic, but it is not adequately prepared. The mass of characters in the play have a comic cast, and ignoble purposes; now a tragic catastrophe is in such circumstances always unwelcome, as is felt in Massinger's *Sir Giles Overreach*. This arises from the nature of things; for as those who have mean ends to gain, never stake life and all upon them, because the profit would not be worth the risk; so it is improbable that their intrigues should terminate in any more grievous sorrow than ridicule, disappointment and disgrace. Shakspeare is instinctively careful to confine comic traits to those personages who are not involved in the tragic action of the piece.

Schiller had stationed himself at Manheim in a medical capacity, and had become member of a literary society there, which conferred on him the acquaintance and patronage of the

coadjutor Dalberg: but as he persisted in writing for the stage, it was deemed wiser to patronize his inclinational than his professional exertions, and a place of theatre-poet was devised for him, accompanied with a salary from the government.

Schiller translated some foreign plays, and next produced his "*Fiesco*." The history of this conspirator has been well narrated by Robertson in the eighth book of his *Charles V.* Schiller has dramatized the fact with a careful regard to the real circumstances: only that he attributes the death of Fiesco to the republican jealousy of Verrina, and not to accident. Some female personages, unknown to record, are introduced, as Bertha and Julia; but these variations do not detract from its general character of an historic tragedy. This is the highest walk of dramatic art. The modern or gothic drama, chiefly excels the antient or Greek drama, by the magnitude of action which it can embrace, in consequence of relinquishing the unities of time and place. The usurpation and punishment of Macbeth, or the Conspiracy of Venice, would have appeared to the artist of antiquity subjects of too enlarged and comprehensive a class to be drawn within the limits of a single representation. It is most difficult, and consequently most meritorious, to excel in this more spacious walk of tragedy; to seize the spirit and bearing of such gigantic events; to delineate them in few and well adapted scenes; and to bring before the spectator, without the aid of narrative, the causes and consequences of such intricate and complex enterprizes. The hero of a Greek drama, however important from birth or station, is never known to the audience but as a member of a distressed family: while the hero of a gothic drama, an Egmont or a Fiesco, may be introduced as superintending that higher order of interests, which involve the fortunes of his country or his kind. The varieties of ethic peculiarity proportion themselves to the complication of the business of the scene; and a whole volume of *Æschylus* or *Euripides* may be perused, without noticing so many well-discriminated characters, or so many truly tragic situations, as are sometimes compressed within a single poem of Shakspeare or Otway, of Goëthe or Schiller.

Of all the extant tragedies of the class just described, perhaps no one embraces greater compass of event, no one exhibits

exhibits greater variety of character, no one includes situations more pathetic than Fiesco; the action has majesty, unity, wholeness, and the interest arising from the incidents is perpetually on the increase. Some of the characters, that of Julia, that of the Moor, border perhaps too much on comic personages; had the author allowed himself the leisure to compose this tragedy in blank verse, the ignoble and caricatured passages would have fallen away of themselves, and the entire drama would have approached nearer to a perfect work of art.

As the scenes of this play are much concatenated, it will be more convenient to detach a soliloquy than a dialogue: it occurs in the third act.

[*Scene. An apartment in Fiesco's house: in the middle of the back scene a glass-door, through which is a view of the sea, and of Genoa: the day is breaking.*]

Fiesco. (at the window.) The moon is down,
The morning rises fiery from the sea.
Wild dreams of greatness overcome my sleep,
And knit my faculties round one idea.
O let me breathe the pure fresh-blowing air.

(*He opens the glass-door: the town and sea appear red with the tint of morning: he paces up and down the room.*)
And am I not the greatest man in Genoa;
Should not the minor souls round greatness cluster—

Propt on it? 'Tis not trampling upon virtue,
Virtue—can that for all ranks be the same?
The hero's soul has stronger just temptations
Than the mere vulgar—is he bound to follow

The same tame rule? How can the puny armour

Shap'd for a pigmy be the giant's suit?

(*The sun rises over Genoa: he spreads his arms as if to embrace it.*)

This stately city mine! My nod, its mover!
To blaze above it like the god of day—
With eagle-plumes to brood upon this nest;
And on a boundless ocean's surge to launch
My sailing wishes—Heaven-born ambition,
Surely the prize ennobles the attempt,
And guilt itself were glory. Though to steal

One purse be shameful, is it not allowed
To covet millions—and to seize a crown
Is deathless fame: shame shrinks as sins enlarge.

To rule, or to obey—to be, or not be—
A giddy deep divides them,—and between
Lies all that man holds precious—conquerors,
Your victories, — artists, your immortal works,—

Your pleasures, epicures,—and your discoveries,

Ye bold explorers of untravers'd seas.

To rule, or to obey—to be, or not be—

So vast the space between, that but to gauge it

Is to compare creation with its maker.

Thron'd at his awful height, thence to look down

On all the eddies form'd by fortune's wheel,

To quaff the first of pleasure's foaming cup,
To hold the giant Law himself in bonds,
And guide the weapon'd captive with a string,

Mocking his idle struggles aim'd in vain
At majesty—to curb the people's passions,
And make them champ the bit and draw the car—

To quell the pride of vassals with a breath;

And with the magic sceptre of command

Call into life the dreams of every wish—

Are these not thoughts to stir the spirit up,
And make him bound o'er bounds. An instant, *Prince*

Shall deck the title of thy glory's book.

'Tis not the place we live in, but the station,

Which gives to life its value, and its zest.

The mingled murmurs that compose the thunder

Might singly lull to sleep a timid infant,

'Tis their united crash which rends the heavens,

And speaks with monarch-voice. I am resolv'd.

(*Fiesco stalks heroically about, and Leonora enters.*)

This fine tragedy might, one would think, have been successful on the English stage; it is somewhat longer than our own plays usually are, and cannot easily be curtailed of any of its scenes, although several would admit abridgement. Now that Italy is every where intent on the expulsion of her tyrants, and on the institution of liberty, such topics are acquiring additional interest, and would win their way to universal sympathy.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the ISLES of LOSS; from the Hydrographical Surveys of M. ROUSSIN, an Officer in the French Navy.

IN the group of the Isles of Loss, on the coasts of Western Africa, there are only three that can be deemed interesting, or worthy of descriptive notice. These are Tamara, the Isle of Loss, by the English called Factory Isle, and the Isle Française, to which they have given the name of Crawford. The isle

isle of Tumba, placed by some among the Isles of Loss, is so near to the Continent, and so joined to it by beds of sand, mostly dry, that it should be considered as belonging to the Continent rather than the Archipelago.

Tamara is the largest and most westerly of these islands; in fair weather it may be seen at the distance of seven or eight leagues. Approaching it from the east, it appears like a range of hills thickly wooded, its elevation moderate, and the northern part higher than the south. It is, in shape, like a crescent, with many good anchoring places in its southern concavity; six fathoms at low water. At the principal anchorage in the S.E. is a spring of fresh water that will yield eighty hogsheads in twenty-four hours. To the north of the island is a rock, named *Doubtful* in the charts, as it has never yet been explored, and M. Roussin regrets that the season prevented him from doing it. It was discovered, for the first time, in 1811, by the English frigate *Arethusa*, Capt. Collins, which was lost there. Also *Le Rubis*, a French frigate, was wrecked there, in 1813.

The Isle of Loss or Factory Island, the most easterly of the group, is the only one occupied by the English, and they have long had an establishment on the eastern coast. Recently they have also taken possession of the isle *Françoise* or *Crawford*, situated between the Isle of Loss and Tamara.

The resources for shipping at the Isles of Loss are in great abundance, and of no less importance. Exclusive of wood and water, which it is easy to get, supplies may be had of cattle, rice, kids, poultry, giraimont, bananas, oranges, and citrons. The cattle are small, but the flesh tastes well in eating. These articles would be dear enough if paid for in money, but come cheap in exchange for articles of merchandize; the following are sure to be called for: linen cloth, hardware, gunpowder, iron, fire arms, brandy, and tobacco.

Captain Roussin did not penetrate into the interior of the Archipelago, but from what he explored in the Southern part of it, he insists that the English chart of 1777, constructed by William Woodville, is by no means complete or correct. The instances in the Isle Tamara, as laid down in it, are too large, by nearly one-third.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much gratified by observing in your last, a continuation of the excellent Excursion in North Wales. Should you think the following sketch of the history of Powis Castle, by way of *supplement* to your Correspondents' notice, worthy of insertion, you are at liberty to make use of it.

The particular part of Powis-land where the castle was situated was obtained from the Welsh by Henry I. who about the year 1110 gave it to Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, a Welshman, who had rendered himself eminent by his services and bravery. He began to erect a castle here with an intention of making this the place of his residence, but before the work was finished he was murdered by one of his relations. The castle appears to have been completed before the end of the same century; for in 1191, on various depredations having been committed by the Welsh in the marches, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the absence of Richard I. on the Crusades, hastened here, and with a powerful army besieged the Castle, at that time in the hands of the Welsh. The garrison did not, however, surrender till they perceived that the besiegers had undermined the walls, and they did this at last on honourable terms, notwithstanding the English forces being at least thrice their number. As soon as the archbishop had obtained possession of it, he fortified it anew, and left it with a very strong garrison; the Welsh, however, soon again attacked and retook it. It changed owners again not long afterwards; for in 1233, it was attacked and seized by Prince Llewelyn ap Jorwerth. It descended to Llewelyn's Grandson Owen ap Griffith, and on his death to his daughter Hawys Gadarn. Four of her uncles disputed her title to the property, under allegation that a female was incapable of inheriting. King Edward II. however, taking her part, she was married to John de Charlton, and the estates continued in their posterity for several generations. The barony and title went afterwards to Sir John Grey, of Heton, in Northumberland, by marriage with Joan, daughter of Edward Lord Powis, and remained with their descendants till the reign of Henry VIII. when the title became extinct. The estate went by purchase to Sir Edward Herbert,

Herbert, the second son of William, Earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1594.

SHONEN BACH.

Hampstead, May 12, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE in my possession a copy of a little work; which, I believe, is scarce, entitled "An Exact Historie of the late Revolutions in Naples, and of their monstrous successes, not to be paralleled by any Antient or Modern History; published by the Lord Alexander Giraffi in Italian, and (for the rareness of the subject) rendered to English, by J. H. Esq. London, 1650." Though, from the unfortunate termination of the late struggle in that quarter, the subject may have lost some of its interest, yet as you express a desire for any information respecting Naples, a short analysis of this book, with a few extracts from it, will not, perhaps, be unacceptable.

The first thing which strikes the reader on the perusal of it is, the remarkable manner in which this tremendous explosion burst forth, and the rapidity of its progress, which might well excite the astonishment of the rest of the world, not excepting England, where a revolution had also so recently taken place, under different circumstances. "It would stumble any one's belief," says the translator in his preface, "that a young fellow, a petty, poor, bare-footed fisherman, should draw after him in less than three days, above forty thousand armed men, and shaking off his linen slop, blue waistcoat, and red bonnet, should the fourth day ride triumphantly upon his courser in cloth of silver, command all Naples, and consequently near upon six hundred thousand souls, as absolutely as ever monarch did: and all this by his own single orders, which were of force enough to plunder or burn any house, to banish the proudest lord, or chop off any head, without judicial proceeding."

The "Historie," after giving an account of the state of affairs in Sicily, where there had also been some previous commotions, which had ended in the people's obtaining the abolition of the most burdensome taxes, goes on to detail the occurrences of the Neapolitan revolution, (if such it can properly be called) during the short space of ten

days which it lasted. Each day forms a separate head or chapter. In the first, which is the 7th of July, 1647, we are introduced to the extraordinary character who was the principal agent in these transactions, *Tomasso Anello* of Amalfi, vulgarly called *Masanello* by contraction. "He was about twenty-four years old, a spritful man, and pleasant, of a middle stature, black eyed, rather lean than fat, having a small tuft of hair. His profession was to angle for little fish with a cane, hook, and line, as also to buy fish, and to carry and retail them to some that dwelt in his quarter." This man "out of a kind of natural craft," observed the murmurs of the people which were increasing every day, against the *gabells* or taxes on fruit, corn, &c. and expressed to his companions a great desire to redress their wrongs. They laughed and jeered at him, but he told them in reply, "Ye laugh at me now, but you shall shortly see what Masanello can do; let me alone, if I do not free you from so many slaveries, let me be held infamous for ever."

His first measure was to collect a number of boys, amounting in a short time to 2000, whom he formed into companies, giving each one a weak cane in his hand, and taught them to go about the city, crying "May the Pope live, may the King of Spain and plenty live, but may the ill government die! God gives plenty, but the ill government dearth!"—with other exclamations of a similar kind. A tumult took place this day in the market-place, in which Masanello was very active, and addressed the people in the following terms, "Be merry, dear companions and brothers, give God thanks, and to the glorious Virgin of Carmine, that the hour of our redemption draws near: this poor, bare-footed fellow, as another Moses, who freed the Israelites from Pharaoh's rod, shall in that manner redeem you of all gabells, from the first time that they were ever imposed. A fisherman, who was Peter, reduced with his voice from Satan's slavery to the liberty of Christ, Rome herself, and with Rome a world; now another fisherman, who is Masanello, shall release Naples, and with Naples a whole kingdom, from the tyranny of gabells. From henceforth ye shall shake from off your necks the intolerable yoke of so many grievances, which have depressed you hitherto."

Incited

Incited by this and other speeches of the same nature, the populace set fire to the Gabell Houses, where the taxes were collected, and immediately proceeded to demand of the Viceroy the total abolition of the gabells, according to the terms of a charter which had been given them by the Emperor Charles the 5th.

The detail would be too long of the evasions of this demand by the government during several succeeding days, in the hope, no doubt, of diverting the people from their object, or amusing them till military aid could arrive from Spain. A circumstance occurred, however, on the fourth day, which sets in a most revolting point of view the conduct of the aristocracy, who had universally sided with the government, and were, indeed, the chief authors of the people's grievances. A number of banditti from the adjacent country came into the town on horseback, professing friendship to the popular cause: they soon after, however, treacherously attempted to take the life of Masanello, who almost miraculously escaped seven shots which they fired at him unexpectedly. Hereupon they were attacked, and some being made prisoners by the people, confessed that they, with other troops of the same description, were in the pay of the Duke di Mataloni, one of the principal nobles, and that besides killing Masanello, they had planned, in the words of the *Historie*, "to set fire to certain mines under the great market-place, at such a time when it was fullest of people, and trod by armed men, which commonly was used to be about three hours in the night, (*nine o'clock by our time*,) at the striking of which hour they were to give fire to the mine, which consisted of fifty cantaras of powder and more, amounting to fifteen thousand pounds or thereabouts, spread up and down through the bowels of the said market-place, which had made fly into the air all the people then present, and blown up the edifices circumjacent, with the monastery and Church del Carmine, insomuch that there had perished at least, besides the destruction of the holy buildings and profane, about one hundred and fifty thousand souls. A case of infinite compassion, justifying any other bloody revenge which the people might have taken for such a barbarous and unheard of cruelty. When the mines had taken effect, the banditti were to disperse up and down,

joining with some of the gentry, whom they had brought in with them, and fall upon the rest of the common people, and put all to the sword."

"It was also discovered by the confession of other banditti, that by the machinations of Duke di Mataloni and his brother, the waters, which by aqueducts served the city of Naples, were poisoned, as also the corn, which after much diligence being found to be true, (for it was proved that two poor children had died by those waters) therefore notice was given by sound of trumpet and drum, with bills fixed on all quarters of the city, that none should drink of those waters that passed through the formale, which was the common aqueduct." The information respecting the mines was also found to be correct, the powder being discovered in the subterranean places in which it had been concealed by the conspirators.

The insurrection had hitherto been attended with very little bloodshed, but it is not surprising that this atrocious attempt of the nobility should irritate the people to acts of terrible vengeance. The Duke di Mataloni had escaped out of the city, but his brother, Don Giuseppe Caraffa, fell into their hands, and was immediately put to death, and his body exposed to public view. Many of the banditti, and others who were implicated in the plots, met with the same fate. The citizens in the mean time, under the direction of Masanello, remaining firm in their demands, and their force being now too formidable to be longer trifled with, on the seventh day articles of agreement were made and solemnly sworn to by the Viceroy and the principal officers of state, by which the charter of Charles 5th was renewed, and all the gabells taken off. It was also engaged that these articles should be confirmed within three months by the court of Spain.

Thus did Masanello completely succeed in accomplishing the object to which he had devoted himself in this bold and hazardous enterprize. His influence had continued to increase every day, and he was now arrived at the summit of his power, having under his command 200,000 armed men, and the most absolute controul over every part of the city. His conduct appears at first to have been distinguished by moderation, combined with great resolution, prudence and vigilance in the cause of his fellow-citizens, which qualities, no doubt, gained him their confidence, and

and insured his success. He declared in an address to the people on the fifth day, that he had been offered two hundred crowns a month by the archbishop of Naples, if he would give up their cause, which offer he refused; he added, that when he had succeeded in securing their rights, he should return to his old occupation of fishing, desiring no other recompense than their gratitude. His head, however, does not seem to have been sufficiently strong to bear the sudden and great elevation to which he was raised, for he soon became arbitrary and capricious in the exercise of his power, and so strange and eccentric were some parts of his conduct, that they can only be accounted for on the ground of insanity. From these causes the tide of popular favour began to turn against him, his adherents gradually fell off, and at length on the tenth day of the insurrection, a party of gentlemen attached to the government, under pretence of holding a conference with him, went suddenly into a cloister of the church of Carmine, where he was taking repose, and shot him. He fell exclaiming "Ah, ungrateful traitors!" His head was immediately cut off, and his body exposed to the greatest indignities by the populace. The history concludes as follows:

"In this manner ended the life and empire of Masanello, having foretold it himself on the ninth of July, the third day of the revolution, when going up the market-place, he told the people that what he did was for the public benefit of the city, and he knew well that when he had finished the work, he should be slain, and dragged up and down the streets of Naples: yet he desired that the people should remember him; and they answered, we will all die with thee. And so it happened; for having confirmed the interests of the city, and caused their privileges and the confirmation of them to be subscribed and sworn unto by the Viceroy and all the councils, he was the third day after assassinated, and hauled up and down the streets: his head was thrown into a ditch called the corn-ditch, hard by the house of Ardizzone, and his body cast into another ditch between the gates Nolana and Capuana."

It is for posterity to decide to which party the blame of excesses committed during these transactions ought to attach. Certainly if resistance to a

government by a community is ever to be justified, it was in this case, where the most intolerable burdens were laid on the people, and when, to use their own words, "there was no cessation of new ones every year, by the ministers of his Catholic Majesty, the greatest part whereof were imposed by the voices of the nobility and gentry, and with violence of penal mandates and imprisonments"—"there being promised on the contrary to the nobility and powerful persons, an exemption from the said gabells and impositions, whereby many of them became extremely rich, by renting and farming the said impositions."

But the subsequent conduct of the administration of Naples must for ever expose them to the abhorrence of all good men. A manifesto of "the most faithful people" is attached to the end of this work, from which it appears, that as soon as the government had got rid of their formidable opponent Masanello, they broke the solemn agreement into which they had entered, and Don John of Austria, son of the King of Spain, arriving in the port, the people were induced, on condition of his confirming the treaty, to lay down their arms. They had no sooner done so, however, than the city was attacked by the royal forces from all points, both by sea and land, and the greatest barbarities were exercised on the defenceless inhabitants for several days successively, by a ferocious soldiery. In this nefarious manner it seems was the design accomplished of bringing this unfortunate country again under subjection to its degrading and barbarous despotism. We blush for human nature when we read that such things *have been*, and rejoice in the consideration that however the progress of liberal government may be for a time retarded, they can never take place again.

April 19, 1821.

S. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK I am justified in stating that your correspondent Scrutator has assumed the office of censor without those essential requisites, investigation and judgment; nothing else can account for his ignorance of the subject, or the extraordinary way in which he confounds the very names of societies. As a friend to suffering humanity, I am induced to offer the antidote, founded on a knowledge of facts that cannot be controverted

controverted through the same medium which disseminated the poison of prejudice and misrepresentation. If Scrutator had been either a promoter of, or a subscriber to the houseless, two most satisfactory reports must have informed him every particular relative to the distribution of the fund committed by a generous public to the care of honourable men for the laudable purpose of relieving distress the most appalling; but he can satisfy himself of his error whenever he pleases, for the proceedings of that charity invite scrutiny, although the common courtesies of life forbid animadversion on the conduct of such as gratuitously take on themselves the office of its stewards, without it having been first ascertained that there was reason for so doing. Sir, this society has nothing to do with any other, nor the acts of honorary secretaries, (they must stand or fall on their respective merits,) but I fear not contradiction when I assert that no institution has done more than the one I advocate, in the short space of time it has been in operation. I repeat that the reports must satisfy the most fastidious, and if Scrutator will add his mite and come among us, we will not only do him good, but make him the happy instrument of benefitting others. This charity is for the express purpose of relieving that kind of distress which no other can reach; it has been the means of saving the lives of many; it tends to diminish crime, assist honest distress, and shelters the poor outcast, the naked, the wanderer, and the forlorn, at that period of the year when even the luxuries of affluence afford but an insufficient refuge from the storm; the heart, therefore, that can resist such claims must be hard as adamant.

When I reflect that, at a season the most severe, when the London Wall workhouse was opened as an asylum, some of the committee, and other respectable characters, devoted, for two months, the whole of their time in visiting the secluded haunts of misery in all parts of this great metropolis, encountering at every step scenes of abject woe, too soul-harrowing to describe, from the pure motives of benevolence; that the wretched objects of their solicitude were relieved from immediate want—generally clothed, and in many instances watched over and protected until, renovated health superseding the debility of extreme poverty, they were fur-

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nished with the means of future support by recommendations to places of servitude, or the purchase of implements to enable them to pursue their respective callings—and that none were suffered to perish for lack of aid—for regardless of country, age, or sex, it held out a helping hand to every child of want, and often drew forth the kind assistance of the more wealthy, to take some of peculiar interest under their more immediate care. I am hence led to remark, that if the whole amount had been expended, the subscribers would have been amply repaid; and they richly deserve the thanks of the committee, and the blessings of those who were ready to perish.

In conclusion, permit me to say to Scrutator, "go and do thou likewise."

VINDEX.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION through NORTH WALES
in 1819.

Continued from No. 360, p. 360.

INSTEAD of returning from Barmouth directly to Dolgelley, we resolved to go to Harlech, to see the ruins of its old castle, and to view some very beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood. We set off early in the morning then, on horseback, as the road we were about to travel is one of the most rugged in North Wales. The morning was just such an one as we could have wished; there was a "springiness" in the air, as Mr. Leigh Hunt would have said, which rendered it quite delightful; and we rode in perfect glee amongst the hills, regardless of the roughness of the road, or the still rougher trotting of our matchless palfreys—for

'Twas morn—and from the east the sun
had shed
His glowing beams, and tinged the mountains red;
The dancing mists in swift succession
flew,
Chas'd by the early breeze that softly
blew
Along the dark blue hills,—the yellow
beam
Smil'd on the forests, sparkled in the
stream,
And, gaily laughing at the conquer'd
night,
Displayed on every cliff the grateful light,
The pearly drops, that bent the blooming
thorn,
Started from slumber with the opening
morn,
And, from the green leaves dropping,
spread around

Delightful fragrance o'er the daisied
ground,
While the gay lark, high mounting, hail'd
the day,
And caroll'd in mid-air his matin lay.

It was consequently foreign to our nature to be in a sullen humour on so lovely and so bright a morning, and it was fortunate for us that we had something to admire and revel in—as the confounded jolting of our ponies must otherwise have engrossed the whole of our attention.

We arrived at Harlech about twelve o'clock, and of all the miserable hamlets we ever saw, this can compete with any in point of wretchedness. As for tarrying here any length of time, it was wholly out of the question; we determined, therefore, after we had seen the castle, to proceed onwards towards the inn of Tan-y-bwlch, where, we were informed, we might procure comfortable accommodations. Putting up our horses at the little village pot-house, we bent our steps towards Harlech Castle, the ruins of which are still in tolerable preservation. This fortress was anciently denominated Twr-y-Brouwen, or Bronwen's Tower, from a princess named Brouwen, or the White-necked. She was a lady of some consequence in her day, and was sister of Bran ap Llyr, Duke of Cornwall, and subsequently king of Britain. She flourished in the third century, and somewhat unfortunately allied herself in marriage to a choleric Irishman, named Matholwch. This said Matholwch "one day" unluckily and heedlessly struck her a violent blow in the face. What provocation he could have possibly received for an act so derogatory to the general character of his countrymen, is now lost in oblivion, but the consequences of his rashness have been handed down in the unsullied pages of history, and we learn that Bronwen resented the outrage by inciting an insurrection amongst the people. This blow is recorded in the ancient Triads as "one of the three evil blows of Britain;" two others of a nature nearly similar being there said to have produced the same commotions. How cautious princes should be in their behaviour towards their better halves! let them take warning from the fate of the headstrong Matholwch. In the eleventh century Harlech Castle was called Caer y Callwyn, or the Fort of Callwyn, from a chieftain of that name, who was Lord of Evioneth and Ardud-

wy, and one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales;* he repaired the ancient fortress, and resided in it for some time. Its present name of Harlech is supposed to be derived from the words *Har*, or properly *Ar lech*, "upon the cliff," in allusion to its situation, which is upon a high, and rather steep rock. The original founder is unknown; but the erection of the present building is attributed to Edward the First, who is said to have built it on the site of the old structure. It is well known that Edward, when he conquered Wales, repaired and fortified many strong holds in the country for the purpose of awing the Welsh, and restraining their impetuous and still unbroken spirit. It appears to have been a fortress of considerable strength and magnitude, and its strength must have been greatly augmented by its situation, for the rock on which it is erected is surrounded on all sides, except on one, by water. It is a square building, defended at each corner by a round tower, surmounted by an elegant circular one, now almost entirely decayed. The entrance is between what artists denominate *rounders*, each supporting a round tower, similar to those on the castle, and the architecture is gothic, of powerful solidity, and great strength. It has witnessed many masters, and more vicissitudes. In the wars of "the last of Cambria's Patriots, wild Glendower," it was taken by that brave and ambitious chieftain, and retaken four years afterwards by an army which Henry the Fourth despatched into the Principality against the rebels, and it continued in the possession of the English crown for some years afterwards. Margaret of Anjou, the undaunted consort of the Sixth Henry, found within its massy walls a safe retreat from the persecutions of her enemies, after the unfortunate battle of Northampton, in the wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, when

—————Here a snow-white rose,
And there a red, with fatal blossoming,
And deadly fragrance maddened all the
land.

It was defended on the part of the latter

* The Fifteen Tribes, or Peers of North Wales, were certain noble chieftains who held their lands by baron-service; being bound to particular ministerial attendances upon their princes, in addition to those common to them, as subjects by homage and fealty.

by

by a most fearless chieftain, by name David ap Ivan ap Eincion. After Edward the Fourth had taken possession of every strong hold in the kingdom, excepting this, and two or three others in Northumberland, he sent an officer to demand from David its surrender, probably anticipating the ready compliance of the Welshman, as his success had been already so sure and extensive. But he was mistaken—David was too sturdy a soldier to yield so quietly, and he determined to hazard a siege, although his garrison was defective in point both of numbers and provision. Edward, therefore, sent William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke,* with an army to subdue him. After many toils and difficulties, Pembroke succeeded in marching his troops into the heart of the principality, and again the surrender of the castle was demanded, when the following bold and energetic answer was returned: “No, we will not give up this castle,” said David; “and you may tell your leader that some years ago I held out a castle in France so long that all the old women in Wales talked of it; I will now keep this Welsh castle so long that all the old women of France shall talk of it.” And he did “keep” it till all the provision was consumed, and famine was staring him and his heroic band in the face. He was then compelled to capitulate, but on honourable

* This is the terrible fellow who is said to have killed 140 men at the battle of Banbury with his single battle-axe! Notwithstanding his prowess on that occasion, he was defeated some time after by the Duke of Clarence, and his colleague the Earl of Warwick, and after being beheaded, was buried at Tintern Abbey, in Monmouthshire. He was a most implacable enemy to the Welsh; and Sir John Wynne, in his History of the Gwedir Family, quotes the following British lines on the ravages which he committed in the counties of Merioneth and Denbigh:—

Harlech a Dinbech pob dor

Yn Cunnef,

Nanconway yn farwor;

Mil y phedwar-cant mae for,

A thrugain ag wyth rhagor.

The following translation was made by a learned divine, well known in the literary world:—

In Harlech and Denbigh every house

Was basely set on fire;

But poor Nanconway suffered most,

For there the flames burnt higher.

'Twas in the year of our Lord,

Fourteen hundred sixty-eight,

That these unhappy towns of Wales

Met with such wretched fate.

terms; and his life, together with that of his men, was preserved, after much earnest persuasion; for Edward would fain have deprived the adverse party of so able and so resolute a champion. Pennant, in his Tour in Wales, (vol. 2, page 284) has given the names of this gallant band, which he quotes from Camden, and from which it appears that the garrison consisted of only *fifteen men*, including their captain, David; and this small company was opposed to an English army of probably three or four thousand men! Well, indeed, might Edward have been enraged at the persevering bravery of the Welshmen.* The last scene of war and tumult in which Harlech Castle was engaged, was in the civil wars of the Commonwealth, when it was besieged by the parliamentary forces under General Mytton. After a very obstinate resistance, the general succeeded in taking possession of it, and the garrison, with its loyal commander, Capt. William Owen, surrendered on terms extremely advantageous. It is said to have been the last castle in the kingdom which held out for the unfortunate Charles.† Such is the brief outline of

* It is said that this siege gave origin to that spirit-stirring national air “The March of the Men of Harlech,” and where is the Welshman whose heart does not beat quick and joyously when he hears this energetic composition?

† The Welsh, it appears, espoused the cause of this unhappy monarch with all their characteristic enthusiasm; and the following narrative, copied from Mr. R. Lloyd’s *Cambrian Notices*, will illustrate the horrible effects of the Cromwellian civil laws in Wales:—“When the second civil war broke out in 1648, Sir Edward Stradling, of St. Donat’s Castle, Sir Nicholas Kemyss, of Keuen Mabley, and Colonel Powell, raised, armed, and equipped each of them 1000 men, within their own county of Glamorgan, who, under their command, joined Major-General Langhorne, and Col. Poyer, whose men were chiefly raised in the counties of Brecon, Caermarthen, and Pembroke. Their collected force amounted to about 8000. Cromwell, hearing of this, sent Col. Horton before him with 3000 horse and 2000 foot to Wales, and followed himself, with all the troops he could muster. The two armies met at St. Fagan’s, a village on the banks of the river Ely, in the vale of Glamorgan, on Monday, May 8, 1648. Col. Horton, engaged by Langhorne and Stradling, was compelled to give way; but being soon joined by 3000 men, with a heavy train of artillery, he charged the van of the Welsh forces,

the history of Harlech Castle, now slumbering in age—a heap of time-worn ruins. Yet to how many scenes of mirth and joyous festivity have its massy walls echoed! and how many rude assaults have they repulsed?—but now

Look on its broken arch,—its ruined wall,
Its chambers desolate—its portals foul,
Yes—this was once ambition's airy hall,
The dome of thought—the palace of the soul!

The pleasure arising from the inspection of ruined palaces, castles and monasteries is not so much excited by the architectural beauty of the pile, as by the events it has witnessed and given birth to. There is a delightful association—a powerful retrospective influence, by which the mind recurs willingly to the historical scenes connected with it, and by which the imagination is carried back to the ages of rudeness, barbarity, and uncouth splendour, in which our ancestors were actively and variously engaged. The gratification, then, engendered by contemplating decaying grandeur is more ideal than actual—more imaginary than positive; and, in viewing the remains of our ancient castles, one can almost think he hears “the loud trumpets ring,” and fancy he sees,

—In long procession ranged, fair dames,
Heralds and steel-clad knights, and plumed steeds,

Move on in chivalry's emblazoned pomp.
And the mind can never be idly or unworthily employed, when such a theme is the subject of its meditations.

Near Harlech was discovered many years ago, a beautiful golden Torques, in excellent preservation. Camden describes it as a “wreathed rod of gold, about four feet long, with three spiral furrows, having sharp intervening edges,

forces, and after a bloody conflict of two hours duration, the royal army was completely routed, about 3000 slain, and as many taken prisoners. Sir Nicholas Kemys retired to Chepstow Castle, which he vigorously defended for nearly three weeks. Col. Pride, however, arriving with the artillery, a breach was made, and the castle carried by assault. Sir Nicholas was put to death there in a barbarous manner. This battle made not less than fifty-six widows in the small parish of St. Fagan's, and lost more than 700 men to the county of Glamorgan. About fifty years ago, several old people lived in the village, who solemnly asserted that the river Ely was reddened with human blood!

running its whole length to the ends, which are truncated, and turned back like pot-hooks.” Our classical readers are well acquainted with the use the Romans made of it—Virgil, Propertius, and Livy have frequent allusions to it, and it appears to have been an indispensable ornament of the noble Roman youths. It has been debated whether the Torques was ever used by the ancient Britons. We are inclined to think that it was, as the old British bards make frequent mention of it. Those who are curious about the matter will find some information on the subject in a modern periodical publication, devoted to the dissemination of Welsh literature, and entitled “The Cambro Briton,” vol. 1, p. 292. The Torques found near Harlech, is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, in Flintshire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent escape of the young lady from destruction at the fire in the Surry Road, by descending from the second floor on a blanket fortunately procured in time, induces me to beg you will insert in your Magazine the following suggestions as to a fire escape. In most of the plans hitherto proposed, either the apparatus has been found too bulky and expensive, or, by being fixed in the house itself, comparatively useless, as the fire might break out in the room in which it is placed; in addition to which, how difficult it is to induce individuals to adopt a general plan. I am not aware of so many instances of lives being saved by the fire escapes hitherto in use, as by a common blanket.

My idea is to place a fire escape under charge of each watchman, and that he should be responsible for its immediate production in time of need. It might also form an appendage to each fire engine. Under such an arrangement, no delay could possibly arise. My fire escape net I would construct of horse-hair rope, in order that it might not be injured by damp. Its durability is of great consequence, both as regards expense, and its being in a fit state whenever it may be wanted. The size might be about 14 feet long, by eight or nine wide; the meshes about three inches apart. Such a net, when extended, would be amply large enough to receive any one obliged to descend.

I have in vain solicited the attention
of

of the Fire Insurance Companies to this suggestion, and my only hope now is, that being made known, it may be adopted by parishes, and in this way become general, as the expence is but trifling compared to the benefit that may be derived. Had this plan been in operation, there can be but little doubt but some of the individuals who lost their lives by jumping into the street, at the late fires in Prince's-street and Edinburgh, would have been saved.

It may be urged that a blanket will answer the purpose, therefore why the necessity of this plan? It is true a blanket has been found to answer—but how seldom is it used. The fact is, that, not being the duty of any person in particular to have it ready, it is forgotten till too late. C. M. WILLICH.

6, Dartmouth-street, Westminster,

Oct. 19, 1821.

P.S. The meshes being made of a diamond shape, will give elasticity, and form handles on the side, by being covered with leather.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XXVI.

Dov'ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori

Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

POLIZIANO.

Residence of Venus.

THE description from which the following extracts are made, occupies about fifty stanzas. We have endeavoured to select those which were most remarkable for the beauty of the imagery, and would cohere so far as to preserve some degree of unity. The omitted verses relate principally to the palace of the goddess, the sculpture with which it was adorned, representing the triumphs of love, &c., and supply, as well as those here submitted to the reader, striking coincidences with parallel passages in Tasso and Ariosto.

IL SOGGIORNO DI VENERE.

Vagheggia Cipri un diletto monte,
Che del gran Nilo i sette corni vede
Al primo rosseggiar dell'orizzonte,
Ove poggiar non lice a mortal piede.
Nel giogo un verde colle alza la fronte:
Sott'esso aprico un lieto pratel siede,
O scherzando tra' fior lascive aurette,
Fan dolcemente tremolar l'erbetto.
Corona un muro d'or l'estreme sponde
Con valle ombrosa di schietti arboscelli,
Ove in su' rami fra novelle fronde
Cantan gli loro amor soavi augelli.

Sentesi un grato mormorio dell'onde

Che fan duo freschi e lucidi ruscelli,
Versando dolce con amar liquore,
Ove arma l'oro de' suoi strali Amore.

Nè mai le chiome del giardino eterno

Tenera brina, o fresca neve imbianca:

Ivi non osa entrar ghiacciato verno,

Non vento l'erbe, o gli arboscelli stanca:

Ivi non volgon gli anni il lor quaderno,

Ma lieta primavera mai non manca,
Che i suoi crin biondi e crespia all'aura
spiega,

E mille fior in ghirlandetta lega.

Trema la mammoletta virginella

Con occhi bassi onesta e vergognosa:

Ma vic più lieta, più ridente e bella:

Ardisce aprire il seno al sol la rosa:

Questa di verdi gemme s'incapella:

Quella si mostra allo sportel vezzosa:

L'altra che'n dolce foco ardea pur ora

Langueda cade e'l bel pratello infiora.

L'Alba nutrica d'amoroso nembo

Gialle, sanguigne, candide, viole:

Descritto ha il suo dolar Giacinto in
grembo:

Narcisso al rio si specchia come suole:

In bianca veste con purpureo lembo

Si gira Clizia pallidetta al sole:

Adon rinfresca a Venere il suo pianto:

Tre lingue mostra Croco, e ride Acanto.

Mai rivestì di tante gemme l'erba

La novella stagion che'l mondo avviva.

Sorr'esso il verde colle alza superba

L'ombrosa chioma od il sol mai non
arriva

E sotto vel di spessi rami serba

Fresca e gelata una fontana viva,

Con sì pura, tranquilla, e chiara vena,

Che gli occhi non offesi al fondo mena.

L'acqua da vira pomice rampilla

Che con suo arco il bel monte sospende,

E per fiorito solco indi tranquilla

Pingendo ogni sua orma al fonte scende:

Dalle cui labbra un grato amor distilla,

Che'l premio di lor ombre agli arbor
rende.

Ciascun si pasce a mensa non avara,

E par che l'un dell'altro cresca a gara.

Cresce l'abete schietto, e senza nocchi,

Da spander l'alé a Borea in mezzo l'
onde:

L'elce, che par di mel tutta trabocchi;

E il laur che tanto fa bramar sue fronde:

Bagna Cipresso ancor pel cervo gli occhi,

Con chiome or aspre, or già distese e
bionde:

Ma l'arbor che già tanto ad Ercol piacque,

Col platan si trastulla intorno all'acque.

Surge robusto il cerro, ed alto il faggio,

Nodoso il cornio, e'l salcio umido e lento,

L'olmo fronzato, c'l frassin più selvaggio.

Il pino alletta col suo fischio il vento,

L'avornio tesse ghirlandette al Maggio:

Ma l'acer d'un color non è contento.

La

La lenta palma serba pregio a 'forti
 L' ellera va carpon co' pie distorti.
 Mostransi adorne le viti novelle
 D' abiti varj, e con diversa faccia :
 Questa gonfiando, fa crepar la pelle :
 Questa racquista le perdute braccia :
 Quella, tessendo vaghe e liete ombrelle,
 Pur con pampinee fronde Apollo scaccia :
 Quella ancor monca piarge a capo chino,
 Spargendo or acqua, per versar poi vino.
 Il chiuso e crespo bosso al vento ondeggia,
 E fa la spiaggia di verdura adorna :
 Il mirto che sua Dea sempre vagheggia,
 Di bianchi fiori i verdi capelli orna.
 Ivi ogni fiera per amor vaneggia :
 L' un ver l' altro i montoni arman le
 corna :
 L' un l' altro cozza, e l' un l' altro martella
 Davanti all' amoroso pecorella.
 Il cervo appresso alla Massilia fera
 Co' piè levati la sua sposa abbraccia :
 Fra l' erba ove più ride primavera
 L' un coniglio con l' altro s' accovaccia.
 Le semplicette capre vanno a schiera
 Da' can sicure all' amorosa traccia ;
 Sì l' odio antico, e' l' natural timore,
 Ne' petti ammorza, quando vuole, Amore !
 I muti pesci in frotta van notando
 Dentro al vivente e tenero cristallo :
 E spesso, intorno al fonte roteando,
 Guidan felice e diletto ballo ;
 Tal volta sopra l' acqua un po' guizzando,
 Mentre l' un l' altro segue, escono a gallo :
 Ogni lor atto sembra festa e giuoco,
 Nè spergon le fredde acque il dolce fuoco.
 Gli augelletti dipinti intra le foglie
 Fan l' aere addolcir con nuove rime :
 E fra più voci un' armonia s' accoglie
 Di sì beate note, e sì sublime,
 Che mente involta in queste umane spoglie
 Non potria sormontare alle sue cime :
 E dove Amor gli scorge pel boschetto
 Saltan di ramo in ramo a lor diletto.
 Al canto della selva Eco rimbomba :
 Ma sotto l' ombra che ogni ramo annoda,
 La passeretta gracchià, e attorno romba :
 Spiega il pavon la sua 'gemmata coda :
 Bacia il suo dolce sposo la colomba :
 I bianchi cigni fan sonar la proda :
 E presso alla sua vaga tortorella
 Il pappagallo squittisce e favella.
 Questo è il loco che tanto a Vener piacque,
 A Vener bella, alla madre d' Amore.
 Qui l' arcier fraudolento in prima nacque
 Che spesso fa cangiar voglia e colore :
 Quel che soggioga il ciel, la terra e l' acque,
 Che tende agli occhi reti, e prende il core ;
 Dolce in sembianti, in atto acerbo e fello,
 Giovane nudo, e faretrato augello.

Translation.

RESIDENCE OF VENUS.

In Cyprus stands a mountain fair,
 Where mortal foot hath never been :
 From hence when morning paints the air
 The seven-mouthed Nile is clearly seen.

This mount protects a smiling mead,
 Spread to the sun's attempered ray :
 Where Flora's choicest gifts are shed
 And wanton breezes gently play.
 A golden wall surrounds the glade ;
 O'ershadowed thick by graceful groves :
 Beneath whose boughs, 'midst freshest
 shade,
 The feathered warblers tune their loves.
 Two crystal streams meandering near,
 One sweet, and one of bitterest wave,
 With grateful murmurs soothe the ear,
 Where Love his golden shafts doth lave.
 Nor heavy frost, nor fleecy snow,
 Nor icy winter's freezing blast,
 These ever-blooming gardens know,
 But smiling spring the year doth last.
 Nor ever fades the season fair,
 But still through all the circling hours
 Gives to the wind her golden hair
 And intertwines her wreaths of flowers.
 The violet with virgin fear
 Her modest sweets dare scarce disclose ;
 While smiling, sparkling, blushing, near,
 Swells in the sun the beauteous rose.
 Her infant buds in green encased,
 And some, maturer, peeping through :
 And some, their transient glory past,
 The ground with faded beauty strew.
 Each fragrant flower, of every hue,
 Whose blooms in classic page are found,
 Refreshed by showers of genial dew,
 With rich embroidery paints the ground.
 Here Hyacinthus mourns his woes :
 Narcissus still his form admires :
 Adonis wakes fair Venus' throes,
 And Clytia courts the solar fires.*
 Not Spring, in freshest youth arrayed,
 When first she decks the infant year,
 Such various beauty e'er displayed
 As springs in gay profusion here.
 Umbrageous bowers each scorching beam
 Avert, and shade a crystal well,
 On whose transparent, icy, stream,
 The eye, delighted, loves to dwell.
 Fresh from the living rock distilled,
 That crowns the mountain's beauteous
 brow,
 Through banks with flowers and fragrance
 filled,
 The peaceful current rolls below
 And feeds the fount, whose grateful flow,
 Repaying well the friendly shade,
 Calls up each growth the forests know,
 In wild luxuriance round it spread.
 The smooth and tapering fir is seen,
 That wings its course across the sea :
 The honey'd ilex ever-green :
 The plant that tempts the brave and free:†

* As the epithets attached to Messrs. Crocus and Acanthus did not seem sufficiently graceful for such good company, I have ventured to omit them.

† The laurel.

Cypressus, with dishevelled hair,
To mourn the stricken deer doth seem :*
The plane-tree, and Alcides' carc
Mingle their branches o'er the stream.†

The stubborn oak, the stately beech,
The knotty cornel, willow fair,
The leafy elm, the mountain ash,
And pine-tree whistling in the air.
Laburnum garlands weaves for May :
The palm awaits the victor's brow :
The maple spreads her foliage gay,
And twining ivy creeps below.

The youthful vine, of growth diffuse,
In various states her form displays :
Here bursting with luxuriant juice :
Renewing here her tender sprays :
Her ample foliage here she rears,
Forbidding each bright beam to shine :
Here, lopped, she droops with dewy tears,
Transformed 'ere long to streams of wine.

The box, of crispest, closest green,
With lasting verdure decks the lawn :
The fav'rite myrtle greets her queen,‡
And snowy blooms her boughs adorn.
Meanwhile, as joyous round they rove,
The butting flocks in amorous play,
Contending own the power of Love,
And recognize his genial sway.

The prancing stag, with gestures proud,
Seeks the embraces of the deer :
'Midst herbage thick the rabbits shroud,
Where sweetest smiles the vernal year.
The harmless goats the passion warms :
In sportive troops they fearless play :
Thus Love the savage breast transforms,
Chasing its hate, and fear away.

E'en the mute fish, in crowded shoal,
Within the living crystal glance :
Around the font they sportive roll,
And seem to lead the merry dance.
Now, springing, cast themselves in air,
Now on the surface seem to sleep ;
Their acts their amorous joy declare,
Unquenched amid the chilling deep.

But chief the birds, the boughs among,
Fill all the air with notes of joy :
'Tis Love that prompts th' inspiring song,
As light from branch to branch they fly.
And as they pour th' enraptured strain
In notes of sweetest harmony,
The mortal fancy strives in vain
To reach such sacred minstrelsy.

With 'wood-notes wild' the echoes ring :
While 'midst the thickest, freshest shade,

* Cypressus, or Cyparissus, was a youth of Cea, beloved by Apollo. Having killed a favourite stag of that deity, he was so distressed that he pined away and was transformed into the tree which bears his name.

† The white poplar was sacred to Hercules.

‡ The myrtle was sacred to Venus.

The sparrow chirps, and droops his wing,
And peacocks spread their bright parade.
The milk-white cygnet sweetly sings,
And soft the billing turtles coo :
The parrot struts in airy rings,
And chatters to the cockatoo.

This is the place fair Venus chose :
'Twas here she bore the archer-boy,
Each wily, fraudulent art who knows,
And makes the colour come and fly.
Who rules in earth, and sea, and air,
And tempts the eye, and takes the heart :
In action dire, in aspect fair,
A naked boy with wings and dart.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the month of May last, my brother sailed again for New York, it therefore devolves upon me to reply to Mr. Farey's observations on my brother's communication to you, published in your Magazine for March, 1821.

It must have been obvious to the most superficial reader of your excellent Miscellany, that the letter alluded to contained chiefly a recital of *facts*, accompanied with the most respectable evidence of their reality. How, then, Mr. Farey, who is a liberal contributor to your pages, and with some of whose productions I have been both pleased and instructed, could denominate his desultory remarks on my brother's *facts*, a reply, I am at a loss to conceive.

In a court of justice, when evidence of a fact is adduced, the belief of the fact depends on, and is established by, the credibility and consistency of that evidence. It appears to be otherwise in the court of Mr. Farey's conscience, who, without the least examination of the proffered evidence, roundly asserts his total "want of faith in the reality of my brother's pretensions;" as if his faith, or non-faith, were to supersede the testimony of half-a-dozen respectable individuals, as to facts happening under the immediate cognizance of their own senses !

If Mr. F.'s letter had contained any thing like argument, it might have been opposed by the fair weapons of literary controversy ; but insinuations and innuendos are not more unphilosophical than difficult to answer. I presume my brother called the possession of the power of working the divining rod "a gift," because it appears to be a peculiar endowment of nature or Providence, possessed according to his experience by not more than "one in two thousand:" it therefore remains with Mr. Farey to prove how there can be any

dishonesty

dishonesty in a man's using a faculty imparted to him by his Creator, the use of which, in the case in question, can only operate advantageously to the community.

The power of working the rod was inherent in my brother's constitution—the knowledge of that power he accidentally derived from Rankin, without any sinister design on either side. I shall pass by the *illiberal* attempt to insinuate that the forks of the rod were designedly broken, because, as they are held, the thing is impossible to be done without immediate detection—and pass on to answer the only part of Mr. Farey's letter that possesses the least shadow of reasoning—which shadow vanishes the instant a definition of the terms made use of, is given. Mr. F. asks, "What but an absurd and impossible cause can be said at one time to draw or attract, and at another, and under the very same circumstances, to press or repel?" Surely Mr. F. does not mean gravely to argue, that to press and repel are synonymous terms. Bailey defines to press, "to squeeze close together;" to repel, "to beat or drive back." If Mr. Farey ever urged successful love, and squeezed the hand of his fair one in the moment of soft dalliance, he doubtless *felt* what it was to *press* by *attraction*. A repelling squeeze is a new discovery in the art of love unsung by Ovid—and a *repelling press* is an unheard of invention in the science of mechanics.

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, I cannot conclude without attributing some blame to you or your printer, for suffering several errors of the press to pass uncorrected, two of which Mr. Farey's critical acumen has fastened upon; but the mystery he complains of will be dissipated by a reference to my brother's manuscripts. In speaking of a well dug on my premises, the printed copy says, "if means had *not* been used to prevent the water running off through the wall, there is little doubt but it would have risen to, and run over the top of the well." Now, Sir, the word *not*, is not in the manuscript, and by striking it out, the sense of the passage is quite clear and consistent; and instead of "proper lines for divining," read "proper lines for *draining*," which will make this paragraph also perfectly intelligible.

The question as to the *cause* of the working of the divining rod still remains unanswered, and is, I think, worthy the

attention of men of real science; and I am not without hope that some of your valued correspondents will investigate the subject with more candour and patience than has been evinced by Mr. Farey.

JOHN PARTRIDGE.

Spring Cottage, near Stroud,

Gloucestershire, Aug. 14, 1821.

P. S. Having noticed in your Number for August a table shewing the relative levels of canals, I should feel obliged if any of your correspondents could state, through the medium of your Magazine, what is the actual tonnage paid on each canal, and also the number of locks, and the exact length of each canal?

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

No. XVI.

Edinburgh Review, No. 70.

THE first article of this Number is apparently by the editor, but not one of his best. Mr. Jeffrey's prose has all the richness, flow, and elasticity of the finest poetry. His judgment on the unfortunate "Doge of Venice," coincides with that already pronounced by a much higher tribunal; though it is not easy to see how a play, which the established reputation of BYRON was unable to support, would have made the fortune of "any young aspirant after fame." Even the "puffing manager" could make nothing of a drama containing five prosing dialogues in place of five acts, and a plot turning on the irritable and ludicrous jealousy of an amorous swain of four-score—with a few incidents stolen from Pizarro, the incomparable tragedy of Otway, and Hume's history of the gunpowder treason. Nevertheless, *Marino Faliero* possesses beauties which render it worthy to be bound up with Cato and Irene, a fate which many might envy and no one disgrace.

Article *second*, on the "State of Prisons," is judicious enough. Rump steaks and veal cutlets are far too good for any inmates of a prison. But after all, there is not much hope of reclaiming old offenders. Punishments, framed with a design to deter the innocent, rather than reform the guilty, seem likely to be of the greatest practical utility. With this view, jails and houses of correction ought to be kept as much as possible under the public eye, and all reasonable opportunity afforded for exposing their miserable inhabitants in that state of misery and destitution to which

which their crimes have reduced them. A classification of prisoners, according to age and turpitude, is the greatest improvement in prison discipline; it prevents the bad being made worse, and our places of confinement becoming seminaries for the direct inculcation of villainy.

"*Classical Education*" is only a blustering sort of essay, and partly a compromise of former opinions. The editor is not always careful to preserve consistency in his journal—nor, indeed, in the same number; for sometimes it happens (oddly enough), that two articles appear under the same cover, holding directly opposite principles, which shows great indolence in the manager. As to the utility of classical learning, it is certainly a great error to make the study of the dead languages an object of primary importance with those who hereafter are to have the management of public affairs. It is due, however, to the English universities to state, that the discipline of them has considerably improved since Dr. Knox wrote his *Essays*: but they must still be considered greatly defective, while there remains no provision for teaching a sound system of either metaphysical, ethical, or political philosophy; and it cannot be forgotten, as a lasting reproach to these places, that the most distinguished ornaments of our national literature—Dryden, Locke, Johnson, and Gibbon, were refused the honours of the universities.

"*Capital Punishments*," on the whole, is good. It contains many just observations in favour of those classes of society, whose interests are too frequently sacrificed, and their motives calumniated, in the cant of religion and aristocracy. An analysis of parliamentary reports, however, it must be observed, is not exactly appropriate to a popular journal. Besides in this instance, the quotations are immeasurably long, and the reasoning, in some places, diffuse and metaphysical.

"*Melmoth the Wanderer*." A merited castigation of the preposterous horrors of the Radcliffe school of romance, which have been lately revived by the author of *Bertram*. It is not very creditable to the vigilance of periodical criticism, that the literature of the country never exhibited so many examples of bad taste, both in style and sentiment. We are completely overwhelmed with Gothic and Moorish barbarities. And what renders our situa-

tion more hopeless, is, that those who ought to have guarded the portals of literature from such rude invaders, have been the principal means of introducing them, by their intemperate praise of particular writers. How can either the *Edinburgh* or the *Quarterly* set about abating this nonsense, after uniting to laud that absurd demoniacal ruffian, Anastasius?

The *sixth* article we do not like. Mr. Godwin may be wrong, but the reviewer ought not to have exemplified the vices in his own temper, of which he complains in that individual.

"*The Art of War*" we read with loathing and abhorrence. It is a tumid, bombastical essay, of thirty pages, on the most effective mode of destroying mankind, and wasting the earth. When the reviewer talks about the "*sublime*" art of murder being treated "*philosophically*," we are at a loss to conceive whether he be in jest or earnest. Yet, we are not *conters*, nor of that godly sort, "who deplore the crime of war so deeply, that they can hardly pardon themselves for having zealously voted for it on all occasions."

"*Men Traps and Spring Guns*" repeated, is rather too much, especially as the second edition does not contain any important novelty. Nearly two thirds of the article are occupied in collating from the newspapers and Term reports, a speech of one of the judges. Formerly an explanatory note or addenda, of a few lines, would have been deemed a great condescension, even to a man of such high standing as Mr. Justice Best. But the *Edinburgh* is now only an ordinary commodity, in the manufacture of which, paste and scissors are the chief implements employed.

The "*Laureate's Hexameters*," form the *ninth* article. Our flashy reviewers frequently remind one of those ingenious contrivances, with which we are sometimes ensnared in the daily papers; when on gravely entering a paragraph, containing apparently important news of Bonaparte, the Russians, or the Spanish patriots, we suddenly drop on a wretched lottery puff. Thus our fancy critics usually set out like young steeds, full of life and vivacity—then, before the end of the race, fall into a languid, critical essay, with which they eke out the requisite number of pages. Now, who could have expected, after the felicitous observation on the "*poetical decomposition*" of our *effete* Laureate, to be

drawn into a tedious discussion on the fitness of the hexameter measure to English versification. And after all it does not appear that the reviewer has made out a satisfactory negative of this proposition. If versification consist, as it undoubtedly does, in the recurrence of certain marked and conspicuous sounds, at regular intervals, it is not easy to conceive, why a line of poetry may not be of six, as well as of five feet. The length of the line is as indeterminate as the length of a stanza, and, in the structure of both, so as to obtain all the advantages of a metrical arrangement, it is only necessary to dispose the accented and unaccented syllables, so that the pauses return at the expected places, and at such a distance as not to be disagreeable to the organs of speech. The greatest objection to the hexameter measure is, that it is unusual, so that neither the *eye* nor the *ear* is accustomed to it; but this argument applies to the *usage*, not to the nature of the verse itself. In short, we think the "Laureate's Hexameters" quiet defensible; and farther, we think, that the Doctor has acted with peculiarly courtier-like feeling in adopting it in his "Vision of Judgment," for we think no measure so worthy of celebrating the glories of the "*Georgian Age*," as the heroic measure, nor no man so worthy to celebrate them, as the author of *Wat Tyler* and *Joan of Arc*.

The reviewer of the "*Life of Mr. Pitt*," and the Right Reverend compiler, are pretty well met. They are both as stately, prolix, and dull as possible. In an article of 30 pages, one scarcely meets an idea which has not been repeated a hundred times. All that is remarked on Mr. Pitt entering prematurely into public life—his great powers as a debater—his merits as a financier, and his mistakes on the French revolution—had been remarked by Coleridge twenty years ago—and with far more eloquence. Indeed, neither this minister nor Mr. Fox is a fair subject for the aristocratical journals. Were they to write impartially, few, considering how much present interests and former opinions—rewards and disappointments—are at issue, would believe them.

"*Mr. Mushet's Tables*" form the *eleventh* article. There is a good deal of common-place remark on the pernicious effect of degrading the currency, and a show of argument against reducing the interest of the public debt; but there is nothing very new nor very sa-

tisfactory on either topics. As to the last of these questions, it does not embrace any thing very peculiar. Like every measure of general policy, it involves a contingency of advantages and disadvantages. If the public creditor were injured by a reduction of the interest, the public debtor would be benefited, so that some good, as well as evil, would attend it; and the question is, can the former, on any fair principles of justice and policy, be deemed an equivalent for the latter?

For the reduction of the debt to be wise, it ought also to be just; but to be just it must be unavoidable. It is obvious that the public, no more than an individual, can be compelled to pay beyond its ability. Now, what can be fairly considered the limit of public ability to pay the interest in full?—Clearly when the payment of it destroys the sources of productive industry. To exact payment beyond this limit, would be injurious to both creditor and debtor, and ultimately involve both parties in ruin. When the nation, therefore, arrives at this crisis, justice, no less than expediency, would direct a compromise.

But the land and chattels of the community, it is said, are mortgaged to the public creditor, and unless the interest be paid in full, he has a claim on them for the principal?—How so? We find no such thing in the bond. Neither loan-lender nor loan-borrower contemplated such a condition when the bargain was made—how, then, can it be exacted? Real property, even among individuals, is only liable in particular cases for debt; but surely the commonwealth has a higher privilege—surely it is preposterous to contend, that a power, which is paramount to every other, the sole arbiter of right and wrong, the owner of all property—which it had at all times a right to command—can never be pledged to its own ruin to a part of itself!

When money was borrowed by government, the re-payment obviously depended on various contingencies, of which the Crown must have been aware at the time. *First*, the conquest of the country by a foreign enemy; *secondly*, a revolution in the government itself; and, *lastly*, inability to raise taxes to pay the interest. Of all these contingencies the loan-lender was apprised, and he exacted terms accordingly. The last contingency may probably happen, but he cannot justly complain of an evil he foresaw.

Another

Another consideration seems to call for some regulation of the public debt. Owing to the alteration in the value of the currency, all former contracts appear to be undergoing a revision. The landlord is making a new agreement with his tenants, the workman with his employer, and government with its servants.—Why, then, should not a new arrangement be made with the public creditor?

To return to our subject. Sismondi's "*History of France*" forms the *twelfth* article. There are a few observations on particular portions of French history; but the learning, eloquence, and industry of the distinguished continental writers, hardly receive the praise they deserve.

"*High Church National Education*" is the finish. It is very tame; but, as the poet says, there was a time when an offender like Mr. Lloyd against reason, humanity and common sense, would not have escaped so easily.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE story of Hannah Lightfoot has long been partly known; but anecdotes of that kind, plentiful enough in every court, necessarily get abroad, become general table talk for a while; are forgotten; after a revolution of time are revived as novelties, and then, being ripe for such purpose, attempts for their suppression are made by the pious. I have no doubt but that your last correspondent, Inquirer's account, is generally correct; but, if there be any inaccuracy, it is, that the lady was not taken into keeping by the Prince, until nearly three years subsequently to the period stated. An eminent surgeon, equally eminent in another far more lucrative profession, had the honour, in the upper circles, of being named as the minister plenipotentiary, on this occasion.

There is a singularity attached to these Quaker anecdotes. Half a century since, when the King's *penchant* for Quaker beauty was a somewhat fresh topic of conversation, Hannah Lightfoot's name was scarcely ever mentioned, and always with a degree of uncertainty, as to whether that were or not, the right name. Another name was far more generally quoted, that of a very respectable family, which I need not now repeat. His Majesty, on one or two occasions, paid a distinguished attention to that family, which was

partly Quaker and partly Church of England. A lady, the daughter of the Quaker branch, of great beauty and accomplishments, is said to have attracted the royal attention, somewhere about, or more probably before, the year 1760. Of this there was no doubt; but it has never been equally well ascertained, whether the royal George was, on that occasion, successful. Lady Sarah Lennox, also, was universally supposed to have been a royal favourite. In the year 1773, I became acquainted with a young gentleman of the family above alluded to. He was of the Church of England branch, and frequently visited an aunt in Berkeley-square. I mentioned to him the report respecting his relative, of which he said he was well aware; but appeared to be either unapprized of the circumstances, or to decline committing himself on the subject. It is probable that his late Majesty, whom nature had endowed with super-eminent qualifications, left a very numerous left-handed issue, in the upper ranks, of which may be placed a late Austrian prince and general, and a count, not only in present existence, but in the enjoyment of high and distinguished honours and confidence.

Who was the lady by whom the King had five children, and to whom his attachment was so strong, that he is said to have conceived the strange idea of espousing her, when he succeeded to the crown; and that it was with the utmost difficulty that his ministry could divert his mind from a project so truly insane? It was, indeed, formerly reported, but I know not with what degree of authenticity, that the pressure occasioned by this subject, and the necessity, as it was represented to him, of contracting an immediate suitable marriage, were the real cause of the first alienation of mind which appeared in the young King, and the account of which, in Smollett's first edition of the *History of England*, was suppressed in consequence of an application to the author by the Earl of Bute.

ANOTHER ENQUIRER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VARIOUS plans have of late been recommended, and some adopted, with the view of giving employment to the poor; such as the cultivation of forests, spade husbandry, the building of churches, &c. &c. none of which have

have I understood to have offered very material benefit.

I beg to suggest a plan that would, in my estimation, be of best advantage to the country at large, give employment to a great number of hands, and operate in some measure, as a spur to trade, if acted upon. The plan I have to propose is that of making rail-roads for the use of stage coaches throughout the kingdom; and in order to show the utility of the undertaking at large, I will specify one instance in fact, by which to illustrate the whole.

From Southampton to London there start daily (say for example at least) 8 coaches. Allowing 12 miles for each stage, the number of stages will be 6, and allowing 8 horses to each coach (going and coming) for every such stage, the number of horses employed daily for each of the 8 coaches from Southampton to London, is 48. Multiply 48 (number of horses) by 8 (number of coaches,) and the whole will amount to 384 horses.

Now, observe the saving of horse-labour by means of rail-ways. It is well known that, on a rail-road, one horse has more than the power of four; so that where four horses are used, one would do the work with greater ease to the animal, (no trifling consideration), greater expedition to the traveller, and greater safety to the passenger, besides the saving in the wear and tear of coaches. Thus 12 horses would supply the place of 48, required for each coach, making a reduction in the whole of 288; and this, too, from one small town to the metropolis, the distance of only 72 miles. What the reduction would prove in the aggregate on all the roads to London throughout the kingdom, may easily be conjectured from this single specimen.

The keep of a coach horse, at the very lowest, may be fixed at £50. £50., multiplied by 288 (reduction in number of horses), is £14,400.; so that, in this one instance, a saving would be effected annually of £14,400.; and 288 horses, which are now a burden on the community, would be rendered no longer necessary. A labouring man can, and does keep himself, his wife, and six children, on a less sum than £50. a year—a less sum than is required to keep one coach-horse. Thus eight people might be maintained with what is requisite only to keep one horse: 8 (number of souls) multiplied by 288, (reduction in number of horses), is

2304 souls, which might be kept in the room of such a useless number of animals, that are now such a tax upon the community. Here on one road, the distance of only 72 miles, is a saving of the labour of 288 horses, which would be rendered useless by means of this plan, and thereby an addition made to the population, and consequently to the strength of the country, of 2304 people.

From this solitary instance, we may judge what advantages would be derived from the making of rail-ways throughout the kingdom, by at once adding to the comfort of the labouring classes, and strengthening the country against a foreign enemy. For surely it is no good policy in time of peace, more than in time of war, to diminish the population of any country, as it is always uncertain when a reverse of fortune may occur. The rendering useless such a vast number of animals, I consider the chief advantage of this plan; for a horse, if not absolutely required, is the least profitable of all animals, and the expense of keeping him will maintain in comfort eight people. Though this be the primary consideration, that of giving employment to a great number of idle hands, is, at these times, of no very inferior import. And the benefit to trade arising from the demand of iron, would not be inconsiderable.

But the oppositionist, (for there must be opposition to every new plan, whether good or bad—'tis the infirmity of human nature), will object to this plan on the ground of its impracticability, owing to the uneven state of the country. To this objection I answer; that in making of rail-roads some hills may be avoided, and others cut through, and even vallies may be a little elevated; but a very gentle declivity would be no impediment. The same objections lie against canals, as they are precisely on the same principle. Whoever considers this undertaking impracticable, has only to cast his eye on China—there he will see roads cut through immense mountains, and carried over stupendous vallies—and his objections will immediately vanish. I will venture to say, that government would find its account in laying out money on rail-roads, and the principal returned with interest; and I would recommend that a road be made first somewhere near the metropolis, by way of experiment. The expence of making a rail-road of course must vary according to the nature

ture of the country through which it passes, but the general calculation is about £100. a mile, pretty nearly the same as that of a common turnpike road, and the repairs are *considerably* less. The expense of horses being £14,400 greater as it is, than it would be by means of a rail-way, it will be seen that the saving in horse-labour will, in the space of about ten years, cover the expense of making two rail-ways, one for going and the other for returning, even at the rate of 8 coaches only on the same road.* In how much shorter time the expense would be defrayed from Bristol or Liverpool, or some other large town, to London, where the number of coaches daily passing is so much greater, may be easily calculated; and if the saving in horse-labour be so very considerable, a better toll could be afforded by the proprietors of coaches, consequently there must be a much earlier return of the principal, than on a common turnpike-road. Another consideration which comes within the compass of this plan, and certainly a very important one, is humanity to those wretched animals which are goaded to death by the merciless drivers of stage coaches. The late Bishop of London, Dr. Porteus, that excellent man urged the necessity of observing the rest of the sabbath from motives of humanity to those poor cattle which were worked so hard every other day in the week. What then must be the advantages of a plan which almost entirely dispenses with their services? Unhappily for these animals the people of this country do not believe in the doctrine of transmigration, otherwise they would show more mercy to them, lest they themselves should hereafter suffer the penalty of their evil deeds, in the shape of a coach-horse.

It is to be understood that rail-roads are designed for the **EXCLUSIVE** use of stage-coaches, which must be so regulated with regard to time, as not to come in contact with each other; and this may be done with very trifling inconveniency. It will in some instances, no doubt, be impossible to carry a rail-road from one town to another owing to hills and valleys; but the plan might be adopted in those stages where it is practicable; and it will be sometimes necessary to go some way about, but the expedition will make up for the

distance. Canals are equally liable to such difficulties. It will, perhaps, be further objected, that now coaches take up and set down passengers at their doors, which could not be done in this instance. To this objection, I answer, when a ship comes in at low-water, how are the passengers taken on shore? Might not small vehicles be contrived to meet the coaches at the end of the rail-road, and take them to different parts of the town?

Let me again impress it on the mind of the reader, that whatever objections may be raised against this plan, canals are liable to the same, as being precisely on the same principle; and if any advantages accrue to the country from the latter, they would in a much higher degree proceed from the former; forasmuch as the expense of making a canal is six or seven times greater than that of making a rail-way; and, after all, a canal is but a matter of speculation at best, as the quantity of articles to be conveyed from one place to another is precarious and uncertain; whereas a rail-way is a matter of certainty, since so many coaches are known to pass daily, and the returns to answer the expenditure. Let it be further remembered, that rail-roads are found to be very useful near coal works and mines; so that the plan is only new in the application, which it is suggested to be made of it, and not in principle.

In this great commercial country, few improvements would perhaps be attended with more beneficial results. It would in the first place be the means of rendering useless a vast number of horses, which are now a heavy burden on the community, and thereby reduce the price of provisions, the price of labour, and tend to increase the population without overstocking the country, as that portion of land now producing fodder, might then produce corn for the use of man.—It would be the means of reducing the fare of passengers; goods might be conveyed at a much cheaper rate, and distance would be diminished, and places which are now far apart, would in a manner, be brought near each other, by facilitating the communication between them:—in a word it would spread plenty, industry, prosperity, and happiness throughout the land.

This plan has only simplicity and usefulness to recommend it: let me, therefore, once more entreat the curious reader not to give his judgment too hastily;

* £14,400. multiplied by 10, is £144,000.
72 miles multiplied by 2, is 144.

hastily; let him weigh first, and then blame; and I would have him also bear mind in that the most useful inventions and the happiest discoveries have met with the most obstinate opposition, and even ridicule, from men of the most enlightened understanding.

Romsey, Oct. 1821. D. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen your print of the house in which this celebrated character drew his first breath, near Bedford, I felt interested in obtaining some further account of him after he settled in London.

From the life of John Bunyan, prefixed to Heptinshall's edition of the Pilgrim's Progress, it appears that this celebrated personage preached at a meeting-house in Zoar-street, Gravel-lane, near Bank-side. In Manning and Bray's History of Surry, it appears that Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, provided this meeting-house for Bunyan to preach in; a circumstance which derives no small confirmation from the well authenticated historical fact of the same prelate having before that period interposed successfully for the delivery of Bunyan from Bedford gaol, where he was imprisoned twelve years. This liberal and catholic spirit in a bishop, is truly admirable, and the knowledge that the remains of this meeting house were considerable, lately induced a gentleman to visit Zoar-street to ascertain the truth of the report. This ancient building he had no difficulty in finding. The larger portion of it has been occupied about twenty years by a working mill-wright, the rubbish of whose dilapidated machinery reposes in silence with the dusty pew doors, and fractured wainscotting of the old meeting; part of the gallery yet remains with the same wooden pegs still sticking in its front, which once held the uncouth hats of those whom the gallant cavaliers of a former period, pointed out to public contempt, under the designation of Round heads and Puritans. All these have long since forgotten their mutual feuds and passed to their eternal account. The double doors of entrance to this building remain in their pristine state, and a small portion of the edifice is employed for the instruction of children. The entrance to this school formed the side entrance of the meeting, and the present door and architrave are the same

as have always been there. The front towards the street, is entirely devoid of interest, from the circumstance of the windows having been boarded up for the purposes of his trade.

This place was so popular in Bunyan's time, that if only one day's notice was given, the meeting-house would not hold half the people that attended. Three thousand have been collected in this remote part of the town, and not less than twelve hundred at seven o'clock in a dark winter's morning, even in the week days.

After the death of Bunyan it was not always the fate of this place to be filled with characters equally sincere in their profession of religion. About the year 1766, the once celebrated Thomas Bradbury was the pastor of a congregation that occupied this meeting. From some unseemly traits in the conduct of this gentleman towards a young man, who was his constant companion, he was accused of indulging some disgraceful propensities, but though not legally convicted, he was frequently molested by the populace whilst preaching at this place; and they at one time carried their resentment so far as to break in upon him, and being provided with a rope, some of the most daring attempted to ascend the pulpit stairs with the manifest intention of getting it round his neck, but in this they were frustrated by the united efforts of his friends.

A Mr. Gunn, not the late Rev. Alphonsus Gunn, afterwards preached in this meeting in Zoar-street. He was a man of warm passions, and having become attached to the wife of one of his hearers, probably from the fear of interruption in his pleasures, at length went away with the victim of his seduction, and was never heard of after.

W. H. REED.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. XII.

THE interesting little volume called "Nugæ; or Poetic Trifles," consisting of original poetry and translations, by F. A. B. Bonney, is evidently the production of a very young man of considerable talent and extensive acquaintance with the most approved models of English composition, and it is principally for this reason that we are induced to notice it. We are well aware of the important influence of criticism upon the sensitive mind of a youthful poet; and

it is our wish, as far as we are able, to encourage merit and to check presumption. But care must be taken lest the critic's undiscerning or unskilful hand should pluck up the wheat with the tares. Better, far better, would it be to let them grow together till the harvest—till the period when popular opinion, which, in exercising its judgment, is rarely to be biassed, and almost never to be corruptly perverted, shall assign to every one his reward, according to his deserts.*

It is really delightful to consider the vast quantity of poetic talent which exists in the country, and the liberal encouragement which it receives from the public. To what cause, we would enquire, shall these effects, so glorious, and so honourable, be attributed by the calm and philosophical enquirer? To the freedom of the press, and to the diffusion, now general, of the rudiments of education among, what are commonly called, the "lower orders." No one, we believe, will deny that freedom is essentially necessary to the very existence of a literary character among the people. At what period did the polite arts, the *literæ humaniores*, flourish with the greatest lustre among the Romans? Surely not under the domination of the despotic emperors. No: from the age of Augustus, who, like our Elizabeth, *maluit esse quam videri potens*, and exercised the absolute authority with which he was in reality invested, only upon considerable occasions; and who, though he took care that the *senatus-consulta*, should ever be conformable to the Imperial *Orationes*, yet, in appearance, ever acted in conformity with their advice;—from this period till the fall of the empire we scarcely discover six names worthy to be rescued from the waters of oblivion. True it is, indeed, that as an exception, but one which most completely proves the rule, under the effeminate and contemptible Honorius the spirit of poetry did break forth in the productions of a Claudian, like the departing glory of a setting sun, but it was only to

Give one bright glance, then total disappear;
and by the contrast with its superlative

* See some remarkably beautiful and spirited remarks upon this subject in the article upon John Dennis's Works, in the first volume of the Retrospective Review, p. 317—322.

brilliancy; to render that "darkness" which followed its departure more "visible," and more painful.

Our preliminary remarks have already run out to an extent far beyond what we had in any manner prepared for and intended, and it is now time to direct our attention to the publication before us. This, as we have already intimated, is evidently the production of a young and inexperienced writer. His errors are those of youth, and not of dullness, while his merits are such as induce us to look for much improvement from his future exertions. The contents are classed under the various heads of Pastoral, Narrative, Epistolary, &c. (we would call them Miscellaneous,) and poems on Particular Occasions, to which are to be added Translations from Ovid, Virgil, Horace, and Martial. Of each of these, save the Narrative, we propose to extract a specimen. There is nothing very remarkable in the style of his poetry. It has none of those fiery flashes, those extravagant eruptions, which, in opposition to the practice of the most approved poets, characterize too large a portion of the productions of the present day; but it possesses much that is gentle, sweet, and harmonious, resembling more strikingly the placid rippling of the softly flowing rivulet than the headlong, but tremendous and unequal thundering of the boisterous cataract.

Our first extract will be from the *pastoral poetry*. The poem selected is that entitled "A Wish," which, though it does not so nearly resemble the melody and *naïveté* of Shenstone, as some other pieces of this class, is yet highly creditable to Mr. Bonney's genius; and as it is not too long for extraction as a whole, we give it the preference to others, perhaps more deserving of our notice.

Oft let me wander through the lonely
dell,
Where silence calm and contemplation
dwell;
Secluded far from all the world's alarms,
To revel unrestrain'd in Nature's charms
Through woods impervious to the sultry
ray,
While softest music charms from ev'ry
spray;
Where flow'rs around a thousand sweets
exhale,
And health and vigour breathe in ev'ry
gale;
Where fruits that perfect form and taste
combine,
The velvet peach, transparent nectarine,
And

And vines depress'd with purple clusters
stand,
And, bending, seem to lure the willing
hand;
While from the barks ambrosial gums
distil,
And all the air with heav'nly odours fill.

May I, when burns the noontide sun
be laid,
Beneath some weeping willow's friendly
shade,
Where on the verdant bank, with thyme
o'erspread,
The modest bluebell hangs its fragrant
head;
Or sad Narcissus, leaning o'er the stream
Indulges yet the lovely, fatal dream.
There idly watch the bubbles as they
pass,
Or count the wavings of the silky grass;
Yet through the op'ning wood, in distant
scene,
The fields of golden corn, the meadows
green,
And mountains fading in the azure sky,
With contrast apt shall charm my ravish'd
eye.

Let here a peaceful cot adorn the plain,
Or nod the ruins of a mould'ring fane;
The regal palace there shall proudly rise,
And, like another Babel, dare the skies;
Or humble spire uplift the pious eye,
Yet prove but Earth how low and Heav'n
how high.

Nor seldom let the swiftly-gliding sail
With white and swelling bosom court the
gale,
Where hoary Thames his tide exhaustless
pours,
And bears Britannia's wealth to farthest
shores:
While playful wand'ring from the parent
stream,
A thousand riv'lets through the forest
gleam,
Meand'ring bright o'er painted meads
around,
Then fall in broad cascades with lulling
sound.

Let ev'ning bring the cool and silent
hour;
The sun with beauty fill his void of pow'r,
As, glancing o'er the waves his crimson
eye,
One mutual blush o'erspreads the sea and
sky.
Delightful then, all earthly cares forgot,
To sit in some sequester'd mossy grot,
While scarce a reed by waving wind is
stirr'd,
And floating on the silent air is heard
Some home-returning peasant's artless
rhyme,
Or o'er the lake the faintly tolling chime!

But when, at length, each weary sense
desires
Refreshing sleep, (for even pleasure tires;)

When hides the day behind the purpled
hill;
When now no more is heard the mur-
m'ring rill,
And e'en the zephyr's gentle breath is
still;

When hush'd is ev'ry bird's mellifluous note
E'en Philomela's sweetly plaintive throat;
When slumb'ring Nature veil surrounding
shades,

And not a sound her calm repose invades;
No more let *me* untimely vigils keep,
But thank the God of all, and sink to
sleep.

And then, as on the world I close mine
eyes,

Let *other* worlds the realms of Fancy rise,
Where ev'ry bliss is perfect in its kind,
And ev'ry blest enjoyment unconfi'd;
Some wider views—that ever new appear;
Some sweeter sounds—that never tire the
ear;

Some fairer flow'rs—that ne'er conceal a
thorn;

Some brighter days—that beam with con-
stant morn:

Till waking early—vanish'd all—I haste
As much of *real* good as mortals can to
taste.

After this long extract, we cannot, as we had originally intended, afford room for the interesting tale of Edwin and Ellen, which we had noted as a specimen of the author's talents in narrative poetry. This we regret the more, as it is one of the most beautiful pieces in the whole collection; but we cannot prevail upon ourselves to extract a part and not the whole; as that course, while it proved unsatisfactory to our readers, could not but be injurious to the talents of our author.

Of the miscellaneous poetry, the verses addressed "To a Stoic Friend," deserve especial notice. They are remarkable for that easy playfulness of construction, which is this gentleman's forte, of which we would recommend the assiduous cultivation.

Stubborn is he that was never subdu'd;
Proud is the spirit that never has sued;
Dull is the eye that has never been
charm'd;
Cold is the heart that has never been
warm'd.

Then yield to the gentle dominion of love,
And sue for his pleasures, all treasures
above;

Illumine thine eyes at fair Venus's gaze,
And kindle thy heart at young Hymen's
pure blaze.

The verses "On Hearing a Selection from the Messiah," are undoubtedly the best of the poems on Particular Occasions; but as these are too long for in-
sertion

sertion entire, we prefer presenting to our readers another "Wish," written upon "his Birth-day."

Oh! may ev'ry return of the day of my birth

See me fitter for Heav'n, and more useful on earth;

Let my time to seek wisdom, not riches, be spent;

But if rich, make me grateful—if poor, yet content.

May I ne'er in affliction repine at the rod, Nor in happiness e'er be forgetful of God.

While my friendship to all is incessantly prov'd,

May I love only one, if by her I am lov'd.

May I ne'er betray friend, or by friend be betray'd;

So, not weary of life, nor of dying afraid, I with pleasure may look on the year that is past,

And with calmness reflect it perhaps was my last.

To the difficulties of translation we ourselves can bear grievous testimony; in addition to the ordinary claims of "*rhyme and reason*," the author's spirit and sense is to be transplanted, without dilution, into a foreign language—a thing almost impossible; besides which, persons who have read the poem in the original language, have their memories stored with its beauties, and those who have not read it can never appreciate the merits of a translation. Horace, in particular, is of all authors, save Homer and the Theban Pindar, the most difficult to translate. The *curiosa felicitas*, as Petronius Arbiter happily expresses it, the elegant playful sprightliness of the Roman, is so entirely his own, that we should conceive it to be scarcely possible to transfuse his thoughts into a foreign language without entirely destroying their characteristic beauty. We have not seen Mr. Wrangham's translation, but comparing Mr. Bonney's translation of the following poem, with that of Dr. Francis (hitherto considered the best translator,) we have no difficulty in awarding the *palnam nobilem* to the former. To enable the reader, however, to judge for himself, we have subjoined, first the original ode (the 30th of the 1st book,) then Dr. Francis's and Mr. Bonney's versions.

O Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique,
Sperne dilectam Cypron, et vocantis
Thure te multo Glycæræ decoram
Transfer in ædem.

Fervidus tecum puer, et solutis
Gratiæ Zonis; properentque Nymphæ
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Et (parum comis sine te)* Juventas
Mercuriusque.

Queen of beauty, queen of smiles
Leave, oh leave, thy favourite isles;
A temple rises to thy fame
Where Glycera invokes thy name,
And bids the fragrant incense flame.

With thee bring thy love-warm son,
The Graces bring with flowing zone;
The nymphs and jocund Mercury,
And sprightly Youth, who without thee,
Is nought but savage liberty.

O Venus, of Cnidus and Paphus the queen,
Contemn favour'd Cyprus, and deign to be
seen

In Glycera's temple, where perfumes in-
vite;

With thee be the Graces, with girdles
unbound,

And the nymphs, rosy Cupid and Mercury
found,

And Youth, who without thee can little
delight.

Of the other specimens of translated verse, we cannot present any opinion. The above is certainly the best, both for fidelity of translation and justness of expression; but we are certainly of opinion that Mr. Bonney's own productions are superior to his translations.

To conclude, his faults are almost always the consequence of negligence, not of design, and for this reason we hope to see them corrected in a subsequent edition. Edwin and Ellen, which we have already so favourably mentioned, contains some of the errors of the description we allude to. The epithet "cold," as applied to religion, for example, savours too much of the voluptuary and sceptic; and such we are sure Mr. Bonney would be sorry to be considered. The catastrophe, too, of the same poems, we considered to be in bad taste; nor indeed, as a painter would say, is it "in good keeping." The first error was perhaps excuseable, under the circumstances; but what shall be said of the second? Beside which, it is not at all probable, that a girl, so strictly devout and pious as the heroine is described to have been before the fatal evening, should have suddenly become so lost to all sense of religion and of duty, as to force herself unbid-

* It is remarkable that both the above translators have translated *Juventas*, (a name of Hebe, the Goddess of Youth,) as if Horace had written *Juventa*, the period of life preceding manhood. Vet. Schol. ad locum. We are not aware of any copies of this ode which authorize such reading.

den into the presence of an offended Maker, and to seek her last great and dread account.

With all her imperfections on her head.

These, however, are, as we said, the imperfections to be expected from a young and inexperienced writer; and, with Horace, we will add, in conclusion, that when as he

Plura nitent in carmine, non ego
paucis

Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura.—

and recommend these Nugæ to the patronage of our readers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN gross misrepresentations of any description, but more particularly of an individual nature, are laid open to public investigation, it then becomes the duty of those better acquainted with facts to detect the errors, by giving an authentic statement of what actually existed on the subject in question. In the 52d volume of the Monthly Magazine for Nov. 1821, an extract is published from MSS. denominated “Stephensiana;” which extract is notoriously incorrect in almost every sentence. I allude to the article “Paul Jones,” in which nearly the whole detailed communication evinces the total misinformation of the writer. It is true, the error may appear a venial one, inasmuch as the general outline of occurrences, is, in some measure, preserved; but nothing ought to be considered as trifling that affects the cause of truth or common justice, where either the character or feelings of our fellow creatures are obviously implicated.

In the first instance, the late Mr. Craik’s christian name was not *Robert* but *William*; in the next, there is no such place as Arbigglings in Dumfriesshire, or any where else in the south of Scotland. Arbigland, the real designation of the above gentleman’s estate, is situated on the coast of Galloway, not sixteen miles from Dumfries, and certainly in annual amount, more than doubles the sum mentioned in the Monthly Magazine for November. Instead of dying in 1796, or 7, at the advanced age of 90, Mr. Craik’s decease happened in 1798, in the 95th year of his yet more prolonged existence. Why Mr. Stephens should assert that Paul Jones was that gentleman’s son by a female servant, is impossible now to discover. The woman in question was the wife of

John Paul, Mr. Craik’s gardener, who remained upwards of forty years in his service. The master and these two domestics were both married in the same week, so far back as the year 1733, and the female to whom Mr. Stephens so charitably alludes, had three daughters and one or two sons before the birth of the said Paul Jones actually took place. It was not late in life when Mr. Craik succeeded to his father’s estate of Arbigland, and his having ever been in the excise is equally false; he was, however, surveyor general of the customs, in which the latter mistake has no doubt originated. His legitimate son did not perish between Arbigland and Carlisle, for this conclusive reason, that the last mentioned place happens to be situated at some distance from the ocean. The fatal event occurred between his father’s house at Arbigland and Allonby, on the opposite shore of Cumberland, in 1782; neither was it a cousin, but the son of his eldest sister, who succeeded to the estate.

Should any further intelligence on the existing subject be deemed necessary, application may be made to the writer of the present communication, who happening to be the sole surviving daughter of the late Mr. Craik, conceives herself fully as competent as Mr. Stephens to answer any questions the occasion may henceforth require.

HELEN CRAIK.

Flimby Lodge, near Maryport,
Cumberland, Nov. 12, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. GIBBON is not only an admirer of the *enlightened system* of the Persian Magi, but an implicit believer in the pure and perfect ideas of religion and morality, entertained by the Grecian and Roman philosophers in general. The inference deducible from this representation is too obvious to need either explanation or comment.

“In their writings and conversation,” says this historian, (vol. 1, p. 49.) “the philosophers of antiquity asserted the *independent dignity of reason*; but they resigned their actions to the commands of law and of custom. Viewing with a *smile of pity and indulgence* the various errors of the vulgar, they diligently practised the ceremonies of their fathers; devoutly frequented the temples of the gods. Reasoners of such a temper were scarcely inclined to wrangle about their respective modes of faith, or of worship. It was indifferent to them what shape the

the folly of the multitude might chuse to assume; and they approached with the same inward contempt and the same external reverence, the altars of the Libyan, Olympian, or the Capitoline Jupiter."

But who are these ancient sages to whom this pompous description is applicable? Anaxagoras alone, maintained in Greece the sublime doctrine of one God; but far from "resigning his actions to the commands of law and custom," he was expelled from Athens for non-compliance with the established worship. Democritus openly taught in that city the doctrine of the Atomic philosophy, and his scholar, Protagoras, commenced one of his treatises in the following manner. "Of the Gods I know nothing, neither that they are, nor that they are not, for our understandings are too much clouded, and the life of man is too short for the solution of so difficult a problem." Diagoras was accused of atheism, and banished from Athens for impiety. If these were the philosophers to whom Mr. G. alludes, as "asserting the dignity of reason," they certainly did not at the same time approach with reverence the altars of Jupiter. In Rome Seneca, as we are told by Tacitus, when expiring in the bath, made indeed a libation to Jupiter Liberator. But how will Mr. G. reconcile this to "the dignity of reason?" And even of the philosophic hero of Gibbon, the imperial apostate, that historian says, "A devout and sincere attachment to the Gods of Athens and Rome, constituted the ruling passion of Julian." Vol. 4, p. 63.

As, however, Mr. Gibbon has prudently avoided to name those sages for whom his panegyric is designed, the most unexceptionable test of its truth or falsehood, will be to examine how far the principles of Socrates, confessedly the most celebrated of the heathen *illuminati* for wisdom, and the only philosopher of antiquity who died a willing martyr to his creed, will answer to the standard of perfection thus set up.

The prosecution of Socrates is upon good ground believed to have originated more in political than religious motives, having by the freedom of his animadversions made himself obnoxious to the ruling powers. The accusation preferred by Melitus, was indeed in part political; but the success of the prosecution mainly depended upon the allegation of his depreciating the

Gods acknowledged by the state, and teaching novelties in religion. As Socrates refused any kind of concession, or apology, by which it is allowed that he might easily have saved his life, the sincerity of his confession cannot be questioned. "Upon what foundation," said he in his defence, "can it be alleged that I do not acknowledge the Gods of the republic, who have been often seen to sacrifice at my own house, as well as in the temples? Can it be doubted whether he uses divination, to whom it is imputed as a crime, that he believes himself favoured with divine suggestions?—Pass on me what sentence you please, I can neither repent or change my conduct.—At my age, and with the reputation, true or false, which I have acquired, would it be consistent in me, after all the lessons I have given on the contempt of death, to be afraid of it myself? and to belie, in my last action, all the principles and sentiments of my past life?"

Far, however, from being disposed to renounce the radical dogmas of the popular creed, he declared "that he had never sacrificed to, or acknowledged, or sworn by, or even made mention of any other gods than Jupiter, Juno, and others, who were received by his fellow-citizens. Do not I believe," said he, "that the sun and moon are gods? Do we not suppose demons, i. e. ætherial spirits, to be the offspring of Gods?" He strongly advised his friends to seek counsel of the gods, according to the antient and established modes, and by the medium of the inspired oracles of the country. He composed a hymn in the near prospect of death, to Apollo and Diana. His last mysterious direction was to sacrifice a cock to Esculapius; and though believing in a supreme deity, he was far from affirming him to be the *only* god; or indeed any other than the Olympian Jove, the absolute and undisputed sovereign of gods and men.

Among the numerous disciples of Socrates, the most distinguished names were those of Plato and Xenophon. Of Plato, it is indeed allowed "that he resigned *his* actions to the commands of law and custom." But as the laws and customs of Athens were upon the whole extremely tolerant, we have a sufficient opportunity of judging how far the real sentiments of that great genius were consonant to "the dignity of reason," and to what degree he was lost and bewildered in the wilds and mazes

mazes of mysticism. "The Deity," says this philosophical visionary, "viewing in his own intellect the ideas or archetypes of all possible existence, formed the beautiful arrangement of the universe from that rude indigested matter, which existing from all eternity, had been for ever animated by an irregular principle of motion. Considering that beings possessed of mental powers are far preferable to those destitute of such faculties, the Deity infused *into the corporeal world a rational soul*; uniting it with the active but irrational principle essentially inherent in matter. Again contemplating the ideal forms in his own mind, he perceived *there* the exemplars of three species of beings, which he realized in the mortal inhabitants of earth, air, and water. *The souls of men the Deity formed from the rational soul of the world. They first existed in the state of demons or ætherial spirits, &c. &c.*" From this slight specimen of the reveries of this truly illustrious ancient, which would now rank with those of Behmen and Swedenborg, we may form an opinion how far Plato was entitled "to view with a smile of pity and indulgence the various errors of the vulgar."

In respect to Xenophon, it may suffice to refer to the very apposite, though in another view insidious, observations of Mr. Hume in his *Essay on Natural Religion*, (vol. 2, pp. 511, 46.) "Xenophon's conduct," says this acute writer, "as related by himself, is an incontestable proof of the general credulity of mankind in those ages. That great captain and philosopher, the disciple of Socrates, and one who has delivered some of the most refined sentiments, with regard to a deity, gave all the following marks of vulgar Pagan superstition: By Socrates' advice he consulted the Oracle of Delphi before he would engage in the expedition of Cyrus. The Greeks suffering from a cold north wind, sacrificed to it, and it immediately abated. He is determined by the victims to refuse the sole command of the army. He mentions the place of Hercules' descent into hell, and says the marks of it are still remaining, &c. &c." Hume, however, has omitted the most remarkable, and indeed astonishing, instance of superstition and absurdity, recorded by Xenophon in the same admired work, with peculiar feelings of satisfaction and complacency.

At Athens there were two temples

dedicated to Jupiter; the one as Basileus, the king, the other as Meilichius, the preserver. On crossing the Hellespont to Lampsacus with the remains of the Cyreian army, he met, as he informs us, with an useful friend, Euelides, a Phliasian priest, deeply skilled in augury, who enquiring of his fortunes, was told that he had not even enough of money to convey him to Greece. Euclides asked "whether he had at any time sacrificed to the Meilichian Jupiter?" Xenophon acknowledged that he had not since he left Athens; though frequently to Basileus. Euelides then said, "the Meilichian Jupiter is an obstacle to you," and counselled him to offer an holocaust to that god, assuring him that it would be to his advantage. He did so, and the omens were favourable. On a subsequent fortunate adventure, Xenophon exclaims, "This was the success promised at Lampsacus!" adding, with pious gratitude, "that he had now no reason to complain of Jupiter Meilichias." Were then these two Jupiters two different deities? and not merely to be worshipped as distinct gods, but jealous and envious rivals? Assuredly the force of folly could no farther go, and we are compelled to ask, whether Xenophon is or is not to be included in the number of those enlightened philosophers "who viewed with a smile of pity the errors of the vulgar, while he asserted the *independent* dignity of reason?" If included, how is the pride of philosophy humbled! if excluded, where will Mr. G. find his boasted sages and philosophers? In a word, the high flown *tirade* of Mr. G. which he delivers in a tone as decisive and arrogant as if it were "*Crowner's Quest Law*," is not only unsupported by a shadow of evidence, but contradicted and confuted by every existing memorial.

M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL complaints having been urged in different journals upon the general inferiority of the writing and printing paper of this country's manufacture, compared to what it was, say 25 to 30 years back, and as no competent person has thought proper to treat upon the subject which, perhaps, an ingenious manufacturer is solely able to do, I shall endeavour by a few leading outlines to acquaint the public of the source from which the aforesaid deterioration arises, namely, what causes

causes our paper (that of printing in particular) to become diminished in that essential quality for strength which it formerly possessed.* It is astonishing after a few years wear, what a shabby, disreputable appearance our modern publications carry; the weakness and spongy quality of the paper is such that the fastenings of the bookbinders in boards become speedily detached, owing to the absolute premature decay in this material. The works of Mac-kensie, Dr. Moore, and hundreds of other cotemporary authors, which are offered to our notice at bookshops, appear like young men who have abused the stamina of their constitutions by gaities and intemperance, whereas our prior, old fashioned authors, such as Addison, Steele, Young, &c. appear before us in the birth day suit of their muses, properly apparelled—that is, in good condition, like the man of moderate propensities, who preserves, by not tampering with his physical powers, the full measure of his bodily strength. The primitive, or leading cause, which has forced upon this country such an inferior mass of paper, both for printing and writing, may be justly traced to the heavy imposts which government has inconsiderately laid upon the article. The duty upon common and middling quality printing and writing paper bears a proportion (at 8d per lb.) of from 30 to 35 per cent. of the market value; this is an entailment of money weight upon the same, which the profits of the paper maker is unable fairly to sustain; hence arises every one of

* To corroborate my assertion, I have a book in the black letter, printed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, entitled “on the Use and Profits of Histories,” the paper of which, near 300 years old, is of so firm a texture, that it rattles almost similar to a thin vellum.

those numerous modern impositions, viz. the attempting by ingenious contrivances, *a substitution for intrinsic reality, and which is running through every fibre of manufacturing business at the present period.* Another cause of the falling off of the good qualities in the papers I have before alluded to, arises from the now general introduction and working up of German and Italian rags in this business, instead of English ones, which being altogether *coarse, bad coloured, weak, sea damaged, &c.* will naturally only produce paper of the same defective characters; to throw an inviting face upon such an article when manufactured, recourse is had to the deleterious mixture of bleaching ashes, whitening by means of retorts, loading the engine with plaster of Paris, and other trash, to increase its quantity of weight, and which occasions the cracking in paper so complained of, besides another now common component mixture of old and new book-binder’s cuttings,* thus tending also altogether to increase the reputation of paper making in the same manner as the striving gentry about Leeds and Halifax, &c. add to the wearing goodness of their waistcoat pieces, and broad cloth, by working up from the London depôts of Rosemary Lane, &c. and its precincts, all the second-hand blankets, and worn kerseymeres which the worthy Londoners are kind enough to send the “honest Yorkshiremen.”†

E. S.

* I just advert to the increased consumption of cotton rags, which create a wiriness in the paper especially discernible when recourse is had to scratching out.

† Articles of machinery called breakers for the purpose of separating the bodies of old woollen, and afterwards retwisting the yarns, are now fitting up in most parts of this great manufacturing district of England.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE ON MAN.

BY THE LATE REV. EDWD. WATERTON,
Vicar of New Sleaford.

FOND atheist! could a giddy dance
Of atoms, lawless hurl’d,
Produce so regular, so fair,
So harmoniz’d a world?

Why do not Arab’s driving sands,
The sport of ev’ry storm,
A palace here, the child of chance,
Or there a temple form?

Presumptuous wretch! thyself survey
That lesser fabric scan;
Tell me, from whence th’ immortal dust,
The god, the reptile man?

Where wast thou, when the embryo earth
From chaos burst its way;
When stars exulting sang the morn,
And hail’d the new-born day?

Or tell me, when the vital speck,
The miniature of man,
Nurs’d in the womb, and fill’d with life,
To stretch and swell began?

What

What fingers brace the tender nerves?
 The twisting fibres spin?
 Who clothes in flesh the hard'ning bone,
 And weaves the silken skin?
 Whence learnt the liver to digest
 The silver floods of chyle?
 And in the jaundic'd gall, confine
 The saffron-colour'd bile?
 Who taught the wand'ring tides of blood
 To leave the vital urn,
 Visit each limb in purple streams,
 And faithfully return?
 How know the lungs to heave and pant,
 And how the fringed lid
 To guard the fearful eye, or brush
 The sullied ball unbid?
 How know the nerves their active power,
 The hinged limbs to wield?
 The tongue ten thousand tastes discern—
 Ten thousand accents yield?
 How delicate the winding ear,
 To image every sound;
 The eyes, to catch the pleasing view,
 And tell the scenes around.
 Why chanc'd the head and tender heart,
 Life's more immediate throne,
 Where fatal every touch—to dwell
 Immail'd in solid bone?
 Who taught the babe new launch'd in life,
 The milky draught t'arrest,
 Or with the eager fingers press
 The nectar-streaming breast?
 Or who, with love too big for words,
 The mother's bosom warms,
 Along the rugged paths of life
 To bear it in her arms?
 A GOD! A GOD! Creation shouts,
 A God! each insect cries;
 He moulded in his palm the earth,
 And hung it on the skies.
 "Let us make man," O voice divine,
 "And stamp a God on clay
 To govern nature's humbler births,
 And bear an earthly sway,"
 He said: with strength and beauty clad,
 Young health in ev'ry vein,
 With thought enthron'd upon his brow,
 Walks forth majestic man.
 Around he turns his wond'ring eyes,
 All nature's works surveys,
 Admires the earth, himself, the skies,
 And tries his tongue in praise.
 "Ye hills, ye vales, ye meads and woods,
 Bright sun and glittering stream;
 Fair creatures! tell me if you know
 From whence and what I am?"
 "What Parent Power, all great, all good,
 Do these around me own?
 Tell me, fair creatures, tell me how
 T'adore the vast Unknown:
 "By whom you cross the flowing field,
 Or through the forest stray:

By whom I feel unknown delight,
 And drink the golden day?

"Gay are the sunny plains—how fair
 Each torrent of the shade;
 And something whispers me within,
 'All these for thee were made.'

"What Parent Power, all great, all good,
 Do these around me own?

Tell me, fair creatures, tell me how
 T'adore the vast Unknown;

"Who gives the wond'rous tongue to sound,
 The wond'rous eye to see;
 Who gives the amazing thought to soar,
 The amazing soul to be."

THE CHIME BELLS OF MERIDEN.

On hearing them at Midnight.

BY DR. BOOKER, OF COVENTRY.

WHAT tuneful sounds are those I hear,
 Warbling so soft, so sweet, so clear?
 'Tis not the night-bird's dulcet lay,
 That carols in the merry May;
 But floating down the lovely glen,
 'Tis the sweet bells of Meriden.

Like spell-bound wight in a mow'd hall,
 I, listening, heard the waterfall;
 And while the sleeping winds were still
 In yonder wood, on yonder hill,
 The turret clock struck twelve, and then
 Chime'd the sweet bells of Meriden.

Ye who for pleasure idly roam,
 And wish to find an inn a home,
 When shuts the live-long summer's day,
 Hither repair, and welcom'd, stay
 To hear, in this delightful glen
 The soft, sweet bells of Meriden.

Meriden Inn, May 18, 1821.

THE HERO FLOGGED.

I PASS'D the warrior's dwelling
 I heard a dreadful moan,
 It was a mortal's yelling—
 It was a soldier's groan!

Tied, pinion'd, stripp'd,
 And naked whipp'd,
 Each horrid, agonizing roar
 Was follow'd by a stream of gore!

The cry of mercy vain,
 Was wafted by the breeze,
 Nor could extremest pain
 The tyrant's wrath appease!

Mute, and transfix'd I stood
 Beholding this scene of blood—
 Officers rang'd around,
 Carelessly saw each wound,
 Smiling as 'twere a joke
 After each bloody stroke!
 Nor did they drink the less,
 Nor sad appear at mess.
 Scarlet, feathers, and lace
 Glitter'd around the place.
 Callous are they!
 The ball, the play,

The wanton's wiles
 Their time beguiles :
 Link'd with a harlot
 Clothed in scarlet,
 What think they of the poor man's woe ?
 Do they feel for the poor,
 Or their sufferings deplore,
 Or strive to relieve?—their care 'tis below.
 It was a sight of horror which life must retain,
 Which time to obliterate striveth in vain.
 And when I heard the wretched victim's story,
 I curs'd all tyrants and vain glory.
 The young man I had seen that day
 Degraded to a slave,
 Had foremost fought in blood's affray,
 Most gallant of the brave !
 Lur'd by the scarlet coat and gilded glare,
 He left his friends, his lass belov'd—his home,
 In all the oppressive miseries to share,
 With those who in the field of slaughter roam.
 Return'd alas ! too late repentant, found
 His aged parents in the narrow grave—
 His disobedience blighted all around ;
 His love distracted, and himself a slave !
 What wonder, then, that he who bore
 A feeling heart—was stricken to the core ?
 What wonder, that his wretched soul
 Sought comfort from the life-destroying bowl ?
 That he who once, was foremost in the rank,
 His hopes all fled, his spirits sank,
 Should be less soldier-like and gay,
 And that from muster he had staid away.
 This was his crime—for this a soldier brave,
 Was pinion'd, stripp'd, and whipp'd into a slave !
 M.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DIMPLE.

CUPID once toying with his mother fair,
 And forming dew-bright *rose-wreaths* for her hair,
 It chanc'd a thorn, as *one* fell t'wards the ground,
 Inflicted on her face a grievous wound.
 Oh! now she fills the grove with dire alarms,
 Not greater when Adonis fled her arms.
 Silence, dear parent, the dissembler cries,
 Lest Jove's dread bolts should threaten from the skies ;
 Lo! to amend you for this unmeant harm,
 Henceforth your face shall boast a lovelier charm.
 Then wiping with a silken tress away
 Two lovely tears that in her blue eyes lay,
 Toying, he slyly snatch'd a kiss, and staid
 Till he beheld her frowns relent, then said,

Look in yon pure and favourite fountain's glass,
 Methinks I've not impair'd that beauteous face.
 He paus'd :—with vain conceit her large soft eyes
 Venus casts o'er the brink in mute surprise.
 She smil'd—O see Love's dimples how they break !
 Like young twin stars of Heaven upon each cheek !

ENORT SMITH.

LINES.

Written on a blank leaf of Chalmers's Life of Mary Queen of Scots.

MUCH injured Queen ! the hand of TIME
 At length hath rent the veil away
 That hid the face of TRUTH ;—and Crime,
 Pierced by her deeply searching ray,
 Stands forth revealed !—like HIM of yore,
 Who touched by the celestial spear
 Of bright ITHURIEL, might no more
 His brooding form of darkness wear,
 But, quickly wrought on by the spell,
 Uprose, confessed, the Prince of Hell !*
 What, though whole ages have gone by
 Since first Hate strove upon thy name
 To breathe the blackest blight of shame,
 Through many a year with tearful eye
 Did HISTORY mark the wrongs thy fame
 Had suffered from her sons, till growing
 Indignant that the cloud of blame,
 Should mar the beams of brightness glowing
 Around sweet Pity's thoughts of thee ;
 And still with its unceasing gloom
 Work for thee thus—beyond the tomb,
 The martyrdom of memory !
 She bade Truth's firmest champion wield
 His pen of adamant, and shield
 Thy all defenceless life of woes
 From the keen malice of thy foes ;—
 And on the heads of those who wrought
 Thy prisonment and death,—and thought
 That their's should be immortal lies,
 Roll back their own dark calumnies,—
 Stamping the brand of infamy
 Detraction had made red for thee
 On its own brow eternally !

W.

Crookbarrow-hill, near Worcester, the largest Barrow in England.

GRAVE of the mighty slain ! conspicuous far
 A lasting labor of our Celtic sires,
 When the scythe-car roll'd rapid to the war—
 The sylvan record not in vain aspires :—
 What, though oblivion veils the chieftain's name,
 Deathless his fame !

* Vide Milton.

Nature! in presence of thy mystic shrine,
 With holy awe is seen the mound—
 Immortal is the bold design;
 Verdure perennial decks the ground.
 High o'er the landscape swells the conic
 form,
 The lightning's blaze derides, and winter's
 howling storm.

Repose is here, eternal as the world,
 Nor earthquake's heaves, nor e'en o'er-
 pow'ring time,
 The antient labour from its base has hurl'd,
 In the slow march of years still seen sub-
 lime.
 While undistinguish'd, ages round it lye,
 The giant-grave appears, in early majesty!
 Nov. 6, 1821. G. H. TOULMIN.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. III.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collecting of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, he may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

LETTER of LADY DRYDEN, giving
 some Account of the POET.

I RECEIVED the favour of your letter, and am happy your sentiments meet mine so entirely upon the subject of our correspondence, and have no doubt of much approving the productions of your pen. I am glad you are so far engaged in literary pursuits: they are entertaining, rational, and beneficial to the public.

“It will give me great pleasure to be able to give any hints which may clear up the imperfect knowledge the learned have of the parentage of Mr. J. Dryden, my great great uncle. That I can easily do, he being the elder brother of my great grandfather; but we have not, unfortunately, any letters or writings of his here, he not being (as is too often the case) upon good terms with the then head of the family Sir Robert Dryden, but had attached himself to the second brother Mr. Dryden, of Chesterton in Huntingdonshire, with whom Sir Robert was at variance. This I imagine prevented Mr. J. D. from coming much here, though he inherited from his father a small estate at Blakesley, a village three miles from hence, which we now possess by heirship; it brings in at present, a net rent of £182 12s. per annum. The grandfather of the present tenant was tenant to the poet, who he said was always an excellent landlord, and never raised him a shilling in his life, and made heavy complaints against my late uncle (of whom he also rented several years) for increasing his rent. I believe most of the circumstances related of him are nearly true. Whether his extraordi-

nary judgment in physiognomy has been mentioned I do not recollect. His sister married a Mr. Shaw who had a place under government, and was guardian to my late uncle—her picture is now here. She and her brother John were on terms of friendship and often met. His wonderful knowledge of the effect of the passions of the mind upon the muscles of the face, used sometimes to give her great uneasiness. She was a very nervous woman, and he being of a lively turn, used jestingly to take pleasure in alarming her.

“The Dryden family is supposed (by themselves) to come originally from Scotland; it was settled here (Canon's Ashby) before the depopulation of the monasteries by Henry VIII. and inhabited this old mansion, which was not the monastic house, that being purchased many years afterwards by the family, and pulled down in my late uncle's memory. The first of the family we know any thing of was a Mr. Erasmus Dryden, so named from the learned Erasmus with whom he had some connection. He was made a baronet by James I. He had several sons. His eldest son and successor was Sir John Dryden, who took an active part in the civil wars in the time of Charles I. and sat in the Long Parliament. The second son of Erasmus went into trade in the city; the third son settled at Tichmarsh in this county and had two sons, Mr. J. Dryden the person in question, and Mr. Erasmus Dryden, afterwards Sir Erasmus, my great grandfather. Sir John D. the member in the Long Parliament, left two sons, Sir Robert and Mr. Dryden of Chesterton,
 to

to which latter, as I said before, the poet attached himself. Mr. D. of Cherterton and the poet both died before Sir Robert. Sir Robert and his brother both died unmarried. Sir Robert having the estate in his own power left it away from the title, to his second cousin, Mr. Edward Dryden, (my grandfather) son of Mr. Erasmus Dryden, the poet's younger brother, and passed by all the elder branches. The title went of course to the son of old Sir Erasmus's second son, a person in trade in the city; he held it only three months, and died in this neighbourhood leaving no children. The title then went to the poet's third son, Erasmus Henry, (the two elder being dead, Charles drowned near Windsor, and John, a cup-bearer to the Pope, dying at Rome.) Sir Erasmus Henry, the poet's third son, held the title only two months, and died and was interred here, as appears by the register. The elder branches of the family being all extinct, the title came to the poet's younger brother, the last Sir Erasmus, my great grandfather; his eldest and only son Edward holding the estate under Sir Robert's will, the estate and title were again united in my late uncle, who was Mr. Edward Dryden, my grandfather's eldest son. It was the custom in those days when specie was scarce, to portion off the youngest branches of a family with small parcels of land, which was the reason of the poet's having the farm we now possess of his, old Sir Erasmus's leaving farms to each of his younger sons, which are all now added to the family estate. The poet was supposed to be a catholic; his second son was cup-bearer to the pope; it is a rule that those who have that honour, must have had their families gentlemen for a certain number of years: the poet therefore drew up his genealogy with his own hands, and it is now at Rome, and the only authentic one to be met with of the Dryden family."

"ELIZABETH DRYDEN."

The late Mr. H. S. WOODFALL.

I was pleased to find him a man of abilities and merit, occasionally relating with pleasantries, the persecutions with which he had been assailed, for the part he had taken in publishing the letters of Junius. Too much cannot be said in praise of those well written letters, as containing the politics of the times, and affording valuable materials not only for the historian, but the man of taste, and the philosopher.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 361.

Mr. W. told me, March 10th, 1801, that he knew Dr. Wolcott well, having often met him behind the scenes. "I was brought up in some measure behind the scenes," said he to me, "as my father was printer to Covent Garden house, and I used to be always there, and indeed at both of the theatres." Mr. Wood was then the treasurer. The actors were not so well paid then as now, and they used to say to one another, on a Saturday night, when the piece was concluded, "Have you seen the treasury?" "Yes, but there is no coal there," "I will burn wood then."

The following Card was left at the QUEEN'S HOUSE, during the KING'S illness, in March, 1801.

"Captain Blake, of the Grenadiers, (George 1st.) was in the regiment of Colonel Murray, at the battle of Preston Pans, in the year 1745. He was left among the dead in the field of action, with no less than eleven wounds, one so capital as to carry away three inches of his skull. Has been preserved 56 years to relate the event, and enabled by gracious protection, to make his personal enquiry after his Majesty."

LOBSTERS.

These unfortunate and ill-used creatures, are caught in baskets on the coast of Scotland and even of Norway, and being carried into the Thames, are placed in large boxes, called lobster chests, with different widths between the joints, to allow the water to flow freely through and through, &c. These are sunk at a place on the Essex coast, about ten miles below Gravesend, where the water is salt. Thence they are draughted as occasion requires, and brought to Billingsgate, to supply the London market.

Lord GRENVILLE'S LETTER, relative to the TREATY of PILNITZ.

April 25, 1802.

Lord Grenville has received Mr. Stephens's letter. Not having the honour of his acquaintance, Lord G. does not think himself at liberty to enter into any correspondence with him respecting the political transactions of Europe, during the time in which Lord G. filled an official situation. It would indeed in the present instance be not only improper, but perfectly superfluous, because the slightest attention to facts and documents long since made public, must shew that the story of a compact of partition at Pavia, Pilnitz, or Mantua, is a gross and very clumsy fabrication.

**FIFTEEN Celebrated MEN and WOMEN
whom I have personally known.**

1. James, Earl of Fife.
2. Rev. Dr. Geddes, L.L.D. Translator of the Bible.
3. Sir James Mackintosh, Recorder of Bombay.
4. George Anderson, writer on coins.
5. John Horne Tooke, esq.
6. Sir Francis Burdett, bart.
7. Thomas Paine.
8. Sir Philip Francis, K.B.
9. Sir John Macpherson, bart.
10. Duke of Roxburghe.
11. Rt. Hon. John Philpot Curran.
12. John Nicholl, Ex-M.P. for Tre-gony.
13. Earl of Buchan.
14. Mrs. Wolstonecraft.
15. Mrs Thicknesse.

MR. MORTIMER

Told me one day, after dinner, at Mr. Brand Hollis's, that he had been removed from his office of consul, at Ostend, in consequence of some civilities which he had paid to Mr. and Miss Wilkes, while wind bound at that port.

The WITTINAGEMOT of the CHAPTER.

From 1797 to 1805, I was accustomed to use the Chapter Coffee-house, where I always met with intelligent company, and enjoyed an interesting conversation. The box in the NE. corner used to be called the *Wittinagemot*. Early in the morning it was occupied by neighbours, who were designated the *Wet Paper Club*, as it was their practice to open the papers as brought in by the newsmen, and read them before they were dried by the waiter. A *dry* paper they viewed as a *stale* commodity.

In the afternoon another party enjoyed the *wet* evening papers, and it was these whom I met.

Dr. BUCHAN, author of the *Domestic Medicine*, generally held a seat in this box, and though he was a tory, he heard the freest discussions with good humour, and commonly acted as a moderator. His fine physiognomy and his white hairs qualified him for this office. But the fixture in the box was a Mr. HAMMOND, a Coventry manufacturer, who, evening after evening, for nearly 45 years, was always to be found in his place, and during the entire period was much distinguished for his severe and often able strictures on the events of the day. He had thus debated

through the days of Wilkes, of the American war, and of the French wars, and being on the side of liberty, was constantly in opposition. His mode of arguing was *Socratic*, and he generally applied to his adversary the *reductio ad absurdum*, often creating bursts of laughter.

The registrar, or chronicle of the box, was a Mr. MURRAY, an episcopal Scotch clergyman, who generally sat in one place from nine in the morning till nine at night, and was famous for having read, at least once through, every morning and evening paper published in London during the last thirty years. His memory being good, he was appealed to whenever any point of fact within the memory of man happened to be disputed. It was often remarked, however, that such incessant daily reading did not tend to clear his views.

Among those from whom I constantly profited, was Dr. BERDMORE, Master of the Charter House; WALKER, the rhetorician; and Dr. TOWERS, the political and historical writer. Dr. B. abounded in anecdote; Walker, to the finest enunciation, united the most intelligent head I ever met with; and Towers, over his half-pint of Lisbon, was sarcastic and lively, though never deep.

Among our constant visitors was the celebrated Dr. GEORGE FORDYCE, who, having much fashionable practice, brought news which had not generally transpired. He had not the appearance of a man of genius, nor did he debate, but he possessed sound information on all subjects. He came to the Chapter after his wine, and staid about an hour, or while he sipped a glass of brandy and water. It was then his habit to take another glass at the London, and a third at the Oxford, before he went to his house in Essex-street.

Dr. GOWER, the urbane and able physician of the Middlesex, was another pretty constant visitor, and added much to our stock of information. It was gratifying to hear such men as Fordyce, Gower, and Buchan, in familiar chat. On subjects of medicine they seldom agreed, and when such were started, they generally laughed at one another's opinions. They seemed to consider Chapter-punch, or brandy and water, as *aqua vitæ*; and, to the credit of the house, better punch is not found in London. If any one complained of being indisposed, the elder Buchan exclaimed, "Now, let me prescribe for you

you without a fee. Here—John, or Isaac, bring a glass of punch for Mr. —, unless he like brandy and water better. Take that, Sir, and I'll warrant you'll soon be well—you're a peg too low—you want a little stimulus, and if one glass won't do, call for a second."

There was a growling man, of the name of DOBSON, who, when his asthma permitted, vented his spleen upon both sides; and a lover of absurd paradoxes, of the name of HERON, author of some works of merit, but so devoid of principle that, deserted by all, he would have died from want if Dr. Garthshore had not placed him as a patient in the empty Fever Institution.

ROBINSON, the King of the Booksellers, was frequently of the party, as well as his brother John, a man of some talent; and JOSEPH JOHNSON, the friend of Priestley, and Paine, and Cowper, and Fuzeli. PHILLIPS, then commencing his Magazine, was also on a keen look out for recruits, with his waistcoat-pocket full of guineas, to slip his enlisting money into their hands.*

ALEXANDER CHALMERS, the workman of the Robinsons, and through their introduction editor of many large books, also enlivened the box by many sallies of wit and humour, and in anecdotes, of which he had a plentiful store at command. He always took much pains to be distinguished from

* The proprietor of this Miscellany, at the period of its commencement in the winter of 1795-6, lodged and boarded at the Chapter, and not only knew the characters referred to by Mr. S., but many others equally *original*, from the voracious glutton in politics, who waited for the wet papers in the morning twilight, to the comfortless bachelor, who sat till the fire was raked out at half-past twelve at night, all of whom took their successive stations, like figures in a magic lantern. In regard to the *enlisting money* to which Mr. S. alludes, it may be proper to state, that so many trumpery periodical works, then, as now, were constantly obtruded on the public, that it was difficult to impress on men of talents, the possibility of establishing a work of permanent character like the Monthly Magazine; and to secure reluctant aid, the Editor sometimes, in a parting shake by the hand, left five guineas in the palm of his desired assistant. So tangible an argument in every case allayed scruples, and tended, among other circumstances, to raise this Miscellany to that pinnacle of celebrity which it has ever since maintained.

EDITOR.

his name-sake George, who, he used to say, carried "*the leaden mace*," and was much provoked whenever he happened to be taken for his name-sake.

CAHUSAC, a teacher of the classics; M'LEOD, a writer in the papers; the two PARRYS of the Courier, then the organ of jacobinism; and Capt. SKINNER, a man of elegant manners, who personated our nation in the procession of Anacharis Clootz, at Paris, in 1793, were also in constant attendance.

One BAKER, once a Spitalfields manufacturer, a great talker, and not less remarkable as an eater, was constant; but having shot himself at his lodgings in Kirby-street, it was discovered that for some years he had had no other meal per day besides the supper which he took at the Chapter, where there being a choice of viands at the fixed price of one shilling, this, with a pint of porter, constituted his subsistence, till his last resources failing, he put an end to himself.

LOWNDES, the celebrated electrician, was another of our set, and a facetious man. BUCHAN, jun. a graduated son of the Doctor, generally came with Lowndes, and though somewhat dogmatical, yet he added to the variety and good intelligence of our discussions, which, from the mixture of company, was as various as the contents of the newspapers.

Dr. BUSBY, the musician, and a very ingenious man, often obtained a hearing, and was earnest in disputing with the tories. And MACFARLANE, the author of the History of George the Third, was always admired for the soundness of his views; but this worthy man was killed by the pole of a coach, during a procession of Sir F. Burdett, from Brentford.

KELLY, an Irish schoolmaster and gentlemanly man, kept up warm debates by his equivocating politics, and was often roughly handled by Hammond and others, though he bore his defeats with constant good humour.

There was a young man of the name of WILSON, who acquired the name of *Long-bow Wilson*, from the number of extraordinary secrets of the *haut ton* which he used to retail by the hour. He was a good-tempered, and certainly very amusing person, who seemed likely to be an acquisition among the *Wittenagemot*, but having run up a score of thirty or forty pounds, he suddenly absented himself. Miss Brun, the keeper of the house, begged of me, if I met with him, to tell him that she would give

give him a receipt for the past, and further credit to any amount, if he would only return to the house; "for," said she, "if he never paid us, he was one of the best customers we ever had, contriving, by his stories and conversation, to keep a couple of boxes crowded the whole night, by which we made more punch, and more brandy and water, than from any other single cause whatever." I, however, never saw Wilson again, and suppose he is dead or gone abroad.

JACOB, afterwards an alderman and M.P., was a frequent visitor, and then as remarkable for his heretical, as he was subsequently for his orthodox, opinions.

WAITHMAN, the active and eloquent Common Councilman, often mixed with us, and was always clear-headed and agreeable. One JAMES, who had made a large fortune by vending tea, contributed many good anecdotes of the age of Wilkes.

Several stock-brokers visited us, and among others of that description, was Mr. BLAKE, the banker, of Lombard-street, a remarkably intelligent old gentleman; and there was a Mr. PATTERSON, a North Briton, a long-headed speculator, who had the reputation of being a skilful mathematician.

Some young men of talent came among us from time to time, as LOVETT, a militia-officer; HENNELL, a coal-merchant, and some others, whose names I forget, and these seemed likely to keep up the party; but all things have an end—Dr. Buchan died, some young sparks affronted our Nestor, Hammond, on which he absented himself, after nearly fifty years attendance, and the noisy box of the Wittinagemot has for some years been remarkable for its silence and dulness. The two or three last times I was at the Chapter, I heard no voice above a whisper, and I almost shed a tear on thinking of men, habits, and times gone by for ever.

FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

France was originally enslaved by the passive obedient doctrines of the clergy, aided by the ever obedient swords of a mercenary soldiery. No wonder, therefore, when virtue, under the pristine regimen, had been converted into crime, and right into force, that on a revolution taking place, popular violence should play the part of public justice, and that the priests and warriors should either perish with the monarchy, or be driven to mendicant for a subsistence, in foreign countries, in a crisis of general subversion.

A REPUBLICAN ANSWER.

In the virtuous and heroic period of the Helvetic republic, the ambassadors of Zurich and Berne, visiting the French plenipotentiary, who wished to deliver up the citizens of Geneva to the vengeance of a domineering senate, his Excellency, the Chevalier de Beateville, exclaimed with some warmth: *Savez vous, Messieurs, que je suis le Representant du roi, mon maitre?* Do you know, gentlemen, that I am the representative of the king, my master? With a vigour and energy worthy of a people in whom the flame of public spirit was not extinguished, one of the republicans made answer: *Savez vous, Monsieur le Chevalier, que nous sommes les representans de nos egaux?* Do you know, sir, that we are the representatives of our equals?

In this answer we see a noble and animating proof of a republican spirit. The views and interests of arbitrary power are partial and separate; a free state finds strength in united hearts and counsels.

REFORMERS.

It is an undertaking of some delicacy to examine into the cause of public disorders. If a man happens not to succeed in such an inquiry, he will be thought weak and visionary: if he detects the true grievance, there is danger that he may come near to persons of weight and consequence, who will rather be exasperated at the discovery of their errors, than thankful for the occasion of correcting them.

LETTER wrote by COUNT O'ROURKE to LORD GEORGE GORDON, Nov. 24, 1784.

MY LORD.—I shall be glad to know what motives or what interest you can have in being so vehement against the antient catholic religion: has your lordship forgot that you are sprung from ancestors who looked on that way of thinking to be right, and that at this moment your aunt professes that religion with all its original forms? that which was your family religion should not be so reviled by you, especially when so late as in the time of your grandfather. Give me leave to ask what religion you profess which recommends persecution? Surely not the protestant. I acknowledge that I am, and all my forefathers were, Roman catholics; my family can boast of antiquity before that of the Gordons, well known to the British court, well known to all the courts in Europe. I am at present

present the chief of that family, and, as I before observed, profess the same religion that they did; but I am not for persecution. Men of both religions have of late got a more liberal way of thinking; toleration has diffused itself over the world, and shewed men the folly of falling out about religion, and that it is not any particular mode of worship that will open the road to heaven. What became of your lordship that you did not share or partake of that blessing? Did you envelope yourself in so great a degree of enthusiasm as to prevent its approaching you? In former times, no wars, no disaffection to government, in short, no plot, though ever so wicked, but had as its covering religion: the interest of the established church, has been, and you intend shall again be, your foundation for tumults, riots, murders, conflagrations, &c. &c., similar to those in 1780: take care, my lord: hearken to my advice; desist from your present conduct; let every man go to heaven his own way. His majesty has not more loyal or better subjects in his dominions than the catholics; they have committed no outrage, they have not disturbed the public peace, nor attempted to distress the government of this country when at war with many great powers. Forget that odious word papist, which you so frequently make use of when speaking of the Roman catholics; but should it endeavour to force up, take a glass of warm water to wash it down again. I had the honour of being a captain in a Scotch regiment in the French service, in 1758. In it were men of different religions, yet we lived like friends and brothers, not suffering the difference of religion to create feuds or dissensions among us. Lord Lewis Drummond commanded it. It would have been fortunate for you had your lordship passed a few years in it, as it might have given you a more liberal way of thinking, and saved you a vast deal of trouble: it is not too late to mend, and when your lordship pleases to call on me, I will be happy to enlarge on the subject with you, and if you are not predetermined, I may be able to convince you that you are wrong.

P. S. I should be glad to know who this officer of the Irish brigade is, whose name you so pompously set forth in your letter to Mr. Pitt. If he has quitted that brave corps with the approbation of his commanders, and with the character of a man of honour, and is so in reality, I am sure you

can have no influence over him to make him join in your present schemes. I must also remark, that when speaking of the emperor, you should observe that respect due to so great a public, and so illustrious a private, character.

LORD HOWE.

When the late Lord Howe was a captain, a lieutenant, not remarkable for courage or presence of mind in dangers (common fame had brought some imputation on his character) ran to the great cabin, and informed his commander that the ship was on fire near the gun-room. Soon after this, he returned, exclaiming, "You need not be afraid, as the fire is extinguished." "Afraid!" replied Capt. H. a little nettled: "How does a man *feel*, sir, when he is afraid? I need not ask how he *looks*."

MR. TOOKE, SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, AND LORD CAMELFORD.

It was by means of Sir F. that Mr. H. Tooke was returned: he introduced Lord Camelford to him; but Mr. H. Tooke was cautious of embarking with him on account of his character, as he was afraid that he would be his friend one week, and quarrel with him the next. To prove him, he sat in his company during two days, and in the course of that period saw the noble lord both drunk and sober. He was good-natured at both times—and when in liquor particularly so. Mr. T. introduced him to Lord Thurlow, Lord and Lady Oxford, &c., but he did not appear particularly fond of this company, and sat still without saying or doing any thing. Mr. T. recorded one noble instance of his generosity: he said that on hearing that a young man, a watch chaser, had been imprisoned several years, on a vague suspicion, during the suspension of the habeas corpus act, he sent for him and became security to the amount of £500, with a view of replacing him in his business, which was thus happily effected. Mr. T. added, that he was never quarrelsome, except when he imagined his honour called in question, or that there was a settled design to insult him.

The author of the "Winged Words," having at length consented to be returned for Old Sarum, the noble lord begged he would go down and shew himself to the electors; but he replied, "that he would sooner be without a seat." On this he was returned without any difficulty, and the noble lord taking him in his carriage to the Petty Bag Office, Chancery-lane, presented him

him with a writ, paying all fees, &c. so that Mr. Tooke observed, "he had only two or three guineas to pay on his entering the House of Commons."

Lord C. at one period, lamented that his education had been greatly neglected: he added at the same time, "he regretted exceedingly, that he had run away from the Charter House." On this, Sir Francis with a deep sigh, observed, "that he had also to lament that he had run away from Westminster." Mr. Horne Tooke, consoled them both, by observing, "that he had run away from Eton!"

(Told me by Mr. Tooke, while at dinner in my own house at Chelsea, with Sir James Innes, &c. June 10, 1807.)

SONG *by* J. H. TOOKE.

Oh, my Crown's quite up side downy,
Oh, you've brought me to a fine pass;
Corsica's master's full of disasters;
You shall receive due returns by the mass.
Instead of a peerage, you shall have jeer-
age,

And for a ribbon, the ears of an ass;
What! the ears of an ass?
Yes—for Harry Dundass,
And the horns of an ox
On his forehead of brass.

Oh, all's Ruin, no peace is brewing;
Oh, you promised me I should be quit,

Negotiations, cant, and vexations,
Malmesbury, Hawkesbury, all are well bit;
For this delusion, shame and confusion,
Hypocrite, nought but the gallows is fit.

What! the gallows for Pitt?

Yes—there is nothing so fit,
For that insolent, false,
Hypocritical Pitt.

Oh, my Army, how you alarm me,
Keep them so close, they mayn't hear people cough,

If they love freedom, we shall not need 'em,
Eastward, and westward, and south pack
them off;

Good Master Windham, rarely has thinn'd
'em:

This he facetiously terms *killing off*;

Will he say killing off?

Yes—with jeering and scoff,
'Till the turn-about reptile,
Himself, is turn'd off.

Oh, my Treasure, gone beyond measure,
Oh, all's lost in this cursed fray;
Hanover, Brunswick, nay all are turn'd
sick,

Saxony, Prussia, Sardinia,
Hesse, Spain, and Holland, Germany, all
Land,

Loyalist, royalist, and Corsica;

What! all gone away?

Yes—for ever, and aye,
And they laugh at the dupe,
Whilst they pocket his pay.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON

A WORK has just been published in Paris, by Santini, Napoleon's faithful valet, under the title of "*Chagrins Domestiques de Napoléon Bonaparte à l'Isle Sainte Hélène; précédé de Faits Historiques de la plus haute importance; le tout de la main de Napoleon, ou écrit sous sa dictée, &c.*"

The following is extracted from an advertisement prefixed to the work:

The pieces of which this work is composed, were brought from St. Helena to England, by the ship Heron. The person who was in possession of them transmitted them to France in the month of July. Powerful considerations make it imperative on us not to enter into any detail on the manner by which these pieces have become private property. As to their authenticity, it is more than sufficiently proved by the important secrets which the work contains, and which are now brought to light for the first time.

A double motive has determined us in the publication of this work.

1st. A report was prevalent in London, that the British government secured the inspection of all the manuscripts left

by Bonaparte, without regard even for those with whom they were deposited. It was even said that Sir Hudson Lowe provisionally seized upon all the papers of his late prisoner. If this fact is certain, this work will only possess the greater merit.

2d. We have thought that every thing which relates to that extraordinary man ought to be handed down to posterity.

We now hasten to lay the most valuable extracts before our readers:

HISTORICAL PARTICULARS, commencing with the SIEGE of TOULON, entirely from the hand-writing of NAPOLEON.

At the siege of Toulon, I began to perceive that every thing which formed part of the revolution had not the secret of pleasing me. My reasoning was just, and I had on my side every officer who merited that title. What a pity to see statesmen, (for it was necessary at this epoch to call them so) what a pity, I say, to see members of a tribune coming to distribute manœuvres to men whose sole profession consisted in making them. The representatives sent to the armies cost France the loss of
200,000

200,000 men, and some heads of great merit.

I freed myself from the inspection of Barras and Fréron in rather a summary manner. The reduction of the forts of Lamalgue and Malboquet proves that I did well to send the representatives to their places: nevertheless, acting thus, I risked my future prospects; there was good fortune, but not prudence attending this transaction.

I had an affection for Paoli, because in the effervescence of the love which I bore for my country, I believed him to be the hero of Corsica. I soon saw, however, that he wished to act in a sense contrary to the interests of the French revolution. I at first wished him no harm, in the hope that he meant to profit by the opportunity, and labour for the independence of our country.

I corresponded with Messrs. Bow and Cameron, whom I had known during their residence at Ajaccio. These two Englishmen were then in London, and in a situation to give me intelligence from good sources. I leave it to be imagined what was my astonishment on learning that Paoli had betrayed his compatriots. These gentlemen had joined to their letter authentic documents, which established under what pretence, and how it was agreed upon, to deliver up the Isle of Corsica to England. In the account which Paoli had rendered of the spirit of the inhabitants of the Isle, he had not spared me. We may well presume that in giving up the Isle to the English, he had not forgotten himself; in fact, he was to have been the governor and viceroy.

The Corsicans and the English, although equally passionate for liberty, would not have been long ere they had been at variance. The English, too absolute in their protections, would have treated Corsica less as an united country than as a conquered province. The English believe themselves superior to all other people, and the Corsicans are not backward in arrogating to themselves peculiar privileges. From the nature of these two characters would have resulted the slavery of my country, and this was what I wished to prevent. My sole means of resistance were in the elements of the revolution, and these I laid hold of. I speedily forwarded to the Convention the documents establishing the treason of Paoli;

I caused myself to be named Lieutenant Colonel of the National Guard; I surrounded myself with all those the most devoted to France and the revolution. All Corsica was informed that Paoli wished to deliver it up to England; he denied the fact, and lost me in the esteem of my compatriots; myself and family were exiled: but Corsica was warned; I had signalled its danger; and Paoli no longer dared to put his projects into execution.

There are a thousand good actions which men condemn for want of foreseeing the results; my conduct in Corsica is of the number; they blamed it; they even made it criminal; and yet it is one of my titles of glory; I preserved Corsica to France, and I have spared the Corsicans all the humiliations which England showered down upon Scotland and Ireland. History will lay hold of this trait, and will render me justice.

A great ambition is the mark of a great character. He who is endowed with it may either perform very good, or very bad actions; it is according as he is actuated by more or less honour. The revolution has presented thirty kinds of ambitious characters. Some were ignoble and blood-thirsty, others estimable and worthy of the high rank which they have taken in society. Talleyrand and Cambacérès, are to Lebon and Chaumette, what the eagles are to the owls.

Men of consummate stupidity and a very small number of sages, rich enough to have no occasion to expose themselves, were the sole individuals for whom it was possible not to be ambitious amidst the chances presented by the revolution. The rest of the French necessarily formed projects and anticipated great hopes. I was of this number, and it was impossible to be otherwise. However this might be, I knew not how to push myself forward in the career; all the avenues at that period appeared to me polluted. The chiefs of the army were then without influence; I thought of turning my views another way. I had connection with Robespierre, and some others of his stamp, but I made but little progress around them; I was not their man. This connection, which lasted only a moment, caused my dismissal on the 9th Thermidor. It was an injustice, but it was the epoch of injustice, and it was necessary to submit.

The government being changed, it became

became less murderous, but nearly as despicable, and equally as unjust: the revolt of the Sections was soon the proof of it. Danican commanded them; but he was not the man that was requisite for citizens, who were not to be feared, and never will be, so long as there are troops of the line to oppose them. In this truth consists the strength of kings.

Barras confided to me the defence of the Convention. In that defence I had either my head to lose, or my fortune to make. I made my fortune and preserved my head. Ignorance and bad faith have judged the 13th Brumaire; the following is the truth divested of artifice:

I had to defend the Convention; the spirit of the Sections armed against it was faltering and irresolute. The slightest success might render them courage and energy. To alarm them at first sight was to gain the day; I threw terror on the steps of St. Roch, and all was dispersed. This movement was dictated by humanity and a sense of duty. If I had left the Sections to hem themselves in the *cul-de-sac Dauphin*, I should have been constrained to pour in grape-shot among them, or leave them forcibly to carry away the members of the Convention. As General I performed my duty; as a Frenchman, I spared my fellow citizens.

Some days afterwards, I married Madame de Beauharnois. This marriage soon obtained for me the chief command of the army of Italy.

Antiquity has, perhaps, nothing to be compared with the warlike feats of that memorable campaign. The courage and intrepidity of the French soldiers were carried to the highest degree to which human courage and intrepidity can go. I knew the French to be brave, but I did not imagine they were so eminently intrepid. Their history, although full of high deeds, had shown nothing to me in comparison with the passing the bridges of Lodi and of Arcola. I confess even that similar passages ought very rarely to be attempted. There was more than boldness, there was rashness in the attempt. Had success not crowned the effort, it would have been inexcusable.

From this eminent intrepidity, recognised in the French soldier, may be dated the inconceivable boldness of my other exploits. It was proved to me that I might undertake every thing with such men. This conviction, I

confess, enlarged my desires and my character.

The victories of Arcola and of Lodi, delivered to me 20,000 Polish prisoners who served in the Austrian army. I gave a proof of my knowledge of the human character, by suspecting them capable of serving me. I enrolled them under my banners, and it was one of the best calculations I ever made; the services which they have since rendered me are the immortal proof of it.

It was not precisely on the victories of Arcola and Lodi that must be dated the intimate conviction which I had, of being one day able to become the arbiter of the destinies of France.

I was yet no more than a soldier: and at this epoch a soldier who had only his sword for a weapon, weighed but very little in the balance of the Directors, veterans of the revolution, destroyed in their attempts to crush whoever gave the least umbrage to their ambition. I alone felt at that time that it was necessary above all, to create protectors and friends in my favour, whose united assistance might overawe the hatred and jealousy of the Directory. It was then that a part of the contributions levied on Italy, became of great assistance to me. With that I purchased creatures in all classes, and was soon in a state which enabled me no longer to crawl along step by step by the orders of the Directory. They began to perceive the little value I put upon the plans of campaigns which they traced out for me. It is true that this inclination of deviating from the orders emanating from the Directorial cabinet served marvellously the interests of France. In the number of those instructions given to carry on the campaign, there were many of them which were sure guarantees of a defeat; the cabinet of Vienna could not have done more for its interest. The Abbé Sieyès has since assured me that a part of those instructions were given me to ensure my defeat, and thereby put a term to my growing influence.

The Directors alarmed by the rapid flight which I took, thought it was high time to occupy themselves as soon as possible in preparing my downfall. Many circumstances of my conduct in Italy seemed to furnish the materials for this purpose.

I owe it to my own honour and to that of my Son, to enter here into some details; these details are besides essentially within the province of history.

They

They are facts which ignorance and bad faith have taken pleasure to mutilate. To restore them impartially as they happened, is to labour for the interests of all.

To estimate a public character by the scale of the private individual is the great secret of forming false judgments; and this is what our age has the most need to defend itself against.

The excutions ordained at Pavia, Leghorn, Arquata and in the Marches have been charged to me as crimes. These executions were imperatively commanded by circumstances and by the safety of the French army. Had I balanced, it was lost; there was no alternative. Had not that been the case, would I have ordained those excutions,—I, who for my ulterior projects, had more than ever occasion to raise men from the people of Italy? In Europe, and in our day, the blood of men is not shed in vain.

At the time of the revolt of the imperial vassals, I found myself in a position eminently critical; I leave those to judge of it who know the country and the spirit of the inhabitants.

I occupied, it is true, the city of Milan which was republican in appearance; but this imperfect republic was the work of only a small number of men, which my presence alone rendered strong, being more tormented with ambition than with the passion of liberty.

Dazzled by my first success, I committed a great error, the consequences of which might have been most fatal for my glory, and the safety of the French army. I wished in a season in which the heat is excessive in the environs of Mantua, at once to take that city without heavy artillery, to annihilate the enemy's army, conquer the Roman states and subdue Venice. This was, I repeat, an error, a very great error; but I made no mention of it to any of my generals, although I knew all the extent of it: nevertheless to have repaired it, absolves me from one half of the blame. I never yet think of this epoch of my life without some palpitations of the heart, so much had an excess of ardour accumulated perils around me.

Mantua defended itself with courage; the Pope and Venice were under arms; the King of Naples had all his forces ready; Romagna menaced to rise up, as it did a few days after in so ter-

rible a manner; the greater part of the imperial vassals were in full revolt, and, to complete my dangers, General Wurmser* suddenly arrived to put himself at the head of the Austrian army. At the news of his arrival, the Tyrolese aroused from their stupor, showed themselves quite ready to crush me. I appeal to my contemporaries, if my position was not sufficiently critical. The least feebleness on my part, and all was lost, my glory and my army. Had my troops conceived my danger, it would have been a great misfortune. I knew the French soldier; he is not fond of being in peril: to disguise from him his situation in such a case, is the best thing to be done.

Of all the dangers which surrounded me, the most urgent was the revolt of the people in my own army. It was not a common repression that I had to effect; it was a terrible chastisement which I had to inflict, in order to spread a salutary terror. Time pressed upon me; the chastisement was as prompt as it was dreadful, and the inconceivable effect which followed, is a victorious answer to the accusation which my enemies have wished, and would still endeavour to bring against me.

After exposing the conduct of the Directory, he thus proceeds:

The French are all fire for a hero of whom a brilliant action entitles him to that appellation: but should this hero return to domestic society, there are only a very few honest men who think of him; witness Moreau.

I had mounted too brilliant a courser to suffer him to perish uselessly in the stable. Europe presented nothing worth my attention; I then planned the expedition to Egypt. It served me only at first as a last resource: involving myself always in idea into the consequences which this enterprise might produce, if brought to a good termination, I was agreeably surprised to see that France found incalculable advantages in the plan. The English were persuaded of it, and posterity will be of the opinion of England."

* In the margin of the page containing this paragraph, is a note in the hand-writing of Bonaparte, and is conceived thus: "Wurmser has suffered great defeats, but never, that I know, has he committed great faults. Beaulieu knew better than he, the art of positions, and the war of defiles, but Wurmser excelled him in the general management of a decisive affair."

To accuse the Directory of having conceived the project of conquering Egypt, for the purpose of sending me thither, and by that means getting rid of me, is a calumny. The project was mine, and mine alone. It is possible that in giving its consent, the Directory cherished the hope that I should return no more; but that is only a supposition, and in similar matters, positive proofs are necessary.

The regeneration of the people of Egypt would have done me much honour; but it was impossible. That people, with some few exceptions, are generally besotted by despotism: too stupidly organised to be revenged, they take a delight in it, mechanically. Mortals, degraded from all generous sentiments they are morally and physically incapable of appreciating the benefits of European civilization, and of blessing the hand of the legislator who wished to restore them to the dignity of other nations. I have been more than once tempted to imitate Omar and Mahomet, but in another sense: viz. to invite, sword in hand, the people of Egypt to the enjoyment of all their rights; but more personal interests claimed all my attention.

The French admiral improperly wished to fight against Nelson, and our fleet was destroyed at Aboukir; Brueix, it is true, died gloriously on board. His death expiated his fault, but did not repair it. I say his fault, for it was his own. Five or six days previous, Rapp or Junot, my Aides-de-camp, had carried him an order to retire to Cadiz.

An army transported to another hemisphere, being deprived of the correspondence with the mother-country, can no longer be supplied with provisions, and is an army two thirds lost. It was even a miracle that the French were able to do so much in Egypt.

I was ignorant of every thing passing in France: Kleber could replace me in Egypt, where sooner or later it was necessary to finish the campaign by a capitulation. I put all in order, embarked, and arrived safely at Frejus.

I was overwhelmed with grief at finding France so different from what I had made it before my departure for Egypt. My conquests were lost, the armies were discouraged and suffering and the interior was torn by factions. There needed not so much to excite my indignation against the Directory, the

cause of all the evil, and principally against Barras, whom I knew to have more especially conducted affairs and taken the lead.

The encouraging reception I met with from Frejus to Paris, and that which I afterwards received in the capital, proved that the French placed great hopes in me.

Menaced from without, torn by factions in the interior, France required a good head and a firm hand to draw it from the precipice. I believed myself reserved for the honour of rendering it this service. General Moreau might, it is true, have the same pretensions; but he did himself justice in believing he had no genius but in the day of battle: he thought wisely, for he would have failed.

However, when it became a question between myself and my friends of both councils, of dissolving that of the Five Hundred, I was for a moment terrified with the means which it was necessary to put in hand to effect this dissolution. It required nothing short of the dangers of the country to decide my giving orders, sword in hand, to men still decorated with the title of legislators. The die was at last cast; the government was destroyed, and succeeded by three consuls, of whom I was the first.

From the point whence I set out to that in which I now found myself, the transition was not made without affording me much cause for reflection. I saw myself launched forth, but I could not tell when or where I should stop. I never liked uncertainty; I cut the knot, and decided in secret for the supreme rank. This acknowledgment is so much the more a matter of fact, as I had never had the slightest idea of that great ambition.

The consulate for life was given to me. It was a grand step made, but it was still only a precarious state for the people and for myself. A great nation requires a fixed government, which the death of one man may not overthrow. If I prepared for war, the same cannon ball might kill the first consul and the consular government. The factions although extinguished, might rise again from their ashes, and plunge France once more into the abyss from which I had saved her. This was felt by all and by myself still more.

The victory of Marengo, in deciding the fate of Austria, placed France at the head of the first states of Europe.

Europe. My reputation and my power were doubled. It was at this epoch that for the first time, I confided my ulterior projects to Josephine. She was generally good counsel, but on this occasion I found her cold and reserved. I presumed that, frightened at the grandeur of the enterprise, she durst not give me her advice. There was certainly a little of that, but there were other motives joined to it, of which, after much trouble, I obtained an explanation.

It is contrary to my known temper to entertain the public curiosity with private facts, almost always unworthy of the circle in which I have moved; however, the details I am about to enter into in spite of myself, are of a nature to leave me chargeable with an atrocious crime, if I disdained to wipe it off. My Son! it is one more sacrifice which I make for thee.

It seems as if I were yet in the presence of Josephine, alarmed at seeing me decided on placing on my head the crown of our ancient kings. But to recollect her very expressions, is impossible; to give the sense of them is already a great deal after a lapse of fifteen years.

"The grandeur of the enterprise," said I to my spouse, "is probably that which astonishes you to a degree, that you are unable to reply to me." "No, my friend, your project is worthy of the sentiments which I know you possess, but the epoch which you choose to execute it, is calculated to chill me with alarm." "Why so, Madam?" "Consul, the éclat of your glory fatigues the eyes of calumny; your enemies are awakened; ever since the battle of Marengo, they have circulated the most horrid reports." "What are they I beseech you?" "What do you ask of me?" "The truth." "It is horrible." "What does it matter." "My friend, Desaix was killed at Marengo. Monsters insinuate that the deed was accomplished by Frenchmen under your orders." * * * *

This intelligence, I confess, chilled my blood with horror. It was perhaps the most lively sorrow which I had ever felt. However, I was with respect to this, the most innocent of men. But there are calumnies against which innocence itself loses courage; that which was now directed against me was of the number. What! I the assassin of Desaix!—of Desaix, who had al-

ways been my friend, who was so even to his latest breath? — "But," said the calumniators, "you had committed crimes in Egypt, against humanity, against Kléber, and against your own soldiers; the other generals had given him the list of them; he had accepted it, and promised to publish it soon after his return to France." Besides that these are so many atrocious impostures, I have the conscience pure regarding all which I have done in Egypt. I did only that which I was in duty compelled to do, and that in the interest of all: I appeal to posterity. As to the commission with which my enemies have bestowed upon Desaix, it is an outrage at which his great soul would have been indignant, had he survived longer for friendship. The cruel monsters knew not this Desaix, that brave warrior, that exceedingly honest man! He would have given his life for me; had my enemies wished to charge him with a list against me, he might have accepted it, but it would have been to burn it secretly, and to drink the remains of it. Is a proof wanting of the esteem which I bore him, and of the friendship with which I had inspired him? Of all the French who were in Egypt, he was the only individual, absolutely the only one, to whom I confided the secret of my return to France, which he approved of, as likely to have the greatest influence on the fate of the army which I left in Egypt.* Desaix reposes in that eternity, where, no doubt, I shall soon join him. If it be permitted for friends to meet there, he will be the first of my brave companions into whose arms I shall precipitate myself.

That which Josephine communicated, and certain reports spread on the private plots of some incorrigible jacobins, decided Napoleon to postpone the "encircling of his forehead with the diadem of monarchs."

After alluding to the miserable intrigues which Fouché had arranged to compromise the Duke d'Enghien, we have the following remarkable statement:

I was scarcely informed that there existed royalist plots beyond the Rhine, in which the Duke d'Enghien figured,

* The whole of this passage on Desaix is in the hand-writing of Bonaparte. When he shewed it to his friends, they advised him to suppress it, but he would absolutely not alter a syllable.

when Fouché demanded an audience. I was astonished that he had not before mentioned these discoveries. I saw, however, that he had something important to communicate to me. He told me with an air of terror, that he would no longer answer for any thing; that those whom I was pleased to call jacobins, would not be contented with the guarantees which I offered them; that they regarded them as insufficient and no way in proportion with the dangers to which they were exposed; that once seated on the throne, I should be in a situation to degrade them as speedily as I had elevated them. "Very well!" I replied, burning with rage, "what is it they want? What do they demand?" "I know not," said he; "but see yourself if, in the discoveries made beyond the Rhine, it would be a difficult matter to prove to them that it does not form a part of your project to serve the cause of the Bourbons."

I had heard quite enough. I could no longer dissemble what sort of guarantee they demanded. In fact the death of the Duke d'Enghien decided the question, linked me irrevocably to the destinies of men who had outraged the revolution, and principally to individuals who had voted for the death of Louis XVI.: it was, in a word, placing a wall of brass between the Bourbons and myself.

He thus reasons upon that melancholy event:

Let the impartial observer and the statesman throw a veil over the bust of humanity, and let them render an account of the circumstances such as they were at that time, and they will soon be forced to confess that either myself or the Duke d'Enghien must have fallen a sacrifice in this deplorable affair.

After alluding to the famous conspiracy in which Pichegru and Moreau bore so conspicuous a part, he thus closes his remarks on the latter:

It was a misfortune for him and for me not to have been able to live together. But there was a physical and moral impossibility in it. I never was jealous of him; but he on the contrary, was jealous of me. The pleasure of contributing to my ruin cost him dear. The ball which carried him off the field of battle put an end to his existence and his glory. It is besides without example in the annals of history, that a warrior slain while armed against his country, should figure in the rank of great men.

Nations yet sufficiently respect themselves not to encourage traitors.*

The institution of the Legion of Honour was Bonaparte's favourite work; he feelingly introduced it in the following paragraphs:

The increasing prosperity of France in 1805, became insupportable to the English government. Austria received from it half a million sterling, and the war recommenced between Germany and France: I was not sorry for it. The enthusiasm of victory had paved my way to the throne; and to begin my reign by fresh victories was to secure to me more and more the tranquil possession of it. I had no uneasiness as to the success of my arms. Besides the great valour which the soldier had inherited from his triumphs, there existed unity and confidence between the army and its chief; had I not also instituted the Legion of Honour? What may not be expected on the day of battle, from an army in which the humblest soldier may at once obtain the ensign of the brave and a small freehold property? The idea alone of knowing that, in returning among his fellow citizens, every sentinel on duty will present arms at his approach, would have sufficed to make him brave every danger: but I had considered it in all its bearings.

The Legion of Honour! this title is as grand as it is applicable; it is my own work and my own property; it is not in the power of man to disinherit me of it. It will never be sufficiently appreciated what I owe to that immortal institution; thus this eulogium will surprise no one. If ever this order is destroyed, France will have lost every thing, even to its honour.

His description of the Emperor of Austria is excellent:

The battle of Austerlitz taught Francis II. that with English gold, he might raise a numerous army, and lose a fine crown. He came to see me at my bivouac; he savoured of the prince from the head to the foot. I saw in

* Although the Emperor Alexander had given a brilliant reception to Moreau, yet the day on which funeral honours were rendered to him at St. Petersburg, there was affixed in several places a Russian distich, of which the following is a translation: "Traitors of every country fly to Russia! there, braving the justice of fate, you will find treasures during life, and honours will be rendered to you after death." —*Note Communicated.*

him too much of the unfortunate sovereign, and not enough of the enemy, to have driven him to extremity. I did not show myself sufficiently rigorous : it was a fault which cost me dear. Three times I restored to him his crown, and yet I was not bound to him by any tie to act in his favour. Some time afterwards, in my turn, fortune turned her back upon me, and his young daughter whom I espoused, became a mother. History will declare which of the two, the Emperor of Austria or the Emperor of the French has been the most generous.

However little I frequented the society of Francis II. I believe I may hazard the following character of him :

This prince has more reflection than imagination ; more judgment than sagacity ; he would see things in a much better light if he delighted in seeing with his own eyes ; he would form surer judgments were he not in the habit of taking them ready-made from the mouths of others. Easy to be influenced when his self-love is not attacked, I believe him to be as easily prevailed upon as other sovereigns. Although he well knows that the interests of people and of kings are not the same as they were twenty-five years ago, he is still entirely for the ancient system : if ever he makes any concessions to his people, they will be wrested from him by the force of events : a mere practitioner by dispositive, his policy is only that of some nobles who, in place of advancing with the age, would wish to make it retrograde. In other respects, he is a prince of any easy temper, of a tried candour and probity, and of a rare friendship.

We have next some remarks under the head of " Prussian War." Alexander I.

Gold and the intrigues of England performed wonders. Already several powers demanded nothing better than to seek a quarrel with me. Prussia got the start of the others, and on my refusal to deliver up Hanover, she declared war against me.

I have always had sufficient sagacity not to confirm usurped reputations. That of Prussia was of this number ; and the event has proved it. To believe certain folks who talk of an invincible power, because they have seen fine uniforms filing off on a parade, Prussia was the first military power on the continent. I believed not a word of it, but I took good care to say nothing. It was the only power over which I had not yet proved my superiority. It was necessary, at least for once, to come in contact with it, in order to assign the palm where it was due ; nevertheless I should not have been the first to sound the charge.

The King of Prussia, it is true, a prudent and thoughtful man, partook not of the vulgar opinion on the superiority of his military force. While he considered it respectable, he confessed that other sovereigns might rival with him ; but he adored the Queen who, pressed by the Prussian youth, solicited the King to declare war against France. William, less convinced than seduced, took as a pretext, the refusal which I had given him of Hanover, in order to march against me. It was a fault ; but in fine, as great men as the King of Prussia have committed equally great faults, for less handsome women : the Queen of Prussia, whom I saw at Tilsit, was the handsomest woman in the world.

(To be completed in our next.)

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To ANDREW TIMBRELL, of the Old South-Sea House, London, for an Improvement in the Rudder and Steering of Ships.

ON the subject of this improvement the patentee says, " experience has convinced every nautical man of the danger and inconvenience attending the labour at the wheel, in consequence of the sea striking with violence into the vacuum between the stern-post and the rudder ; this danger increases with the velocity of the ship, and during her rapid progress rushes with such weight and power into the chambers,

and against the weather angle of the rudder, as to shake the whole stern-frame, and render the steering of the ship in boisterous weather most laborious and dangerous. This improvement which traverses on the stern-post, acts as a minor helm, gives additional effect to the power of the rudder by the space of the vacuum it covers, and permits the water to pass smoothly from the ship's bottom along the sides of the rudder, without noise, agitation, or counteraction ; thus reducing the manual labour at the wheel equal to the power of one man, and giving such ease and

and facility to the steering of the ship, as to render the short iron tiller perfectly secure in all weathers.

The improvement consists of a flap, or minor rudder, traversing with the principal rudder, and attached to the stern-post; this flap covers the vacancy around the posts behind the rudder, or between the rudder and stern-post. This vacancy or space in a vessel of 1200 tons burthen, is about 23 feet high, and 18 inches by 12 or 14 inches broad, and into this vacuity, when the helm is nearly a-weather, the water rushes with such force in passing off from the ship's bottom, as to impede her progress and to cause her steering difficult. In case of sternway, the flap, or minor-rudder, is turned back against the stern-post out of action. On the under part of the stern-post, a piece of copper is fixed to prevent ropes getting between it and the rudder; and it is recommended that the edges of the rudder be cut off, or rounded, down to light water mark, to break the eddy otherwise occasioned by its passage through the water.

It is further stated, that by this improvement the velocity of the ship will be augmented in proportion to her rate of passing through the water, inasmuch as the effect or the action of the counteracting power of the column of water which rushes between the stern-post and rudder (equal in weight to several tons in larger vessels) has a new direction, and is applied to her velocity, increasing her average progress one knot per hour, giving facility to the sailing, safety and comfort of the vessel.

To WILLIAM TAYLOR, of *Wednesbury, Staffordshire*, for an improved *Smelting Furnace for Iron and other Ores*.

The improvement projected by the patentee, consists in constructing the hearth of the furnace so that the blast may be conveyed into it through several apertures in the same side of the furnace; that the blast may be distributed more equally through the whole of the fire, and with greater effect, than if conducted through one aperture as heretofore.

The patentee does not confine himself to any given scale of dimensions or proportions, his whole contrivance is to convey the wind by blow-pipes from the bellows through several apertures; or twyer-holes, immediately to the fire, by which he considers the smelting of iron and other ores will be more easily

effected than in furnaces of the old or common construction.

To WILLIAM BATE, Esq. of *Peterborough, Northamptonshire*, for improvements in the mode of preparing *Hemp, Flax, and other fibrous substances, for spinning*.

The patentee's improvement consists in a machine composed of a multiplicity of wheels, pinions, and rollers, turned by one toothed-wheel, receiving its motion from a first mover, as a steam-engine, water-wheel, &c. The hemp, flax, or other fibrous substance intended to be prepared, is passed through this machine once or oftener, in order, in the first instance, to break its hard external coat; and then to subject it to the operation of raking, by means of scutchers, by which woody parts previously broken are scraped off.

At the top of the machine are two indented rollers working into each other, between which the rough hemp or flax is first introduced, and, passing through, becomes crimped and broken, previous to the scutching process. From these breaking rollers, the filament passes between two conducting rollers down to the first of the presenting rollers, as the patentee terms them, and of which there are several; and between every two of these is a small guide roller, for the purpose of keeping the filament tightly distended. A large and also a small drum-wheel carry a number of scutchers, placed longitudinally, round the drums. The large drum-wheel revolves rapidly, and causes the scutchers to scrape the filament on one side, as it comes down; the lesser drum-wheel, placed lower in the machine, scrapes it on the other side.

By these means the broken boom is entirely removed from the fibres, by the time that the flax and hemp have passed through the machine. The presenting rollers are placed one under the other, and increase in diameter as they approach the bottom; by which means the filament is stretched in its descent, and the separation of the fibres promoted.

Beneath the breaking-rollers are two thin plates, forming troughs, which catch the pieces of broken boom, protecting the wheels and machinery at the lower part of the arrangement; the flax passing to the guide-rollers, between the troughs. The broken boom collected by the troughs is conveyed away by giving them a slight motion by means of cranks and connecting rods.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

MR. WALDECK, a German, has recently arrived in England from India, and is preparing an account of his travels through Africa, from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope. Of the authority of his journey there is no doubt. It appears that at the foot of the mountains of the moon, he found an inscribed pillar, erected by a Roman consul, about the period of the reign of Vespasian. He found a level on the top of those mountains nearly 400 miles broad, on which he discovered a temple of the highest antiquity, and in fine preservation, and still used for religious purposes by the inhabitants. South of the level, he passed a descent of fifty-two day's journey, and when advanced about nine days, he found the skeleton of a man, with a telescope slung on his shoulder, marked with the name of Harris, and also a chronometer made by Marchand. There were also two other skeletons, and it was supposed the owners perished for want of water. The manuscript is preparing, and the work will speedily appear in London, accompanied by engravings. Mr. Waldeck was accompanied by four European companions, only one of whom survived the hardships of the journey, and now resides in Paris.

ARTHUR BROOKE has in the press a new volume entitled, *Restrospection*, and other Poems; which will appear in a few days, with a portrait of the ingenious author.

PROFESSOR MONK has been occupied for three or four years in preparing a life of Doctor Bentley; a work which it is expected, will be put to press early in the ensuing spring. The biography of this scholar, the most celebrated of all who ever in England established a reputation in the department of classical learning, is intimately connected with the history of the University of Cambridge for above forty years, a period of unusual interest, and with the literary history of this country for a still longer time. It has been frequently remarked, that such a work is a *desideratum* in English literature, and this it is the author's endeavour to supply. He has industriously sought for documents which may throw light upon the events of those days, or tend to elucidate the character, the conduct, and the writings of Bentley. For this purpose he has

searched the voluminous manuscript collections of Baker, of Cole, and of Hearne, as well as other records preserved in the British Museum, the Bodleian, the Lambeth Library, &c. He has been indulged with an unreserved access to all the registers and other documents belonging to both the University and to Trinity College; which in conjunction with various letters and private papers, and a full assemblage of legal records, have enabled him to unravel and explain the curious conflicts which Bentley went through in the course of his long academical life; and which, no less than his writings, brought him in contact with many of the most illustrious characters who were his contemporaries. Professor Monk has also availed himself of that very important correspondence between Bentley and the first scholars of his age, which has been spoken of in p. 403 of the *Museum Criticum*; as well as of a still more extensive assortment of papers, comprising letters of Bishop Atterbury, Bishop Sherlock, Bishop Greene, Dr. Conyers Middleton, Dr. Andrew Snape, Bishop Hare, Bishop Zachary Pearce, and many other highly distinguished characters, who were intimately connected with the leading events of Bentley's history; also the whole of the manuscripts left by Dr. Colbatch, his principal opponent in Trinity College.

Speedily will be published in four volumes, 8vo. the *History of Tuscany*, from the most remote and obscure times of Etruscan Antiquity, down to the establishment of the Grand Duchy. It is interspersed with Essays upon the Origin and Progress of the Italian Language; the Commerce of the Tuscans; the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of the lower and middle ages, and with copious notes and illustrations. The whole by Lorenzo Pignotti, Royal and Grand Ducal Historiographer, &c. &c. &c. translated from the Italian, with the addition of the life of the Author, by J. BROWNING, esq.

The second volume of Sir R. K. PORTER'S *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia*, &c. &c. is nearly ready for publication, it will be illustrated with numerous engravings of Portraits, Costumes, Antiquities, &c. &c.

In a few days will be published the private and confidential correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, principal minister to King William for a considerable period of his reign, by the Rev. Archdeacon COXE.

A Translation of Baron Larrey's new work, entitled, a Collection of Surgical Observations, with Notes, is preparing by the Translator for publication, by MR. DUNGLISON, of Prescott-street.

Early in January will be published, the first part of a series of Engraved Portraits of the Deans of Westminster; from drawings by G. P. Harding, to accompany the memoirs of those prelates, in the History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, written by Edward Wedlake Brayley, and graphically illustrated by I. P. NEALE.

An interesting volume of Travels will appear shortly by W. J. BURCHELL, esq. whose Researches in the interior of Southern Africa, during a five year's residence in that country, comprise a variety of discoveries and observations which have never yet been laid before the public. Numerous engravings, from the author's own drawings, and an entirely new map will illustrate the work.

A New Edition (being the 7th) of Conversations on Chemistry, is preparing for the press with considerable additions.

The author of the Bachelor and the Married Man, Hesitation, &c. will shortly publish a new Novel, entitled, the Woman of Genius.

Mr. CHARLES MILLS, author of the History of the Crusades, will shortly lay before the public the first part, comprising Italy, of the Travels of Theodore Ducas, in various countries of Europe, at the period of the revival of Letters and Art.

The Memoirs of the Court of King James the First, by Lucy Aikin, in 2 vols, 8vo. are nearly ready.

Mr. A. T. Thomson, F.L.S. &c. &c. has in the press Lectures on the Elements of Botany. Part I. containing the Anatomy and Physiology of those organs on which the growth and preservation of the plant depend: with explanations of the Terminology connected with these parts: in 8vo. illustrated by marginal cuts and copper plates.

The Sixth Part of Dr. Whitaker's General History of the County of York, is just ready.

The Rev. S. Burder, A.M. is preparing a New Edition of his Oriental Customs, or an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, by an explanatory application of the Customs and Manners of the Eastern Nations, and especially of the Jews therein alluded to; this edition will be considerably enlarged.

Two Voyages are preparing for publication, to New South Wales and Van-Dieman's Land; including a description of the present condition of those interesting colonies; with facts and observations relative to the state and management of convicts of both sexes, under sentence of transportation, with reflections on seduction, and its general consequences, by Thomas Reid, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

The Speeches of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan, edited by his son, will appear shortly in 4 vols. 8vo.

Vol III. of the Dublin Hospital Reports and Communications in Medicine and Surgery, will be published in December.

Shortly will be published, Practical Observations on Paralytic Affections, St. Vitus' Dance, Distortions of the Spine, and Deformities of the Chest and Limbs, arising from Chronic Rheumatism, Rickets, Gout, &c. illustrative of the beneficial effects of Muscular Action, with Cases, by W. TILLEARD WARD, F.L.S.

Mr. W. H. WHITE, of Bedford, has a work in the press on the Theory and Practice of Numbers; being a Scientific Introduction to Mercantile Calculations, and the Study of the Mathematics, for the use of schools and private students; with a Key.

We congratulate the Medical Profession on the accession of Dr. GRANVILLE to the Editorship of the London Medical and Physical Journal, lately so ably conducted by Dr. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. ROOTSEY is about to publish a large Map of the world upon an improved projection. It will represent all countries in their respective and relative sizes with the least possible distortion, and in one area; affording the only means of comparing at one view the just proportions of the parts of the earth. The inaccuracy and disproportion of other maps will be immediately evident by contrasting for example the two islands of Ceylon and Ireland upon them, the latter appears to be about three times as large as the former,

former, whereas the island of Ceylon is the largest of the two. The continents are divided according to their natural geography, which is a permanent division, and not according to their civil geography, which as Mr. Pinkerton has justly observed, becomes antiquated in a very few years. Its breadth will be six feet, and the countries delineated upon it will be four times as large in proportion as those upon an 18 inch globe, by which means it may supersede many particular maps. It will also contain of course all the recent discoveries in Africa, Asia, and America, to the period of its publication.

Mr. MILLS' *Elements of the Science of Political Economy*, will be published early in November.

Miss A. M. PORTER is writing a Romance, to be entitled *Roche Blanc, or the Hunters of the Pyrennees*.

A new volume by the author of the beautiful *Tale of Ellen Fitzarthur*, entitled the *Widow's Tale*, and other Poems, will be published early in December; also a new edition of *Ellen Fitzarthur*.

The *Synopsis of British Mollusea*, by WILLIAM ELFORD LEACH, M.D. will be ready for publication on the 10th of November.

Mr. SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY'S *Natural Arrangement of British Plants* is very near its completion.

We understand that a splendid exhibition of drawings, principally by Turner and other distinguished artists, is now forming, and will be opened for the inspection of the public at No. 9. Soho-square, about the 1st of January next.

Dr. Watkins, author of the *General Biographical Dictionary*, will shortly publish a work consisting of *Memoirs of Self-educated Persons*, who by their own exertions have risen to eminence in literature and science.

Miss BENDER is engaged in *Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots*, which will be published in the course of the winter.

Early in next month will appear the *Aid to Memory*, being a *Common Place Book*, arranged upon a new plan, with an alphabetical index, consisting of upwards of one hundred and fifty heads, such as occur in general reading; and suited alike to the student, the scholar, the man of pleasure, and the man of business, by J. A. SARGANT.

A work entitled the *Present State of Europe*, will shortly appear.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 361.

In a few weeks will be published, an Appendix to Professor ORFILA'S *General System of Toxicology, or Treatise on Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Poisons*, containing all the additional matter relating to that science published by the author in his last work entitled "*Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence*," and thus rendering complete the former treatise on poisons; to which will be added twenty-two coloured engravings of poisonous plants, insects, &c.

A new edition is in the press with considerable additions, of *Systematic Education, or Elementary Instruction in the various departments of Literature and Science, with Praetical Rules for studying each Branch of useful Knowledge*, by the Rev. W. SHEPHERD, the Rev. J. JOYCE, and the Rev. LANT CARPENTER, L.L.D.

About the middle of November will be published a new edition of that great guide to the stage in its most interesting time, COLLEY CIBBER'S *Apology for his own Life*, enlarged by about two hundred notes upon the biography, criticism, narrative, and anecdote of the author. The work will also have an index, (for the first time) and editorial preface and portrait.

Dr. READE, of Cork, has published a variation of the common experiment illustrative of refraction, and by using a glass vessel instead of an opaque one; and he seems to prove beyond the possibility of dispute, that an image is formed at the *surface* of the water, or transparent medium, which becomes the object of vision, consequently that there is no bending of rays, and no such principle as *refraction*! Any person may verify this experiment, and by holding the glass in different situations and by shaking the water, satisfy himself that the old doctrine of refraction is an error, and consequently that all our diagrams and illustrations on this subject are so many false analogies. By other equally simple experiments, he shews, that in forming an inverted image there is no crossing of rays, but that the image is the result of reflexion within the lens. Ever principle of the Newtonian philosophy, after flourishing for a century, seems, therefore, likely to be exploded, and nothing remains but diagrams, unconnected with the true operations of nature.

Hints towards the right Improvement of the present Crisis, by JOS. JONES, M.A. are in the press.

The Encyclopædia Metropolitana, which has been suspended in consequence of the failure of its late publisher, has fallen under the management of new proprietors, who will publish the fifth part of that work, 1st of January, 1822.

Early in January will appear a small volume by Mrs. DAVIS, of Frome, entitled *Helps to Devotion*, in the entire language of the Scriptures, on a plan suggested by the late Mrs. Brunton.

DUDLEY FOSBROKE, M.A. F.A.S., author of "*British Monachism*," &c. announces *Berkeley Anecdotes*; consisting of Abstracts and Extracts of Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, illustrative of Antient Manners and the Constitution, and including all the Pedigrees in that celebrated Manuscript; to which are annexed, a copious History of the Castle and Parish of Berkeley, consisting of matter never before printed; and Biographical anecdotes of Dr. Edward Jenner, &c.

Mr. HONE's Answer to the Quarterly Review, in refutation of the calumnies in the article on the Apocryphal New Testament, and in defence of himself for having published that work, will appear in a few days.

A volume is in the press corresponding in size with the Vocal Library, which will contain nearly 2500 Anecdotes, the best in the language; it will be entitled the *Anecdote Library*. Mr. Seward's six volumes did not contain above 500 articles; Andrews's not 200; Adams's not 150; the superior pretensions of this volume may therefore be determined numerically, while it will be published at a lower price than either.

A History of Lady Jane Grey and her Times, by Mr. GEORGE HOWARD, is announced for publication in December. It will illustrate the manners and customs of former days, with numerous Anecdotes of the distinguished Persons and Events of that period, and will embrace the earliest records of the Reformation, drawn from sources hitherto unexplored.

Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND is preparing for publication, a translation of the *Bachelor of Salamanca*, a novel by Le Sage.

The Rev. Mr. PIGGOT is engaged on a small work entitled the *Young Suicide Preserved*; a narrative founded on the case of Mr. G. J. Furneaux, who shot himself at White Conduit House, September, 1821.

December the 1st, will be published and continued weekly, price one shilling, the *Focus of Philosophy, Science, and Art*, concentrating the spirit of the knowledge of the day. Every British journal of scientific character, will be ransacked for useful matter of fact, and selections will be occasionally made from the best foreign authorities.

The Preacher, in 6 vols, 12mo. is preparing for publication, consisting of *Sketches of Original Sermons*, from the MSS. of two eminent divines of the last century, with a familiar Essay on Pulpit Composition, principally intended for young ministers and lay preachers.

In a few days will be published the following discourses, by S. SLEIGH SALISBURY. *Joyful Anticipations*; a Sermon occasioned by the death of Mrs. Sloper; *Infant Hosannas*; a Sermon containing many particulars of the life and death of a child belonging to the Scot's Lane Sunday School.

The Author of the *Mystery*, or *Forty Years Ago*; and of *Calthorpe*, or *Fallen Fortunes*, is about to come forward with a Tale, entitled *Lollardy*, founded on the persecutions which marked the opening of the Fifteenth Century.

Mr. HAY has published some observations in the Quarterly Journal, on an ancient Monument of Sculpture in stone, representing the Theban Sphinx, which has recently been discovered at Colchester. This singular figure, which from its beauty, might naturally be expected to be of the finest marble, was sculptured in freestone. This Sphinx was found in the midst of a great number of fragments of another species of stone, equally unknown at Colchester as a native product, and vulgarly called *Swanage*, from the place where it is dug in the Isle of Purbeck.

The general dimensions of the antique are as follows:

	Inches.
Length of the base,	25½
Medium breadth of the base,	10
Height from base to top of Sphinx's head,	25
The face of the Sphinx, measuring from under the chin to the crown of the head,	5

The stone was found at the depth of about two feet from the surface of the soil, in trenching the ground around the General Hospital, lately erected at Colchester. It was discovered in an almost perfect state, there being only a few

few marks of injury, and those slight ; excepting upon the left side of the work that lay uppermost. The fracture of the nose of the Sphinx, as well as a blow upon the man's forehead, were, with some other less material bruises, the unavoidable effects of the labour upon discovery. The adjustment of the hair of the Sphinx, is the same as that of the younger empress Faustina ; yet it resembles almost as closely the dress that we have frequent occasion to notice upon Roman monuments of an earlier time. Of the Roman origin of this monument, there is irresistible proof in the great mass, found in and around the very spot where the Sphinx was discovered, of antique remains : such as bricks, tiles, pottery, fragments of bronze, and other relics, that are decidedly of Roman fabric ; and which, as well as the Sphinx, lay concealed in a soil that apparently had not for centuries been disturbed beyond the depth of the ploughshare. A sepulchral inscription to the memory of one or more legionary Roman soldiers, was dug up a few days sooner than the Sphinx, and at the distance of no more than about twenty-five paces from it. A bronze Sphinx, has also been found perfect, excepting the loss of the wings, which from the appearance of the back, had evidently been torn off. This was dug up last summer within a few yards of the spot where the stone sphinx was discovered. The little image exhibits in its present state, no further compound than of the lion and the virgin ; and from the arrangement of the hair resembling that of Julia Mæsa, or of her daughter Julia Sœmias, (mother of the Emperor Heliogabalus,) as well as from its inferiority of style and execution, it is doubtless of a later time than the large Sphinx. This stone Sphinx, Mr. Hay apprehends to have been a principal decoration of the temple erected at Camulodunum, in the time of the first Claudius, and is recorded by Tacitus to have been destroyed by the natives, irritated by the tyrannous sway of the Romans at that station. The historian says expressly that this temple, which had been erected in honour of the deified Claudius, was looked upon by the inhabitants as a fortress, built for the purpose of their eternal bondage.

The Rev. H. COTES, vicar of Bedlington, is about to publish the Resurrection of Lazarus, in a course of sermons on the eleventh chapter of St.

John's Gospel, from the French of Beausobre.

Early in January, will be published, a complete Course of Arithmetic, in three parts, with a key : containing the theory and practice of numbers clearly illustrated upon pure mathematical principles, so as to lay a correct foundation for the study of the mathematics, while it forms a pleasing and useful introduction to mercantile transactions ; arranged for the use of schools and private students, by W. H. WHITE, head-master of the Commercial and Mathematical School on the foundation of Sir William Harpur, Bedford. The author's Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Arithmetic is just published, and may be had as above, and at Mr. Turner's, Optician, Camberwell, price 1s. 3d.

The proprietor of the Portraits of the British Poets, informs the subscribers to that work, that in consequence of the much-lamented death of Mr. THURSTON, the publication of Part XI. has been unavoidably postponed from the 1st of Nov. to the 1st of January, when two parts will be published together.

A new edition is in the press of Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature ; improved and enlarged by GEORGE FULTON, author of a Pronouncing Dictionary, Spelling Book, &c.

The Letters of Junius, with preliminary dissertations, and copious notes, by ATTICUS SECUNDUS, is printing in one neat pocket volume, with seven portraits and a vignette title.

The Carnival of Death, a satirical Poem, by Mr. BAILEY, author of What is Life ? and other Poems, will soon appear.

IRELAND.

At Letterkenny, Aug. 31, about eleven A.M. there was a weak breeze from the south-west, the barometer at 'changeable,' with an appearance of heavy rain, which began to fall about forty minutes after eleven, and continued until twelve, at which time there was a dead calm, and the rain ceased. The sun had not shone during the morning, but a few minutes after twelve the darkness increased in a most extraordinary manner. At one there was not sufficient light to transact business ; the domestic fowls went to roost ; and mechanics and labourers quitted their work. Neither barometer nor thermometer changed a line from what they had been at ten o'clock. There was a dead calm, and the chimney smoke rose in

in perpendicular columns, till lost in masses of dark clouds, with which the concave surface of the heavens was covered. The appearance of those clouds were something like those dark blue volumes of smoke which arise from an explosion of gunpowder, and they seemed piled on each other, tier above tier, from the horizon to the zenith, where they concentrated so as to form the apparent vertex of a Gothic arch. Through small interstices, where those gigantic masses appeared to lap over each other, appeared to issue a faint gleam of sulphurous light.

At one o'clock, the meadows of a light green, appeared dark green—objects of a dark green seemed quite a dark bottle-green, and the dark gravel of some roads appeared of a blackish blood colour. Men's faces and dresses were changed in the same manner, so that people looked at each other with astonishment and awe. The colours were all of the finest tint and shade, very rich and mellow. The clouds which, though they seemed to the naked eye perfectly still, when viewed through a telescope, appeared to oscillate after the manner of the *aurora borealis*, without changing their relative positions. This darkness continued till two o'clock, and to such a degree as that scarcely any person could read or write within doors without approaching close to the windows. A little after two there was observed a gentle motion of the clouds from the south-west; they moved almost imperceptibly to the north and east, and about three the darkness was dispelled, and cocks began to crow, and the swallows to fly about, as though it had been early in the morning.

FRANCE.

The following fact, recorded in the *Annales Maritimes*, &c. may be justly considered as an example of genuine true philanthropy. In the beginning of 1820, an epidemic disorder in the Isle of Bourbon, spread with such rapidity, that it was found necessary to establish a Lazaretto, for the purpose of insulating those seized with the contagion. M. Pommier, a young surgeon in the navy, of the Department of Brest, happening to be in the island, with a spirit of humanity and benevolence, which cannot be too highly applauded, made a tender of his services to the governor of the colony, and proposed shutting himself up in the Lazaretto. His able and liberal exertions were so

well adapted to the occasion, that he was completely successful, and when the epidemic ceased, the municipal council presented him with a sword and gold medal. The minister of marine reporting the circumstance, the king nominated him a Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour.

M. Gautier, captain in the French navy, employed to survey the coasts of the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Sea of Marmora and Black Sea, having terminated his labours, the *Depôt* or Board of Admiralty, are employed in publishing his charts, some of which have appeared; and by the end of the present year, navigators, it is expected, will possess the result of his important labours.

A French artist, M. Thomas, of Colmar, Honorary Director of the *Phoenix Company*, has obtained a brevet of invention (patent) for a machine of calculation to be called the *Arithmometer*. It has been presented to the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, is of a moderate size, and by a person unacquainted with figures, may be made to perform, with wonderful promptitude, all the rules of arithmetic. The most complicated calculations are done as readily and exactly as the most simple; sums in multiplication and division, of seven or eight figures require no more time than those of two or three. It will be very useful in the higher departments of science, and has long been a desideratum.

The Geographical Society of Paris, held its first meeting on the 1st of October. The discussions were on the formation of statutes and rules, &c. to be agreed upon by the society. The objects and plan resemble that of the National Industry Encouragement Society, and include the publication of memoirs and exhibition of prizes; the study and extension of geographical science, and the undertaking of remote journeys and voyages at its expence.

In the Isle of Bourbon there is a botanical garden and a nursery for exotics, where a prodigious number of plants are cultivated, pertaining to 82 families and 391 different species. Many of them have been recently introduced from different parts of Africa, America and Europe. In general, they possess medicinal properties, or are otherwise useful for the arts and commerce, or adapted to the sustenance of men and animals.

In 1820, a collection from this garden was deposited at Cayenne, in two assortments.

sortments. One was placed in the botanic garden there, and the other sent to the *Jardin du Roi*, at Paris. The latter arrived on the 1st of August last, and includes 158 species, divided into 534 individuals, from six to eight feet in height. None of them have hitherto appeared in Europe.

GERMANY.

Colonel Gustavson, the ex-king of Sweden, who has for some time past applied himself to philosophical studies, has just printed a work at Francfort, but not for sale; which he distributes gratis to amateurs of arts and sciences. It is written in the French language, and is dedicated to the Royal Academy of Arts at Norway. It is entitled *Reflection upon the Phenomenon the Aurora Borealis*, and its relation with the Diurnal Motion. The journals of Hamburgh announce the arrival of several copies of the work at Stockholm; it is now translating into the Swedish language.

AFRICA.

Mr. O'Byrne, sent from Sierra Leone, to establish commercial intercourse with certain African chiefs of the interior, has entered the country of Limba, by Laiah, a city distant about seven leagues from the river which forms the boundary of the country of Timmani. His reception was very favourable with all the chiefs, one of whom, of Port Logo, accompanied him to Woulla, and sent his brother with him to Koukouna. From this last place, he advanced to the frontiers of Foulah, the chiefs of which agreed in a palaver, to open a commercial correspondence with Sierra Leone. It appears that Dacho, King of

Sego, was sending a party to the governor of Sierra Leone, to invite the whites to visit and trade in his kingdom, and had recommended to the King of Timbo to provide for the security of such strangers as should proceed to Bambarra through the country of Foulah Yallon. This rendered unnecessary the further advance of Mr. O'Byrne.

EGYPT.

The canal of Alexandria has received, in honour of the Sultan, the name of Mahmudie. It commences near the Nile, a little below Saene, is 41,706 toises in length, 15 in breadth and 3 in depth. A hundred thousand men were set to work on it in January, 1819; this number reached afterward to 290,000. Each workman received a piastre a day. European engineers conducted the labours, which were finished September 13.

Letters from the River Gambia, report that Omar, Sheick of the Arabs of Tarassa, who occupy the desert between Portendic and Timbuctoo, had arrived at Bathurst, chief place of the English colony recently formed on the eastern coast of South Africa, and where a year or two ago, the whole country was inhabited by wild beasts. Omar's object is to commence traffic with the merchants on a secure footing. The route through the country of Tarassa is not so good as that which Mr. Jackson pointed out in his narrative annexed to the account of Shabecny; but the opportunity appears favourable for the gum arabic trade at Portendic, and may lead to forming connections with Timbuctoo.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

MR. DANIELL, one of our most accurate observers, and an able philosopher, has published *Meteorological Observations on the two last years in Mr. Brand's Journal*.—The year 1819-1820 was drier than the year 1820-1821, and a greater depth of rain fell in the latter than in the former. The first was also distinguished very much more by extremes than the second, all the instruments except the barometer denoting a very much wider range.

The autumns differed very essentially in their characters. The first half-quarter of the year 1819 was $1\frac{3}{4}$ drier, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ warmer than 1820. The depth of rain was, however, greater; for the barometer was not so high, and the vapour was more dense. As this is the season of the year when the most important fruits of the earth come to maturity, and

the securing of them in good order is the most anxious care of the human race in these latitudes, the state of the weather at this time acquires a proportionate interest. In 1819 it was remarkable for being dry, clear, and warm. The finest harvest that had been for years was housed in the most satisfactory manner. Not only in this country, but throughout Europe, it formed almost an epoch, and corn-fields, orchards, and vineyards, shared in the general benefit. The mean results of this period may therefore be considered as the standard of a fine season. The turnip-fields, indeed, so important a part of English agriculture, suffered from great drought, and never recovered, but the grasses, and pasture in general, though burnt in the beginning of the autumn, revived with the rains in the last half-quarter.

In the year 1820 the harvest was much later. The crops of corn, though abundant, were not of so fine quality as the last, and were much mildewed; but upon the whole, this was also reckoned a productive harvest. The weather was still too dry for the turnip-crops.

The second half-quarters of the autumn were precisely similar in point of dryness, but in 1820 the temperature exceeded that in 1819, as much as it fell below it in the first six weeks, making the averages of the whole quarters precisely the same. This accession of heat probably prevented the precipitation of the usual quantity of water, for the amount of rain was less than half.

The winters differed still more widely than the autumns. The first was remarkable for its severity, and the second for its mildness: the respective mean temperatures being 33 and 38. In this quarter the latter regained the dryness which it was behind in the preceding; and the means of the two half-years were exactly similar. This state of the atmosphere is reckoned by no means unfavourable to the farmer, and neither in the cold season of 1819-1820, or in the dry season of 1820-1821, were any complaints made. The last winter half-quarter of 1821 was particularly remarkable for a very high average of the barometer.

In the first half-quarter of the spring the year 1820 was very backward; the wheats looked very indifferent, and vegetation altogether very unpromising. The blossoms of fruit-trees were very much injured by frosts and cold winds. In the corresponding period of 1821, the weather, on the contrary, was extraordinarily fine and open. The operations of husbandry were unusually forward; the wheat was vigorous and firmly rooted, and every appearance of vegetation as flattering as could be wished. The former period was distinguished from the latter by being 1° drier, and 2½° colder, a much higher barometer, and half the quantity of rain.

In the second half-quarter, the advantage began to turn in favour of the first year. The temperature was higher, and the dryness continued. There was a sufficiency of rain, in the form of warm showers; the appearance of the wheat improved, and barley and oats promised very well. In the second year vegetation was checked by cold north winds: pasture was not forward, but still the whole prospect was good. At the commencement of the summer of 1820, the weather turned extraordinarily hot; the change was very sudden, and the produce of the fields made astonishing progress to maturity. The harvest commenced early, and, although the weather was rather unsettled, was well secured. The produce of all kinds was abundant, though not of the first quality.

The summer of 1821 was extremely backward, but favourable for growing wheats. The lowness of temperature was considered, at the time, rather favourable, as tending to check over-luxuriance of vegetation; barley, however, suffered materially from this cause. Near the usual harvest-time, the corn, though full eared, had hardly completed the flowering process. Oats were heavy, full-eared, and promising. Turnips, and all kinds of pasture, particularly fine and luxuriant. A succession of hot days, at the latter part of the summer-quarter, raised the average temperature above the corresponding period of the first year, and rapidly brought on the ripening of the grain. Nothing was now wanting but a favourable dry period to house the harvest. The reaping did not begin till the 25th or 26th of August, more than a fortnight later than the usual time.

This summer must be reckoned altogether wet and cold, and owing to this, it is feared, that the vintage on the Rhine, the Elbe, and in Switzerland, will entirely fail. The great characteristic features of the two years were, in the first, a cold winter and a hot summer; and in the second, a very mild winter, and a backward cold summer.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.*

CAP. LVIII. *To regulate the Expences of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for Ireland.*

VIII. Candidates not liable to Expence attending the Writ, &c.

Charges for executing a Writ or Precept for holding an Election. £ s. d.

For providing each Place of Polling or Booth, for Commissioners, for administering Oaths of Qualification to Roman Catholics, such Place of Polling or Booth not being in a Public Building, a Sum not exceeding 15 0 0

Such Place of Polling or Booth being in a Public Building, a Sum not exceeding 7 10 0
For the Assessor to the Returning Officer, for attending the Election, and for the First Day's Polling, a Sum not exceeding 50 0 0
For each subsequent Day's attendance, a Sum not exceeding 11 7 6
For each Poll Clerk, for each Day's Polling, a Sum not exceeding 1 2 9
For each Deputy Clerk of the

Peace,

Peace, for each Day's Polling, a Sum not exceeding . . .	0	10	0
For each Assistant Deputy Clerk of the Peace, for each Day's Polling, a Sum not exceeding . . .	0	5	0
For each Interpreter, for each Day's Attendance at a Poll which may be required, a Sum not exceeding	0	10	0
For Each Constable (of whom not more than two who are employed to attend a place of Polling shall be paid,) for each Day's Polling, a Sum not exceeding	0	5	0
The said Allowances to cover all extra and incidental Expences belonging to each of the above-mentioned Persons.			

For all incidental expences, such as Indentures, Stamps, Poll Books, Advertisements, Stationery, and all other Expences belonging to the Execution of a Writ or Precept for holding an Election, a Sum not exceeding the Rate of Three Pounds for each Place of Polling.

Payments which a Candidate may make at an Election to his Counsel, Agents, Inspectors, and Clerks. £ s. d.

To one Barrister, as Counsel for attending the Election, and for the First Day's Polling, a Sum not exceeding	50	0	0
For each subsequent Day's Polling, a Sum not exceeding	11	7	6
To one Conducting Agent, a Sum not exceeding	100	0	0
And an additional Sum to cover all expences <i>bonâ fide</i> incurred for making up Books, and for other expences necessary for taking a Poll.			
To every other Agent or Inspector, for the First Day's Polling, a Sum not exceeding	6	16	6
For every subsequent Day's Polling, a Sum not exceeding	3	8	3
To each Cheque Clerk and other Clerk, for each Day's Polling, a Sum not exceeding	0	15	0

The said Allowances to cover all Expences for Lodging, Diet, and all other extra incidental Expences belonging to each of the above-mentioned Persons. (No Candidate to pay more than One Counsel, One Conducting Agent, One Inspector, and One Cheque Clerk, for each Place of Polling; One Agent for the Sheriff's Booth; Three Agents for preparing Tallies, and Two Clerks for the same Purpose, for each Barony or Half Barony.)

CAP. LIX. *For the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland.*

CAP. LX. *For exempting Ships in Ballast in the South Sea Trade from certain Tonnage Duties.*

CAP. LXI. *To regulate the Appropriation of unclaimed Shares of Prize Money belonging to Soldiers or Seamen in the Service of the East India Company.*

CAP. LXII. *To regulate the Times for holding the General Sessions of the Peace, in the several Counties in Ireland.*

CAP. LXIII. *To amend an Act, made in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled An Act to enable Justices of the Peace to act as such, in certain Cases, out of the Limits of the Counties in which they actually are.*

Justices of the Peace, acting for any County at large, &c. may act as such in Places having exclusive Jurisdiction within or adjoining such County, but nothing in this Act shall extend to give Power to the Justices of the Peace for any County at large, Riding, or Division, not being Justices for such City, Town, or other Precinct, or any Constable or other Officer acting under them, to act or intermeddle in any Matters or Things arising within any such City, Town, or Precinct, in any manner whatsoever.

CAP. LXIV. *To amend the Laws now in force relating to Vagrants, until the First Day of September, 1822.*

CAP. LXV. *For the further Regulation of Trade to and from Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company (except the Dominions of the Emperor of China,) and Ports or Places beyond the Limits of the said Charter, belonging to any State or Country in Amity with His Majesty.*

I. East India Company and others may trade to and from any intermediate Places between this Kingdom and the Limits of the Company's Charter, &c.

II. And may also trade directly and circuitously between all places within the Limits of the Charter and Countries in Amity.

III. Act not to affect the former regulations as to size of Vessels, Licences, &c. Trade from the Indies to Malacca, &c. subject to the Regulations of the Presidencies.

IV. Ships not to sail from Places where there are Consuls, without delivering List of the Persons and Arms on Board.

V. No Asiatic Sailor shall be taken on board without Licence, and under certain Regulations.

VI. Cape of Good Hope to be considered within the Charter of the said Company.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

* * *Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

TRAVELS in Palestine, through the countries of Bashan and Gilead, east of the River Jordan: including a Visit to the Cities of Geraza and Gamala, in the Decapolis, by J. S. BUCKINGHAM, is a work of great interest and importance, and forms a valuable addition to the numerous volumes of travels into the Holy Land which have been published during these last ten years. Mr. Buckingham seems to have been peculiarly fitted, by early habits and pursuits, for the task he has undertaken. His wanderings commenced at a very early period of his life. He went to sea at nine years of age, and the year following was made prisoner of war, and conveyed into the port of Corunna. From 1796, up to the time of his settlement at Calcutta, (where he is, we are informed, the editor of the Calcutta Gazette) Mr. Buckingham visited the finest parts of Spain and Portugal; America, the Bahama islands, and the West Indies, Egypt, Greece, Phœnicia, Italy, and Mauritania. To his perseverance we are indebted for some valuable charts, without which the navigation of several parts of the Red Sea would be dangerous, and at certain periods almost impracticable. In the course of his last journey, Mr. B. saw the greater part of Palestine, and the country beyond the Jordan, traversed Moab, Bashan, Gilead, and the Aurantes; crossed Phœnicia, and the higher parts of Syria in various directions from Baalbek and Lebanon, to the sea coast, and from Antioch by the banks of the Orontes, to Aleppo. He next journeyed through Mesopotamia to Ninevah and Babylon, and on his way visited Diarbekr, Mosul, and Bagdad. Exploring his way through the mountains into Persia, he saw Ecbatana, Persepolis, and Shapoor; with Kermanshah, Harmadan, Isfahann, and Shiraz, where the two great Persian poets, Sadi and Ferdousi, are entombed. On his return to Bombay our traveller began to arrange the materials of which the present volume is composed. To make amends for the want of novelty consequent upon all details respecting Palestine, Mr. B. has introduced numerous and learned disquisitions illustrative of the sacred writings, and has corrected many errors, which, like the mummies of the Egyptians, have only been consecrated for their antiquity. Tyne Acre, Nazareth, Mounts Tabor, and Carmel; Cesarea, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Rumlah, and the holy places round

the sacred city, have all been described by Mr. B.'s predecessors. Those portions of his volume, therefore, will be found to be most important, which are the details respecting the country beyond the Jordan, in which he has not been anticipated by other travellers. The minute descriptions of Geraza, Soof, Oom Cais, the ruins of the ancient Gamala Nazareth, Tiberias, Shechem, Mount Ebal, Gerizim, and the Wells of Samaria, are full of interest; and as they have not been touched upon before, afford valuable records of a country which has been an object of curiosity from the earliest ages. The style is worthy of the materials. Numerous curious and erudite notes are scattered over the work, which is further illustrated by some excellent charts and plans, and a series of neatly engraved vignettes.

Some of our readers may probably have seen the newly-invented ornamental incrustations in glass, called *Crystallo Ceramic*. By this process, ornaments of any description, arms, cyphers, portraits, and landscapes of any variety of colour may be introduced into the glass, so as to become perfectly imperishable. An account of this curious invention may be found in a small quarto volume, lately published, called *A Memoir on the Origin, Progress, and Improvement of Glass Manufactures; including an Account of the Patent Crystallo Ceramic, or Glass Incrustations*. This discovery is not only useful in producing very beautiful ornamental works, but miniatures may likewise be enamelled on it, and the colours will thus be retained by being embodied in the crystal, so as, in fact, to become as imperishable as the crystal itself. The Memoir contains a curious historical account of the process of glass-making, both among the ancients and in modern times. Some explanatory coloured plates are given, which, however, scarcely convey an idea of the beauty of the ornaments themselves.

Our medical readers will be entertained and interested by the perusal of a *Treatise on Acupuncture*, by JAMES MORSS CHURCHILL, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. This operation, as the name imports, consists in inserting a needle into the muscular parts of the body, to the depth, sometimes, of an inch. The instantaneous effect of this singular remedy in alleviating pains of a rheumatic nature, is truly surprising and unaccountable; but the

the facts, as exhibited in many cases, are sufficiently strong to command our assent. In attacks of a nervous nature, the happy influence of this process is equally undeniable. This remedy has long been in use amongst the Japanese and Chinese, and is now making its way into European practice, with results which at least demand the earnest attention and scrutiny of the physiologist. The author of the Treatise in question abstains altogether from the dubious enquiry into the origin of these singular effects; and we think that, in this stage of the business, he does well to confine himself to the establishment of facts. He must expect to find no little scepticism, on a subject so much at variance with the common apprehensions of the public; but, as far as we can yet judge, we think he is proceeding on solid ground, and will, in the end, do considerable service to the cause of surgical science and humanity.

Observations on Vocal Music, by Dr. KITCHINER, an author, who, whether we contemplate him in the various, and certainly somewhat opposite capacities of cook, optician, physician, or musician, equally excites our surprise. We could, however, undertake to refer him to fifty much better written treatises than his own, on the subject which has occupied his attention. But that he does not in reality stand in need of our assistance to enable him to turn the writings of his musical predecessors to good account, is evident from the circumstance of his having half filled his volume with quotations from those who have gone before him. This is bad enough in a small essay like the one before us, but it is infinitely preferable to the continual extracts from his own books, which the worthy Doctor inflicts upon his readers in every recent production. About thirty of the eighty widely-printed pages of this small volume consist of quotations from published works.

We have not lately met with a more entertaining and able work of the sort, than *Sketches of Upper Canada*, by JOHN HOWISON, Esq. This gentleman appears to be of Scotch extraction, and possesses much of the shrewd and clever character of his nation. His descriptions of the wild and picturesque territories through which he passed, are uncommonly characteristic and vivid; and we have only to object to them, that his imagination seems occasionally to grow too enthusiastic, and revels somewhat too luxuriantly amidst the beauties of nature that surround him. At one time he paddles down the river St. Lawrence in a half slumber; and at another, is roused in the woods from a delicious reverie, by a bear or an Indian. These are exaggerations of feeling, which a traveller, when they in reality exist, should rather conceal than express, as they tend to throw a suspicion on

the graver and more common-place parts of his narrative. When, however, Mr. Howison descends from his ideal transports, he shews himself to be master of humbler subjects, and his information on the state of the present inhabitants of Upper Canada, and his advice to emigrants about to proceed thither, are truly valuable. He appears to have a happy talent in catching the peculiarities of manner and language of the people, the details of which will afford no small amusement to his readers. Some of the conversations which he records are expressed in a phraseology excessively ludicrous to an English ear. Upon the whole, this volume well deserves perusal, which it will reward with very valuable stores of information and amusement.

The lovers of light reading will find a considerable fund of entertainment in a small unpretending volume, entitled *Paramythia; or, Mental Pastimes: being original Anecdotes, historical, descriptive, humorous, and witty, collected chiefly during a long residence at the Court of Russia*. From the preface, we learn that the author is the writer of the descriptions which accompanied the prints of the Costumes of Russia, published a few years ago. The author has, we think, succeeded in what he tells us was his aim—to amuse, and not to offend; and certainly his little volume will be found of considerable utility in dispelling the tediousness of those long winter evenings which are so dreadful to those who have nothing useful to do, and nothing amusing to read.

Amongst the many writers of fiction of the present day, whose aim it is to be at once both useful and agreeable, we may rank the author of “Rachel and the Authoress,” who has lately offered to the public another little tale, on the same model, entitled *Prudence and Principle*. We have no hesitation in saying that this volume is all that it pretends to be—a tale of common life and common failings. It is written for the valuable purpose of demonstrating that it is not upon one virtue alone that we can rely for happiness, but that it is by the operation of seemingly contrary principles that our actions are to be governed. The author has exemplified this truth in the characters of Ellen and Phoebe, one of whom possesses principle without prudence, and the other prudence without principle. There is no genius shewn in this volume, nor is it peculiarly interesting; but the useful tendency of its design, and the excellence of its precepts, render it valuable. Like the other productions of the same family, it is neatly printed, and ornamented with a frontispiece.

It is a very painful thing to be compelled to read a bad novel, and it is still more painful to be compelled to give it a bad character;

character ; but as there are so many indiscriminate novel readers in the world, we apprehend any thing we can say will have but little effect. Such of our readers as will take the trouble to cut open the pages of *Happiness, a Tale for the Grave and the Gay*, will, we think, be inclined to concur in our opinion. It is an attempt to unite two of the most opposite things in the world—satiety and sanctity ; and dandies and serious christians are mingled together in strange confusion. It is perhaps useless to say any thing further of a work which, like many of its cotemporaries, is fated to take its silent stand on the green-baize-protected shelves of country circulating libraries.

To the other works of Mrs. Taylor of Ongar, all distinguished by their plain good sense and useful tendency, is now added *Retrospection, a Tale* ; in which, from a review supposed to be taken by an elderly unmarried lady, in the middle ranks of life, it is intended to point out those errors of temper and indiscretion, which, in the absence of greater calamities, suffice to make human life abundantly miserable. The story is quite unaffected, and follows with an air of great reality the ordinary course of domestic events, yet the interest is well supported. After all other means of happiness fail, the old lady finds it at last in the arms of devotion, a resource by no means uncommonly resorted to by persons of that age and sex, in all times and countries. There is a decided spirit of evangelical devotion in this little volume, accompanied however with such correct feelings and sentiments, that we do not feel inclined to find fault with it, or to quarrel on dogmatical points with a work which is obviously intended and adapted to promote the cause of virtue. If not brilliant, the abilities of this lady are solid, and in their exertion, useful.

To those who are fond of novel reading, we think we can recommend *The Sisters*, a Novel in four volumes, as a well-written work and not devoid of instruction. The story, which relates the fate of two sisters, the one attached to the world and all its fashionable frivolities, the other of a nobler and purer mind, is well told, and possesses a reasonable share of interest. The character of Felicia is by no means heroine-like, in the sense in which many of our modern novelists would use the term ; she is rather serious and useful, than romantic and sentimental. Perhaps she will be considered by some of our readers as too strict a disciple of Mrs. Hannah More, and we must confess that her *seriousness* is sometimes a little too overpowering for our taste. Rosalind's character is sketched with a good deal of power and truth, and in spite of ourselves gains an interest in our hearts. Evanmore, the hero of the tale, is drawn

somewhat after the model of Miss Edgeworth's Vivian. The interest of the novel increases as the reader proceeds, and is finely wrought up in some parts of the last volume.

It is with unmixed pleasure that we once more behold Miss EDGEWORTH before the public in the shape in which she is so pre-eminently excellent. Perhaps there is not a single writer of the present day who has been the means of bestowing at once so much instruction and delight, as this lady. To our juvenile friends her early lessons are well known, and many older eyes have perused them with almost equal pleasure. To those excellent little volumes Miss Edgeworth has lately added a continuation, called *Rosamond, a sequel to Early Lessons*, which exhibits our old friend more advanced towards womanhood, but possessing the same engaging frankness of disposition and purity of heart. It is superfluous to say that these volumes inculcate the best morality ; it is sufficient perhaps to add that they fully equal any of the writer's former productions.

A small volume of *Miscellaneous Poetry*, by SAMUEL BAMFORD, weaver, of Middleton, Lancashire, has just issued from the press, which, amidst some rude composition, exhibits so much energy of thought and diction, that it well deserves a longer notice than we can in this place bestow upon it. There is a bold and manly love of liberty in the mind of this humble bard, which needs no assistance from the tricks of art, to make a deep impression on the feelings. His style and matter are all his own, and display as singular an instance as we can recollect of a naturally strong and poetical mind struggling against the disadvantages of station and education. The author is a professed radical reformer, and during the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, was imprisoned in different goals ; a circumstance which gives his political allusions a bitterness bordering sometimes on coarseness. Setting, however, such passages as these out of the question, we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Bamford possesses originality of genius and more than common powers of mind. The book has not been well edited, many obvious errors of one sort or other, existing in every page ; but we hope soon to see a second edition, which, if passed through competent and careful hands, will prove the justice of these observations.

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THIS is one of Winter's best symphonic productions. The leading movement (an Andante Pastorale), possesses much sweetness, and is very ori-

ginal. The key is G major; but after twenty-eight bars of a soothing and truly rural cast, it bursts into a strain of a bold and animated description, in the minor of the same key, in which the powers of imagination, and the evolutions of science, are largely displayed. A subject, or burthen, prevails through the movement, but without shackling the excursive fancy of the composer

composer, or excluding that relief and variety which form so prominent a beauty in musical composition. Mr. Little, in his transformation of this orchestral production to a piano-forte exercise, has fully evinced his competency to such a task. The passages are judiciously re-modelled, and well-arranged for the finger, while the management of the flute and violoncello accompaniments, announces a thorough acquaintance with the powers of those instruments, and with the art of their combination.

"*Oh smile, and all your cares shall end.*"
A Duett, composed by M. P. Corri.
 1s. 6d.

If the production now before us, is not of the highest description of excellence, neither is it wanting in a respectable degree of merit; though the ideas are not particularly novel or striking, they are smooth, natural, and connected; and the two *parts* blend with good effect. The passage in the relative minor, beginning at the words "Be every vain endeavour," affords a very pleasing relief to the previous portion of the strain; and returns with ease and grace to the principal theme. As a chamber duet, we feel assured, this composition will prove very acceptable to the lovers of vocal music.

The celebrated Hungarian Waltz, with Variations for the Piano Forte. Composed by T. H. Butler. 2s. 6d.

Respecting the qualities of a melody which has been so often heard at every minor theatre, and in every public street, it is scarcely necessary to echo the general voice, by dwelling on its simplicity and beauty. The proper object of our criticism is the *new form and auxiliary additions* it has derived from Mr. Butler's talents and science. These, we must say, are highly creditable to the labour he has bestowed upon it. The piano-forte exercise into which he has magnified an air of a few bars is, so respectable, and useful, as to be attributable only to the efforts of superior qualifications; and the more this ingenious master furnishes practitioners with compositions as well calculated to please and improve, as are his variations to this popular waltz, the more they will be obliged to him.

"*All my Soul's love.*" *Composed by W. A. Wordsworth.* 1s. 6d.

In this little rondo, there is a visible spark of talent; but of talent that, as

visibly, wants further cultivation. The melody is *alla polacca*; but the passages are not always modelled to triple time; and the bass is far from being uniformly legitimate; and in very few instances, is the best that might have been selected. We have, however, allowed Mr. Wordsworth a scintilla of genius; and that is equivalent to admitting, that brightened by exertion, and guided by an improved judgment, it may hereafter shine forth in a superior style of composition.

Charles N. Weiss's Tenth Fantasia, for the Flute, with a Piano-Forte Accompaniment. 4s.

This Fantasia (in which Mr. Weiss has introduced the air of *The Blue Bells of Scotland*) is what amateurs call a *shewy piece*. It has much execution, some eccentricity, and a considerable portion of brilliant passages. The opening movement is bold, rapid, and striking; the variations given to the *Blue Bells* are florid and fantastic, and the total desertion of the subject, in the seventh page, though savouring of wildness, is scarcely objectionable in its effect. On the whole, this publication is far above mediocrity; and to the library of flute and piano-forte performers, will prove an eligible acquisition.

"*Oh, Clara, Clara!*" *A Ballad; the Music composed by W. A. Mozart.*
 1s. 6d.

This ballad, the words of which are by Walter McGregor, is easy and graceful in its melody; but not of very distinguished beauty in its general effect. It wants that passionate appeal without which, songs founded on the tenderest sentiments of the heart, fail of their intended interest. The piano-forte accompaniment is commendable on account of its simplicity, and proper subordination to the notes of its principal.

"*They tempt me not.*" *Sung by Miss R. Corri; composed by M. P. Corri.* 1s. 6d.

This is an interesting little ballad of two verses, the burden of each of which consists of the four monosyllables that furnish the title of the song. The passages of the air are elegantly and effectively turned; and the general impression is strong and appropriate. We venture little in prognosticating that "*They tempt me not*," will become a general and lasting favourite, in musical and tasteful families.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

IT has been more than once remarked in these monthly reports, that those bilious affections which are incident to the autumnal season, have this year proved more abundant than usual—and that they have spared neither sex, nor age, nor condition. It may now be further stated, that their continuance as epidemics has been beyond the ordinary period of their duration, and even at this moment the writer is witnessing complaints which are seldom seen in great numbers after the setting in of November.

It may be very fairly presumed that the dreadful accounts which reach us from the south, have some connection with that state of the atmosphere which disposes to the milder derangements of the British islands—and that the cholera of this country and the yellow fever of Spain are alike dependent upon the aërial constitution, connected with the endemic peculiarities of the respective places in which the one and the other appear. That the last is thus endemic, and confined in its locality, every thing connected with its peculiarities appears to prove; and the writer of the present paper believes, that it would be almost as easy to transport one of the Andalusian hills into Salisbury Plain, as to convey this fever in its severity from the south to the north of Europe. By some, indeed, it is thought, that the yellow fever is in no wise contagious, but this opinion is perhaps as erroneous as that which supposes that cordons of troops, or restrictions of quarantine, are either necessary or efficacious in preventing its spread. Plague, yellow fever, and typhus, are all contagious (probably in very different degrees,) but for the full development of their contagious properties, they demand the assistance of local circumstances—and they will no more flourish in soils, and situations, and seasons unpropitious to their propagation, than would the orange-tree of the southern groves, in the bleak and barren wilds of Lapland.

As in cholera, so is it with respect to yellow fever, that no precise and abstract precept can be laid down of treatment. The writer is sometimes summoned to cases which actually become different disorders in the short space of a few hours;—at one moment bilious disturbance and spasmodic derangement being the only things to be combated by the resources of medicine; at another, a rush of inflammation shall pour

in upon a vital organ, and unless met by vigorous counteractives, overwhelm the vital powers by its vehemence. Half measures are here of no avail; and it is wonderful with what efficacy large doses of stimulants, in one case, and large detractions of blood in another, may, nay, must be employed to insure the safety of the sufferer. That this assertion is made not in the spirit of rashness, but from a full conviction of its truth, the reader who is accustomed to peruse these reports will, it is presumed, credit.

With respect to the demands of the yellow fever, it cannot be expected that one who has never witnessed the disorder can speak with any authority; the following extract, taken from a sensible treatise just published on the Andalusian epidemic of 1820, will serve to shew the virulence of the complaint, and the necessity for prompt and vigorous treatment:—

“Those terminated most favourably in which blood-letting was used to the greatest extent; but it is incumbent on me to state, that many cases ended fatally even when the lancet had every possible advantage. The Spanish physicians were no advocates for the practice in any case. My treatment of the disease was not very successful—theirs still less so. I lost one patient out of every five and a half; they one out of every two and a half; so that, in fact, neither of us had much to boast of. I have observed (and it is important I should mention it) that in all cases in which the employment of mercury was followed by salivation, the patients recovered. This was the result, without a single exception, throughout the whole period of the epidemic; and so perfectly am I assured of the fact, that I would set down the recovery of any patient as certain who should be once affected to salivation. I insist upon the state of ptyalism; because I have seen many instances in which the mouth and gums became sore and ulcerated, without any salivary discharge, and in which the patients did not recover.”

In the general fevers of this country, we judge either that the malady is of unusual malignity, or that the treatment is not what it should be, if the deaths average more than one—not in five, but in five and twenty.

D. UWINS.

Bedford Row, Nov. 20, 1821.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

OUR information from the country at present, affords little of novelty. The disheartening conclusion of a season, most unfortunate and calamitous to the cultivators of the soil, is at hand, without the slightest present prospect of relief to the sufferers, or the solace of any cheerful anticipations of the future. The report of the day, however, goes the length of asserting the actual formation of a new and powerful opposition party of the landed interest in parliament, which it is supposed (a frail supposition perhaps) will occasion more disquiet and actual danger to ministers, than all the whig or radical badgering of the past times. It has been likewise said, that the late general temporary abatement of rents has originated in an erroneous policy, which can never answer one of its obvious purposes; and that a fair permanent reduction would, in the end, have better subserved the interest of both parties. The comparatively small quantity of wheat which has been well harvested, is said to be fully equal, in quantity and measure, to the famous crop of last year. And so extensive was the breadth sown last season, that the markets will be amply supplied during the ensuing, however ordinary the quality of the greater part may be. The grand substitute potatoes, is put down as half a crop, of which a great part will be of a blighted and inferior quality; and now our sage and learned *curb* conjurers, in imitation of the example of their grandsires, they have a new and fine opportunity to task their wits for a discovery of the cause of that disease. Wheat sow-

ing has been well performed on all forward and good lands; on those of a less fortunate description, from the interruption of too much wet, it has been an irksome and troublesome operation: in truth, farming on such soils more particularly, has been from early spring to the present month, a most irksome, harassing, and expensive labour; a melancholy addition to a desperately losing game. The early sown wheats are very forward and luxuriant, and if no frosts come to check them, will be winter-proud. Should the moisture of the atmosphere continue, sheep in the lowlands will be in danger of the rot. Turnips, but with more foliage than bulb, and grass in plenty; but where they have capital to purchase stock, they cannot entertain very sanguine hopes of remuneration for their outlay. Markets, both for the live and dead commodity, have been progressively sinking every week since our last report. Thus the farmer and grazier's sheet anchor seems to fail him. The remedy of long continued fundamental errors, is unhappily equally fatal with the disease.

Smithfield.—Beef 2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.—Mutton 2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.—Lamb 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.—Veal 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Pork 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Bacon 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.—Raw Fat 2s. 7½d.—Wheat 40s. to 80s.—Barley 22s. to 32s.—Oats 18s. to 30s.—The quartern loaf in London 12d.—Hay 45s. to 90s. 0d.—Clover do. 60s. to 110s.—Straw 25s. to 36s. 0d.—Coals in the Pool 36s. 0d. to 50s. 0d.

Middlesex, Nov. 24, 1821.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 135.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALEXANDER, J. Old Bailey, coach-master. (Russen, L.)
 Angel, J. Sculcoates, York, blockmaker. (Rosser, L.)
 Andrews, E. Worcester, bookseller. (Constable, L.)
 Arther, T. Neath, Glamorgansh. shopkeeper, (Livett, Bristol.)
 Atkinson, T. Newgate-street, warehouseman. (Robinson, L.)
 Austin, H. Northumberland-street, Marry-le-bone, builder. (Carlton, L.)
 Baker, W. Ticehurst, Sussex, blacksmith. (White and Goodhurst, Kent.)
 Baker, W. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance broker. (Warne, L.)
 Bamber, W. and Co. Huyton, near Blackrod, Lancashire, calico printers. (Edge, Manchester.)
 Banton, W. Northwich, grocer. (Battley, Liverpool.)
 Bentley, J. Shorditch, hardwareman. (Pike, L.)
 Bingham, R. Gosport, banker. (Cook and Hunter, L.)
 Binks, J. M. Minories, hay salesman. (Lester, L.)

Blythe, J. Newcastle-under-Lyne, draper. (Law, Manchester.)
 Bright, R. sen. Nassau Place, Commercial Road, haberdasher. (Fawcett, L.)
 Bryan, W. Lowe and Co. Poultry, printers. (Loxley and Son, L.)
 Bulmer, S. Oxford-street, woollen-draper. (Farren, L.)
 Burrell, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. (Bell and Broderick, L.)
 Cable, W. Aldebergh, Suffolk, baker. (Carpenter, L.)
 Callow, J. Princes-street, Soho, bookseller. (Stafford, L.)
 Cameron, C. J. Gray's Inn Lane, hardwareman. (Mills, L.)
 Card, J. Lloyds' Coffee-house, shipowner. (Kearsey, L.)
 Cass, T. Ware, Herts, dealer in corn, &c. (Bond, Ware.)
 Cattle, W. Hartlebury, Worcester, miller. (Darke, L.)
 Chandler, C. East Stonehouse, Devon, master mariner. (Elworthy, Plymouth Dock.)
 Chubb, W. P. Aldgate, chemist. (Parton, L.)
 Clifford, E. Chancery-lane, broker. (Haynes, L.)
 Clunie, J. Camberwell, baker. (Lee and Co. L.)
 Coutes,

Coutes, J. Weobley, tanner. (Dax, L.
 Cowper, W. Liverpool, draper (Blackstock, L.
 Crump, J. Birmingham, money scrivener. (Troughton, Coventry.
 Dalton, F. Wakefield, liquor merchant. (Alcock, Skipton.
 Davie, J. Mitcheldean, Gloucester, draper. (Daniel, Bristol.
 Davidson, T. and Co. Liverpool, merchant. * (Adlington, L.
 Deeble, E. Welbeck-street, upholsterer. (Palmer and Co. L.
 Dicks, J. London-street, Tottenham Court Road, Carpenter. (Jones and Co. L.
 Dray, J. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, dealer. (Hodgson, L.
 Embleton, R. South Shields, wine merchant. (Donkin, Newcastle.
 Esden, J. Stangate-street, Lambeth, slater. (Rogers and Co. L.
 Eyre, W. Cockspur-street, trunk-maker. (Carroll, L.
 Flower, G. York, victualler. (Alexander, Halifax.
 Forbes, J. and Co. Oxford-street, chemist. (Cottle and Co. L.
 Forster, C. F. Margate, coal merchant. (Boys, Margate.
 Francis, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter. (Wilson, Newcastle.
 Gage, M. A. Liverpool, tailor. (Taylor, L.
 Gelsthorp, J. Molyneux-street, Mary-le-bone (Russen, L.
 George, W. Haymarket, saddler. (Mathews and Co. L.
 Germain, G. Commercial Road, Middlesex, merchant. (Bowman, L.
 Gibson, T. jun. and Co. Liverpool, ship-bread bakers. (Hind, Liverpool.
 Goodman, T. late of Witherley, Leicestershire, jobber in cattle. (Smith and Co. Atherstone.
 Gosling G. Chesterfield, wine merchant. (Thomas, Chesterfield.
 Gotobed, W. Southam, Isle of Ely, butcher. (Francis, L.
 Graham, Sir R. and Co. London, merchants, (Bolton, L.
 Green, G. and Co. Sheffield, merchants. (Wilson, L.
 Green, G. and Co. Sheffield, edge tool manufacturers. (Capes, L.
 Hall, T. Eagle-street, Red Lion-square, coach-maker. (Lawledge, L.
 Handsword, H. Winchester-street, merchant. (Lester, L.
 Hall, C. G. and Co. Grosvenor-street, West Pimlico, carpenters. (Kiss, L.
 Hart, J. Bradford, Wilts, shopkeeper. (Stone, Bradford.
 Hartley, R. Penrith, hardwareman. (Hardy, Sheffield.
 Heppinstall, J. Doncaster, agricultural machine maker. (Fisher, Doncaster.
 Haydon, and Co. Welbeck-street, auctioneers. (Hutchinson, L.
 Howard, C. T. Hartley Wintney, Hants. surgeon. (Young, L.
 Hitt, T. Clist, St. Lawrence, Devon, butcher. (Ford, Exeter.
 Hubble, M. Tunbridge, victualler. (Stone, Tunbridge Wells.
 Hughes, R. Bangor, cheesefactor. (Harpur, Whitechurch.
 Hulse, S. Nottingham, silversmith. (Foxcroft, Nottingham.
 Humphries, I. Witham Priory, Somerset, innholder. (Miller, Frome Selwood.
 Ingram, T. Lower Thames-street, fishmonger. (Lang, L.
 Jolley, N. Charing Cross, poulterer. (Burton, L.
 Johnson, J. Sculcoates, York, cornfactor. (England, Hull.
 Irving, N. Carlisle, innkeeper. (Robinson, Carlisle.
 Ketland, T. and Co. Birmingham, gunmakers. (Whateley, Birmingham.

Kinner, W. and S. Notting Hill, stage coach proprietors. (Hull, L.
 Kippen, D. Lambeth, timber merchant. (Jones, L.
 Knibb, B. Billingborough, Lincoln. (Cheales and Co. Sleaford.
 Knight, J. Mile End Road, builder. (Smith, L.
 Lawrence, G. Evesham, victualler. (Workman, Evesham.
 Lee, G. Bath, baker. (Physick, Bath.
 Lloyd, C. Thetford, bookseller. (Brame, Ipswich.
 Luke, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Hind, Liverpool.
 Macarty, J. Strand, spirit merchant. (Kearsey, L.
 Mathews, T. High Holborn, linendraper. (Swain, L.
 Medway, R. Beaminster, butcher. (Holme and Co. L.
 Miller, A. Vauxhall Road, oilman. (Williams, L.
 Moody, J. jun. Egham, coach-master. (Isaacson, L.
 Morris, W. Wellclose-square, tavern-keeper. (Willely, L.
 Moss, T. Vauxhall, potter. (Hanson and Co. L.
 Murray, J. Sebirgham, Cumberland, dealer. (Addison, L.
 Needham, R. Brompton, silversmith. (Shelton, L.
 Newcomb, F. Gadshill, Kent, dealer. (Richardson, L.
 Newman, J. Clerkenwell, brewer. (Ellis, L.
 Northcote, H. J. Lime-street, wine merchant. (Birkett, L.
 Olding, J. Old Change, stationer. (Freeman and Co. L.
 Parsons, T. Castle-street, Holborn, jeweller. (Williams, L.
 Poole, S. G. Chelsea, brewer. (Sherwood and Co. L.
 Pool, W. Smith-street, Clerkenwell, coal merchant. (Russen, L.
 Porter, J. Watlington, Norfolk, dealer. (Ewbank, L.
 Powell, J. sen. Windsor, tailor. (Downes, L.
 Railston, J. North Shields, ship-owner. (Nind and Co. L.
 Rawlins, J. and Co. Leicester-square, tailors. (Dawes and Co. L.
 Richardson, T. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Gregson and Co. L.
 Robinson, J. Nicholas-lane, merchant. (Nind and Co. L.
 Robinson, W. and Co. Worthing, common carriers. (Smith, L.
 Saintmarc, J. Jaques and Co. City Road, rectifiers. (Lester, L.
 Sanders, J. Ipswich, ironmonger. (Clark, L.
 Savory, C. South Efford, Devon, limeburner. (Fox and Prideaux, L.
 Scott, T. Stoke-upon-Trent, earthenware manufacturers. (Barber, L.
 Sherwin, J. Burslem, ironmonger. (Woolston, L. and Ward, Burslem.
 Simister, J. and Co. Birmingham, button makers. (Clark, L.
 Smith, W. Plymouth Dock, cabinet maker. (Tink, Plymouth Dock.
 Smith, R. Howden, tallow chandler. (Lowndes, L.
 Snelgrove, R. Warningcamp, Sussex. (Freeman, Arundel.
 Spencer, T. Gray's Inn-lane, livery stable keeper. (Tibbutt, L.
 Stephenson, R. and Co. Hull, merchants. (Scholefield, Hull.
 Stirling, J. and Co. Copthall-court, merchants. (Bourdillon, L.
 Streets, W. Aldermanbury, galloon manufacturer. (Webster, L.
 Taylor, F. Adlington, Lancaster, shopkeeper. (Gaskell, Wigan.
 Teasdale, T. Newington, Surrey, linendraper. (Gates, L.
 Tills, W. sen. Mistley, Essex, merchants. (Stevens, L.
 Towler, T. and Co. Wakefield, woolstapler. (Dixon, Caistor.
 Tovey, F. R. East-street, Lamb's Conduit. (Gregson and Co. L.
 Trayhorn, R. Portsea, plumber. (Woodward, L.
 Turner, J. Paddington, chinaman. (Orchard, L.
 Twigg, J. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Lester, L. Ugart,

Ugart, D. Wilson-street, Finsbury-square. merchant. (Cole, L.
 Vincent, W. Stepney, ropemaker. (Orme, Stepney.
 Ward, J. City, importer of foreign fruits. (Browne, L.
 White, S. A. Edingley Cotton Mill, Notts. cotton spinner. (Calton, Chesterfield.
 Whitney, W. Ludlow, innkeeper. (Adams and Co. Ludlow.

Wilkinson, J. Wapping, oil merchant. (Unwins, Shadwell.
 Wood, J. Birmingham, broker. (Holm and Co. L.
 Wright, J. Mill Wall, Poplar, anchorsmith. (Dennis, L.
 Wycherley, W. Alberbury, Salop, farmer. (Conberbatch, Eccleshall.
 Wilcox, J. S. and Co. Theobald's Road, coach makers. (Robins, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Abbot, P. Powys-place, Great Ormond-street.
 Adcock, D. Melton Mowbray.
 Adcock, J. St. Mary Axe.
 Akers, W. Uttoxeter.
 Archer, J. Ware.
 Atherton, T. Liverpool.
 Bagnall, T. Birmingham.
 Bailey, C. Swallowfield, Wilts.
 Bailey, J. London Wall.
 Barrett, W. Old Broad-street.
 Bass, R. Colchester.
 Beck, J. Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill.
 Bennet, J. Green-fairfield.
 Bernecker, C. Birmingham.
 Betty, W. S. Sculcoates.
 Bird, J. Brampton, Cumberland.
 Birks, W. Thorne.
 Boyce, J. Bordesley, near Birmingham.
 Boyd, Benfield and Drummond, London.
 Brade, W. Preston.
 Brown, C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Brice, W. Bristol.
 Burley, J. Bristol.
 Bury, T. Exeter.
 Calvert, J. Hebden, York.
 Carey, J. Fleet-street.
 Carter, W. Hammersmith.
 Caulton, G. Aston, near Birmingham.
 Chapman, S. Greenwich.
 Clay, J. Hull.
 Clough, J. and Co. Leadenhall-street.
 Cobden, T. Chichester.
 Cox, R. A. and Co. Little Britain.
 Cook, L. Oakley Mills, Suffolk.
 Cross, W. late of Worcester and Lombard-street.
 Daniels, H. and Co. Mary Axe.
 Dawson, T. and J. Grinton, York.
 Day, J. and Co. Tavistock-street.
 Devsburry, P. Altringham, Chester.
 Dixon, W. Liverpool.
 Dowding, T. West Stower, Dorset.
 Dubois, J. F. and Co. Alderman's Walk.
 Duffill, J. Bromsgrove.
 Dudman, R. and Co. late of the Jerusalem Coffee House.
 Edwards, T. Alton, Hants.
 Elgar, W. Maidstone.
 Elliott, H. Chippenham.
 Fisher, T. and Co. Cheltenham.
 Foster, L. Farningham, Kent.
 Foster, T. and Co. Yalding, Kent.
 Friend, H. Southwark.
 Flacton, F. Berwick-st. Soho.
 Foster, J. Sheffield.
 Frears, E. Birmingham.
 Freeman, T. Cheltenham.
 Fuller, H. Bethnal Green Road.
 Garlick, G. Westport, Wilts.

Gardiner, G. St. John-street.
 Giles, D. Lyford, Berks.
 Goddard, S. Cornhill.
 Goodchild, J. jun. High Pallion, Durham.
 Grafton, J. and Co. Manchester.
 Greatham, G. Liverpool.
 Grubb, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Haffney, M. Cannon-street, St. George's East.
 Hardisty, G. and Co. Bedford-court, Covent Garden.
 Harris, and Co. Bristol.
 Hobbs, B. Redbridge, Hants.
 Hornbey, B. Bernard-street.
 Hattersley, M. Bilton-cum-Harrogate, York.
 Hewitt, R. North Shields.
 Holgson, R. Fleet-street.
 Holland, P. South Blyth, Northumberland.
 Houghton, G. Hercules Buildings, Lambeth.
 Hunt, T. F. Stable-yard, St. Martin's in the Fields.
 Hunter, J. Bucklersbury.
 Hurry, J. Liverpool.
 Harrop, J. Gateshead, Durham.
 Hunsley, W. Wetherby, York.
 Huntriss, H. Liverpool.
 James, B. and Co. Lawrence-lane.
 Jones and Co. Sheffield.
 King, R. Mincing-lane.
 Kely, A. Pall Mall.
 Kempster, T. Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.
 Kenworthy, J. Saddleworth.
 Kirk, R. Leicester.
 Lace, S. Liverpool.
 Law, W. Copthall Chambers.
 Lewis, E. Llanbister, Radnor.
 Lilley, C. Copthall Buildings.
 Luke, J. Exeter.
 Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street Bedford-square.
 Marsh, C. and Co. Reading.
 Marshall, W. Regent-st. Westminster.
 Marshall, J. Gainsboro'.
 Martin, J. Liverpool.
 Masters, J. Upper-Berkeley-st.
 Mayor, C. late of Somerset-st. Portman-square.
 Messenton, R. Great Marlow, Bucks.
 Morrell, J. Halifax.
 Moss, W. Tailley, Hants.
 Mulligan, T. Bath.
 Murray, W. Pall Mall Court.
 Nailer, J. St. Mary Axe.
 Naylor, R. Basinghall-street.
 Neale, C. Minchinhampton.
 Nedby, W. Lamb's Conduit-st.
 Nordblad, A. and Co. Hull.
 Nowell, J. Cheapside.
 Oastler, R. Guilely.
 Orr, J. Bucklersbury.

Packer, G. Painswick.
 Paton, A. and Co. Ratcliffe Highway.
 Payne, C. Bermondsey.
 Peak, J. Newcastle-under-line.
 Peet, J. Ashton within Mackerfield, Lancaster.
 Price, R. Tewkesbury.
 Phipps, W. Shoreditch.
 Plaw, H. R. Lime-street.
 Pitts, D. and Co. Fenchurch-st.
 Polglase, J. Bristol.
 Preston, W. George-street, Mansion House.
 Price, T. Rodborough.
 Prince, W. Pontefract.
 Pulsford, H. Piccadilly.
 Richards, H. Beaconsfield.
 Richardson, J. Sloane-street, Chelsea.
 Richardson, G. and Co. Mecklenburg-square.
 Robinson, J. Birmingham.
 Ross, A. and Co. Leadenhall-buildings.
 Sanders, J. Ivybridge, Devon.
 Seager, S. P. Maidstone.
 Sealey, H. W. Stamford.
 Sharpus, R. Davis-street, Berkley Square.
 Slater, R. and J. Samlesbury Mill.
 Smith, H. Blackburn.
 Smith, J. Sudbury.
 Smith, J. Maidstone.
 Smith, P. and W. Burnden, Lancashire.
 Sowerby, J. W. Fish-street Hill.
 Stafford, T. Bath.
 Still, J. J. Brixton.
 Swain, J. Mansell-street.
 Taylor, J. and Co. Upper Thames Street.
 Thick, C. Shaftesbury.
 Thurkle, G. M. New Street-square.
 Tidy, M. Southgate.
 Tozer, T. and Co. Alderman's Walk, Bishopgate-street.
 Trix, T. South Molton.
 Tyler, T. Haddenham.
 Trollop, H. Reading.
 Turner, H. and Co. Newcastle-street, Strand.
 Turner, J. W. Brentford.
 Wainwright, W. Liverpool.
 Waldie, J. and Co. Dalston, Cumberland.
 Warwick, J. St. Albans.
 Weaver, G. and Co. Sheffield.
 Whalley, G. B. Basinghall-street.
 White, J. and Co. Manchester.
 Whitesmith, W. Old Fish-street.
 Wilson, J. jun. Batley, York.
 Wingate, J. Bathwick, Somerset.
 Winstanley, T. Manchester.
 Woods, J. jun. Portsea.
 Woolerstan, J. Chichester.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

	Oct. 27.				Nov. 28.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	£1	11	0	to	3	0	0	3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	13	0	..	4	17	0	4 4 0 .. 4 14 0 ditto.

Coffee,

Coffee, ———, fine	4	18	0	..	5	4	0	5	4	0	..	5	7	0	ditto.
———, Mocha	14	0	0	..	19	0	0	12	0	0	..	18	0	0	per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	9	..	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	9	..	0	0	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	1	1	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	..	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	ditto.
Currants	5	8	0	..	5	12	0	5	15	0	..	0	0	0	per cw.
Figs, Turkey	1	18	0	..	2	0	0	2	0	0	..	2	5	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	52	0	0	..	53	0	0	55	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	44	0	0*	..	0	0	0	42	0	0	..	43	10	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	2	10	0	..	3	3	0	2	0	0	..	4	4	6	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	2	16	0	..	3	15	0	2	0	0	..	3	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	..	10	0	0	8	15	0	..	9	10	0	per ton.
———, Pigs	6	0	0	..	7	0	0	5	0	0	..	7	0	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	8	0	0	..	10	0	0	10	0	0	..	0	0	0	per jar
—, Galipoli	64	0	0	..	0	0	0	66	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	0	0	..	4	4	0	4	0	0	..	4	8	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	ditto.
———, East India	0	13	0	..	0	16	0	0	9	0	..	0	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0	17	4	..	1	0	10	1	1	0	..	1	1	4	per lb
———, Bengal, skein	0	14	7	..	0	15	1	0	14	6	..	0	17	1	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	3	..	0	7	6	0	7	3	..	0	8	0	per lb
———, Cloves	0	3	10	..	0	0	0	0	3	6	..	0	3	9	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	3	8	..	0	3	9	0	3	8	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
———, ———, white	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	1	1	0	1	1	..	0	1	2	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	4	2	..	0	4	5	0	4	4	..	0	4	10	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	1	8	..	0	1	9	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	8	..	0	3	0	0	2	0	..	0	2	9	ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	12	0	..	2	14	0	2	13	0	..	2	13	0	per cwt.
———, Jamaica, fine	3	10	0	..	3	12	0	3	15	0	..	4	1	0	per cwt.
———, East India, brown	0	9	0	..	1	0	0	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	ditto.
———, lump, fine	4	0	0	..	4	2	0	3	15	0	..	4	0	0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	1	19	0	..	0	0	0	2	6	6	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
———, Russia, yellow	2	4	0	..	0	0	0	2	3	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	6	..	0	2	7	0	2	5	..	0	0	0	per lb.
———, Hyson, best	0	5	9	..	0	6	0	0	5	9	..	0	6	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	21	0	0	..	40	0	0	21	0	0	..	40	0	0	per pipe
———, Port, old	38	0	0	..	55	0	0	30	0	0	..	48	0	0	ditto
———, Sherry	18	0	0	..	50	0	0	25	0	0	..	65	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. 0d.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. 0d.—Bel-fast, 20s. 0d.—Hambro', 40s. 0d.—Madeira, 20s. 0d.—Jamaica, 35s.—Greenland, out and home, 6gs. to 12gs.

Course of Exchange, Nov. 27.—Amsterdam, 12 13.—Hamburgh, 37 6.—Paris, 25 60.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50.—Dublin, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey 58l. 10s.—Grand Union, 0l 0s.—Grand Junction, 219l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 325l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 3600l.—Oxford, 645l.—Trent and Mersey, 1810l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 164l.—London, 103l.—West India, 179l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 13l.—Strand, 5l. 5s.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 250l.—Albion, 50l. 0s.—Globe, 130l. 0s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 59l. 10s.—City Ditto, 104l.—At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 77 $\frac{1}{4}$; 3 per cent. consols, 87 $\frac{1}{4}$; 5 per cent. navy 110 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 14s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the southern verge of the Metropolis, from Oct. 25, to Nov. 25, 1821.

	Maxi- mum.	Days.	Wind	Mini- mum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.	Range	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days.
Barometer	30.29	6 Nov.	SW.	29.35	4 Nov.	NW.	29.75	0.94	0.48	19 Nov.
Thermom.	62°	15 Nov.	S.	31°	30 Oct.	SW.	Day 53.8° Night 46.0°	31°	29°	31 Oct. The

Number of days occupied by each	Prevailing Winds.								
	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	WSW.
	0	3	4	3	4	16	10	7	0
The total quantity of rain 4.920 inches.									
Number of days on which each description has occurred.	Character of the Clouds.								
	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.			
	10	6	5	9	19	10			

The meteorological character of the present month differs from what may be termed the average character of the season, in an extraordinary manner. The mean temperature is greatly higher than we are accustomed to experience in this country; the quantity of rain has been, in one fourth portion of the month alone, somewhat more than equal to the general average of the whole of former years; the aggregate appears an extraordinary quantity, but the present condition of the flat tracts in the vicinity of the metropolis, as well as many of the lower parts of the town itself, afford tremendous exhibitions of its effects. The winds have been for much the greater part from SW. and W., stretching occasionally to the northward for short intervals, with a cessation of rain, and a small depression of temperature; returning, however, quickly to the southward by the W., with the usual

consequences; the character of the winds has, indeed, been that of heavy shifting gales, which have produced much general mischief.

The variableness of our climate has never been more remarkable than of late. On the 2d inst. at six in the morning, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at $60\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and at the same hour on the 4th July last, it was only at 52; so that at one period in the middle of the present summer it was $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees colder than in the month of November. On the night of November 1, at York, the minimum of the thermometer was 49; on the night of the 2d of July last, it was 36; being thirteen degrees colder. On the 5th of November, at the same hour in the morning, the thermometer was at 30, being nineteen degrees colder than four days before.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE reduced monied value of all the productions of the earth, and of labour generally, and the consequent inability to pay high rents, interests of mortgages, and meet other time engagements in money in the present relative value of money, are the subjects which at present chiefly interest the people of England. Not only is corn at a price far below the cost of its cultivation, but neat cattle, which only two years ago fetched 20l. and 21l. will not now sell for more than eight, nine, and ten pounds, and consequently are scarcely worth driving to distant markets.

The effects are a general stagnation of trade, a narrow expenditure among all classes, and a decrease of that spirit of enterprize and speculation which a few years since distinguished this nation. The abandonment of farms from the inability to pay rents and taxes, tends, however, to fill the towns, and hence as these are on the increase, the building trade thrives, not only in London, but in all large places, where industry flocks in the hope of thriving in a social scramble for subsistence and fortune.

Such is the picture of England; yet, till the minister can no longer get his amount of taxes, and till landlords are

universally obliged to cultivate their own farms, will it be felt that the remedies are to rebuild the farm houses cruelly pulled down to get large rents thereon during the war, and to return to the ancient policy of the realm, which in numerous statutes prohibited anti-social monopolies of land and its produce.

In some western districts of Ireland, where such prices are demanded for land as leaves no subsistence to the laborious cultivators, a system of popular vengeance has been organized, and many agents, middle-men, and their adherents, have fallen victims; among others, one entire family of seventeen persons have been barbarously extirpated.

FRANCE.

Louis the Eighteenth opened the French Session of Parliament on the 5th, with the following speech from the throne:—

Gentlemen—It is with confidence, and on the present occasion under favourable auspices, that I come to open this Session. In preceding years I was compelled to participate my griefs with you. More happy now, I have only to return thanks to the Almighty for the constant protection which he has vouchsafed to France. The son, with which Heaven has soothed my sorrows, grows with the public prosperity, and

and continues to be to me a source of confidence and hope. This child, my heart assures me, will be worthy of us; he will merit the love with which my subjects surround his cradle.

My relations with foreign powers have never ceased to be amicable, and I have a firm confidence that they will continue to be so.

Great calamities afflict the East. Let us hope that they approach their termination, and that the prudence and cordiality of all the powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy, and humanity, may justly demand.

The naval force which, under these circumstances, I have stationed in the seas of the Levant, has accomplished the object which I contemplated. Our ships have always effectually protected my subjects, and often they have afforded to misfortune a timely aid.

A destructive scourge desolates a portion of Spain; I have prescribed, and I will maintain the rigorous precautions which protect our coasts and frontiers from the contagion.

If we take a view of our domestic state, what motives have we not to bless Providence! The sensible progress of industry, agriculture, and the arts, attests that of commerce; and very soon new channels, by multiplying the means of communication and traffic, will extend the general good to all parts of the kingdom.

The prosperity of the finances, the intelligible exposition of the public accounts, and fidelity to engagements, have consolidated public credit, and increased the resources of the state.

The period at which I have convoked you, and the orders which I have given that the financial laws should be first submitted to you, sufficiently manifest my desire to put an end to provisional grants; the Chambers will, doubtless, be eager to second my intentions.

Our auspicious situation, and the return of internal and external tranquillity, have already admitted of a diminution in one of the most onerous of the taxes—that which attacks reproduction in its source, by overcharging landed property. Next year, those so assessed will wholly enjoy this reduction. I desire that successively, and as soon as the exigencies of the State and the dignity of France will permit, the various taxes which constitute the public revenue shall be investigated, and, if it be practicable, diminished, or better assessed.

The laws are respected, and the depositaries of my power become every day more and more imbued with their spirit. Order and discipline reign in the army.

Every where passions are subsiding, and suspicions wearing away; and it gives me

pleasure to acknowledge, Gentlemen, that by your loyal co-operation, you have powerfully contributed to all this good.

Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be attributed. Let us persevere in that unity of views which has so efficaciously disarmed malevolence, and check the last efforts of the spirit of trouble and disorder.

In this the repose of Europe is not less interested than ours. It is thus that all the generous sentiments will be developed with which you know all hearts abound; and that you will establish upon the gratitude, the love and the respect of my subjects, the throne which protects the liberties of all.

SPAIN.

The number of deaths in Barcelona, from Oct. 19th to the 23d, was 687, and the total number of deaths in the town from the commencement of the pestilence, is estimated at 16,000. The number at Tortosa is most appalling. Up to the 26th of Sept. 7,000 persons had died, and 70 per day afterwards.

M. FRANCOIS, a member of the French commission sent to Barcelona, has written a letter, dated Oct. 30, from which the following particulars are extracted:—"In a house inhabited by fourteen persons, all have been attacked, and eleven have died. The progress of the disease is often so rapid, that there is not time to try any remedy. The patient dies as soon as he is taken ill. In general, however, the sickness lasts seven or nine days. It would require many pages to describe this terrible fever, it presents so many anomalies and deceptive appearances. Sometimes the access is slight, and a deceitful appearance of convalescence, gives confidence to the attendants at the moment when the patient is expiring. At other times the most terrible symptoms manifest themselves at once, such as petechial spots, echymoses, and jaundice. Blood issues from all apertures of the body. Fetid and diluted blood flows copiously from the tongue. The usual evacuations are black and sanious. What is vomited may, after dilution in water, be compared to the oxyde of manganese. The body is cold as marble, and the pulse insensible. Involuntary cries are put forth, though the patient is in perfect possession of his mind, and so continues until the heart ceases to perform its functions. When the vital energy sinks it cannot be again revived; the numbing poison of the contagion destroys it. The body of the patient then exhale.

exhales miasmata, not perceptible to the senses, which attach it to bedding, clothes, furniture, and even the walls of the apartments (as, from numerous facts, there is reason to believe,) which there become capable of infecting individuals, more or less promptly according to their pre-disposition. The disease appears to have its seat in the nervous system. It successively paralyzes the different viscera. The kidneys cease their functions first. The body, which may be called a corpse still animated, exhibits all the symptoms of decomposition. Some patients, after exhibiting all the signs of complete dissolution, have by degrees returned to life, and have been cured. It requires courage, I assure you, and the most perfect self-resignation, to approach and touch certain patients. The stomach appears to be the most constant point of attack. It is subject to a kind of irritation which is quite *sui generis*. Its state must not be confounded with a phlegmasia, though gangrenous parts are often found in its interior. There is no inflammatory appearance in the yellow fever. After the convulsive spasms which mark the commencement, atony soon takes place, and the extinction of life follows. At this moment the intensity of the disease appears to have abated, but still from one to two hundred die daily. Scarcely a week ago the number was from two to three hundred."

BARCELONA, Oct. 17.—I wrote to you by the last courier, at a moment when I was scarcely able to hold the pen, in a state of high fever. I have forgotten all the details which I sent you. Ah, my dear brother, if you beheld my situation! I am the most wretched of men. We were eight in number, shut up in this one house. From the 7th of December we had communication with no human creature. What a mischance! when on the 10th instant we heard knocking at the door. We went to look out of the window—Sanlapan is called for, in order to be informed that his son was taken ill. At this news the wretched father cried out repeatedly, "my son! my son has taken the infection; I will see him!" The mother, who was in the house, appeared as wretched as the father. They went out in haste, and returned in a quarter of an hour with their sick son. It was in vain that we remonstrated with them upon the danger of introducing him. As they were the porters of the house,

we could not prevent their entering. Heavens! what imprudence! what calamity ensued! The son was put to bed—in 24 hours he expired. The mother was soon seized with the contagion—also the father. Between the 10th and 14th, the eight of us had caught it. Of these eight, five were carried off, and my daughter is in her last hour. The French physicians visit us twice a day, and give some hopes of recovery. To be prepared for the worst, I have made my will, which is deposited at the parish church of St. Michael. To-day I have been upon the ramparts, searching for some herbs for my daughter. On my way along I encountered at least twenty carts loaded with dead. There are still 10,000 dead in the town. At Barcelonetta there is not a soul left—"All the world" is dead. The worst of it is, the bodies are left to horrible putrefaction in the houses. It is impossible to stir out without shedding tears. Terror is at its utmost. At this moment I am looking on, whilst the beds, the mattresses, the coverings, and the bodies of the victims are thrown out of the windows into the street. In some streets there is not a sufficiency of carts, and some hundred bodies are left in heaps upon the pavements. If I said the deaths are a thousand a day, I should not exaggerate. I believe the number is greater. I believe all those in the town will perish. M. Pariret, the French physician, has this instant visited my daughter for the last time. He announces to me the death of one of his colleagues, M. Mozet. Another, M. Bailly, is dangerously ill. They will no longer remain in the town, because the General, who commands the first cordon, will not consent to fall back a league. Our doctors wished that every body should go out of the town, and since that is not allowed, it is impossible to check the plague.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Two events of the past month open delightful prospects to mankind, and give us hopes, in spite of the Machiavelian doctrines of the European economists, and the selfish policy of those who consider industry as their property. We allude to the surrender of Lima, which consolidates the republican government of La Plata, Chili, and Peru, and in them gives rise to a vast empire equal to that of the United States of North America in various climates and resources, and we hope also in public liberty.

The other event we trust is not less certain, though not yet matured, viz. : the independence of the fine isthmus of MEXICO—a country, which, from its position between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, cannot fail under a free and wise government, to become the emporium of the world. To the exhausted and distracted people of Europe, Mexico presents every variety of temperature, a fertile soil, easy and short communications, , and fine ports in two seas, uniting the east and the west, the north and the south.

Late events also have terminated the bloody contest which former usurpations have long waged against the unhappy people of Venezuela, and that finely situated province and the vast district called New Granada, are now an independent republic under the name of COLUMBIA.

All these new states will become great by the troubles and bad policy of many countries in Europe, where abuses have accumulated (perhaps unavoidably), and they present so many lands of Canaan to those who, in many parts of the old continent, are borne down by monopoly, luxury, and fluctuations, which rob virtuous industry of its reward.

The patriots and royalists of Mexico have come to an agreement, of which we have the terms in several articles of adjustment entered into at Cordova, on the 24th of August, between Don Juan O'Donoju, Viceroy, and Don Manuel Iturbide, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Mexican Forces. The first of the articles declares the sovereignty and independency of Mexico under the title of the Mexican Empire; the second, that its Government shall be a moderate Constitutional Monarchy; the third, that Ferdinand the Seventh shall reign on coming to Mexico; and the fourth makes it imperative on him to fix his court in Mexico. The powers of the monarch are to be ascertained and limited by a Representative Constitution. In case that Ferdinand declines to visit the new imperial territory, such member of the reigning family as the Cortes should prefer, is to succeed him, who is to govern until the Cortes shall have met, and in the name of the nation fix on the sovereign of their choice. All the inhabitants, without distinction of origin or colour, are free citizens.

GREECE.

CORFU, Sept. 30.—The central government of the Greeks at Modou pub-

lishes bulletins on the advantages gained by its troops. Their style is very original, as may be seen by the following specimens:—

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF LIBERTY.

Honour to God the Almighty! and to the Holy Church of the East! honour to the Empire of the Hellenists, to the Archi-Strategos, Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti, and to all the Chiefs of the Hellenists! Peace to the brave victims of the struggle for liberty—This day (August 28) reports have been received from the camp of the Hellenists near Navarrin; the following is the tenour of the words of liberty:—The tyrant Jussuf Pacha, the Chief of these barbarians, children of Hell, who believe in the devil's emissary Mohammed, has attacked the Hellenists, accustomed to victory, who were encamped before the fortress of Navarrin, under the orders of Theodore Spartaki. God has humbled his pride, he has chastised his blind audacity. The barbarians have been repulsed, and confusion prevails in their ranks; they lost 600 men, three of whom are Bimbachas, and 200 were made prisoners, and their lives spared. The Greeks, under the manifest protection of God, lost only 36 men, who were buried with all military honours on the field of battle. May the earth press lightly on them, for they died for their country! The reinforcement of 600 men from Calmata, with two guns and ammunition, have put the conquerors in a condition to canonade the fortress. Perhaps the next report will bring us joy and honour. God bless the Hellenists.

THIRTY-FIFTH BULLETIN

(which appeared Sept. 1.)

Honour to God the Almighty, &c.—The news of the capture of Artas has this instant arrived in this happy town. The inhabitants have surrendered by capitulation; the number of barbarians found in the citadel were but few, and their lives were spared. In general the Hellenists conduct themselves with great moderation. Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti is arrived at Patras, where there are about 10,000 Hellenists. The powerful navarques of the Isle of Hydra have again announced the capture of three large Turkish ships of war. God and the Hellenists.

In this manner was published the capture of Coran, of Napoli, and various other small castles. The bulletins sometimes contain local ordinances of the Senate, remarkable for their moderation. Foreign merchants are treated with consideration. The Hellenists are badly clothed, and worse armed. The traffic in gunpowder (from eight to ten piastres the *okkena*) is very advantageous to the foreign merchants. The number of troops in the Peloponnesus may amount to 30,000, a third of whom are provided with muskets. The arrival of Prince

Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti has put an end to the species of war which existed between the Senates of Calmata and Modou.

RUSSIA.

Recent advices received from St. Petersburg, announce, that notwithstanding the colouring given to the negotiations carrying on, war between Russia and Turkey is inevitable. The greatest care has been taken to disguise the real intentions of the Emperor, so as to make the professions he has so repeatedly uttered to the States of Europe hide the secret policy by which his Councils are actuated; but his journey to the head-quarters of his army, the

great stir in the War Department, the extensive preparations made, and, above all, the state of public opinion in Russia, warrant the conclusion that it is no longer in the power of the Emperor himself to stop the enterprise.

We give place to the preceding paragraph, but as the cause of the Greeks is considered as identified with that of Liberty and Jacobinism, a lukewarm and even hostile feeling towards them is believed to actuate many cabinets, and to counterbalance the policy of the Russian government, and the generous feelings of the people in the east of Europe.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Oct. 25. **A** PUBLIC meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for promoting a subscription to indemnify Sir Robert Wilson. The Marquis of Tavistock, the Hon. H. Grey Bennett, Mr. Lambton, Sir F. Burdett, and several other public characters, nominated as a committee to co-operate with the Southwark committee. The subscription proceeds well; but the greater claims of the families of Honey and Francis are cruelly neglected.

— 26. At a Court of Common Council held this day, a resolution was passed “to present the thanks of the Court and the freedom of the City, in a gold box, value one hundred guineas, to JOSEPH HUME, Esq. for his parliamentary exertions to reduce the public expenditure, and his indefatigable labours for the introduction of practical economy.

Nov. 3. A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. George Hoppe, corn-merchant, in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping. The flames communicated to the granary, and consumed the whole, and materially damaged the adjoining houses.

— 8. The King arrived in town from Hanover, after a very satisfactory journey.

— 9. Alderman Magnay sworn in Lord Mayor. The only difference in the civic procession from that of former years, was the omission of obnoxious soldiers and of men in armour.

— 15. Mary Ann Carlile, tried in July last at Guildhall, for publishing a libel, was this day brought up for judgment in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced a very severe sentence, as follows:—“That you, Mary Ann Carlile, do pay to the King a fine of £500.; and that you be imprisoned in Dorchester gaol, for a period of twelve months; that at the expiration of that time, you do find sureties for your good behaviour during five years,

yourself in £1000. and two other persons in £100. each.” A fine of £500l. on a wretched female, probably not worth as many farthings, seems to be contrary to the spirit of our law, and particularly to a clause in the Bill of Rights. It is true the object is obnoxious, but against such feelings the administration of the law ought to be on its guard. If not remitted, it seems equivalent to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment.

— 16. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, presented the addresses to the King, to both of which his Majesty returned suitable answers.

— 24. The King's Bench sentenced Messrs. Shackell and Arrowsmith, for a libel on the late Lady Wrottesley, in the *John Bull* newspaper, to nine months' imprisonment, and a fine of £500. each; and Weaver, the printer, to a like imprisonment, and a fine of £100., with securities for good behaviour for five years.

— 26. The same Court sentenced the Rev. Richard Blacow, for a libel on the late Queen, in a sermon at Liverpool, to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of £100., with securities for good behaviour for five years. It also sentenced Williams, Mayor of Chester, to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £1000. for partiality during the last city election.

The same day accounts received of continued disturbances in the county of Limerick, and of the horrid massacre of a middle-man, his wife, children, and friends, to the number of seventeen persons.

MARRIED.

H. F. Hawker, esq. 19th foot, to Elizabeth Josephine, youngest daughter of Joseph Wheeler, esq.

Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Queenhithe, to Miss R. M. Browne, of Winchmore Hill.

J. H. Cohen, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss Cohen, of Herne Hill Cottage.

Mr. Waton Barwise, of St. Martin's-lane, to Frances, eldest daughter of C. Baumer, esq. of Piccadilly.

Edward Thomley Bond, esq. of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, to Miss Susannah Sykes, of Stoke Newington.

Capt. F. C. Penrose, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Miss Barlow, of Brompton.

Hermen Schroder Cousin, esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Caroline Moses, of Edmonton.

Mr. Poole, of Northampton-square, to Miss Matilda Davis, of Judd-place.

Mr. Joseph Hedge, of Redcross-street, to Miss Jane Higham, second daughter of Edward Higham, esq. of Faulthourne, Essex.

Mr. R. Welham, to Eliza, daughter of the late Captain Smyth.

T. D. Belfield, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of W. Eversley, esq. of Barbadoes.

James Hopkins, esq. of Queen's-square, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Elliott, esq. of Calcutta.

Mr. Thomas Goldsworthy Sarel, to Jane Philippa, only daughter of Mr. Sarel, of Berkeley-square.

At Lower Tooting, Thomas Holmes, jun. esq. to Miss Scott.

Josephus J. Kendrick, esq. to Frances Mary, only daughter of the late James Dods, esq.

Henry Pilgrim, esq. of Kensington, to Miss Holford, of Hampstead.

Mr. G. A. White, of Pentonville, to Miss Jones, of John-street, Bedford-row.

Mr. W. Thomas, of New Bond-street, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Yews, esq. of Clapham.

Mr. C. Lonsdale, to Miss M. A. Mills.

W. C. Shevil, jun. esq. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Edward Clarke, esq. of Spitalfields.

Sir W. J. Hope, M.P. to the Countess of Athlone.

John Dent, esq. to Miss Madison.

Mr. Thomas Strahan, of the Minorities, to Miss Sarah Wells, of Bermondsey.

DIED.

In Euston Crescent, New Road, after a few days illness, 34, Mr. *William Bedford*, universally respected by all who knew him.

In Mornington-place, 28, *Edward West*, esq. deeply regretted by a numerous and highly-respectable circle of friends and relations.

At Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, Master *Francisco Love da Costa*.

In the Kent Road, 67, *Abraham Purs-house Driver*, esq. to the inexpressible grief of his disconsolate widow and family. He was a man of great activity in his profession as a surveyor and auctioneer,

and much respected by a very extensive connexion.

In New Bond-street, 13, Miss *Summers*.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, 54, Mrs. *Robarts*.

In Upper Thames-street, 48, Mr. *Christopher Jackson*, sugar-factor.

At Poplar, *Catherine*, widow of the late Capt. Josiah Pryce, many years in the Hon. East India Company's service.

Mr. *Thomas Harvey*, 38, late captain of the Eclipse steam-packet, in which capacity, as well as in private life, he conciliated the esteem and respect of all who knew him, by the unusual suavity of his manners.

At her son-in-law's, John Mitchell, M.D. Mrs. *Rawlings*.

At Long Ditton, 67, *Frances*, relict of Sandeforth Streatfield, esq.

In Great Portland-street, 69, *Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. James Huson.

In King-street, Holborn, 72, *Elizabeth*, wife of Edward Barlow, esq. sincerely lamented by her family and friends.

In Bedford-street, Bedford-row, 25, *Sarah*, wife of Mr. Wm. Legg, jun.

In Great Marlborough-street, 73, Mrs. *Lugar*, late of Colchester, Essex.

58, *John Lamb*, esq. accountant to the South Sea Company, in which establishment he had served upwards of forty years.

In Bridge Road, Lambeth, *Sophia*, wife of David Allan, esq.

In Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, 63, Mr. *D Humphrey*.

In St. Alban's-place, 68, Mr. *W. Roberts*.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, at an advanced age, *Samuel Petre*, esq. formerly M.P. whose name will long be celebrated in the records of contested elections, in which at Cricklade, he expended a considerable fortune for the public good.

In Cheapside, 30, Mrs. *Dando*, wife of Mr. N. D.

At Camden-town, Mrs. *Mary James*, of the Bedford Arms.

At Putney, *Tyson Chapman*, esq.

At Belle Vue, Brixton, 27, *Richard*, the youngest son of Samuel Wilde, esq. of New Palace Yard.

In Charterhouse-square, 80, *Alexander Gordon*, esq.

89, *Benjamin Bates*, esq. formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Jukes, Coulson, and Co. of Upper Thames-street. He retained his faculties till within a short period of his decease, and displayed his accustomed kindness and consideration for the happiness of those around him; and in his death he testified the excellence of those Christian principles, which it had been his unremitting aim, by a consistent life, to adorn.

84, Mrs. *Mary Sikes*, relict of the late Bartholomew Sikes, esq. inventor of the new hydrometer.

In Coleman-street, Mrs. *E. Dobson*.

In Mansell-street, 71, Mr. *Abraham Torchinn*.

At Croydon, 69, Mr. *Alexander Bissen*, M.A.

In Burton Crescent, *Mary Eliza*, wife of Gilbert Stuart Bruce, esq.

Much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. *Thomas Edgley*, of Essex Wharf, Strand, after a few days illness occasioned by a severe fall.

In Old Manor-street, Chelsea, *Caroline Matilda*, daughter of John Gurnell, esq.

In Jeffrys-square, 70, Mr. *Oliver Gammon*.

At Mill Hill, Hendon, Mr. *Henry Humphreys*, of the Stock Exchange.

In Suffolk-lane, 61, *Thomas Britton*, esq. deeply lamented by his numerous family and friends.

At Hoxton, 76, Mrs. *Elizabeth Scarr*.

In Felix Terrace, Islington, Miss *Atkinson*.

At Reigate, 76, Mrs. *Joliffe*, relict of the late William Joliffe, esq. M.P. for Petersfield, universally respected for the uniform liberality of her disposition, and highly esteemed by all classes in her neighbourhood. The deceased was daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Hylton, of Hayton Castle, in the county of Cumberland, bart. the lineal descendant from the Lords de Hylton, and claimant of that ancient barony.

At Reigate, 74, *Robert Salesbury Cotton*, esq. a friend of the preceding.

At Norwood, 30, Mr. *Samuel Graves*, late of Sherborne-lane, printer.

At Upper Islington, 73, *Ely Scott*, esq.

At Ewell, 70, Mr. *Richard Mason*.

At Belle Vue, Reigate, 58, *William Baxter*, esq. deeply lamented by all who knew him.

At Isleworth, *Thomas Whately*, esq.

At Kingsland, after a lingering illness, *Thomas Holah*, esq. partner in the firm of Holah, Johnson, and Co. tea-dealers, of Nicholas-lane.

At Middle-grove House, Ealing, Miss *Elizabeth James*, deeply regretted.

In Craven-street, Mrs. *Best*.

In York-street, Portman-square, 73, *Rose Fuller*, esq.

In Bolton-street, 73, *John Smith*, esq.

In High-street, Borough, *Susannah*, wife of Mr. Edward Kent, sincerely regretted by her family and friends.

At Hackney, 63, Mr. *Joseph Williams*.

At Shepherd's Bush, *Elizabeth*, relict of the late Richard Hunt, esq.

In the Strand, 34, Mr. *Thomas Grimes*, jun. woollen-draper, deeply regretted by all his friends and relatives.

At Wanstead, 73, *Thomas Sparks*, esq.

At Brixton, 62, *C. C. Hatt*, esq.

At Holloway, after a long and painful illness, 47, Mrs. *Seabrook*.

At Clapham Road School, 77, Mrs. *Richardson*.

In Queen Anne-street, 71, Sir *William Young*, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red, and Vice Admiral of Great Britain, memoirs of whom will appear in our next.

At Hyde Park Corner, *John Warner*, esq. upwards of thirty years magistrate of Middlesex.

At Carshalton, Mr. *Charrington*.

At Southgate, *W. Cunliffe Shaw*, esq.

At Long Ditton, *Elizabeth*, wife of Charles Brooke, esq.

In Essex-street, Strand, *Francis Fladgate*, esq.

At Lambeth Palace, Mr. *James Fenn*.

At Croydon, *W. Bradshaw Clinton*, esq. in consequence of an aneurism.

At Battersea, 49, Mr. *John Ireson*.

At Edmonton, *Anna*, daughter of Osgood Hanbury, jun. esq.

At Twickenham, 105, Mrs. *Mary Brittal*.

At Holloway, 48, Mr. *John Thurston*, one of the most ingenious and tasteful designers of his age, and a man whose modesty retarded his distinction in society. He was a native of Scarborough, but has for many years resided in the vicinity of London, and has been much celebrated for the beauty of his designs in various elegant publications, though his retired habits caused him to be personally unknown beyond the circle of his family and a few friends. A delicate form of body and intense application to his profession, combined to shorten his life, and deprive an orphan family of his further protection and support.

In a fit of apoplexy, at his house in James-street, Westminster, Rear-Admiral *James Burney*, the son of the late justly celebrated Charles Burney, Mus. Doct. author of the elegant History of Music, and several other works. James Burney was his eldest son, and sent early into the navy, and perhaps no man ever paid more attention to his duty or succeeded better, both as a practical and theoretical seaman. He was sent out twice with that excellent seaman Capt. Cook; first as a midshipman, and on his return was promoted to be a lieutenant. He sailed with that much lamented officer as lieutenant, and contributed much to the success of his perilous and important voyage. By the death of the two commanders, Cook and Clerke, he returned in command of the smallest ship, the Discovery. On his return he was confirmed in the rank of master and commander, and soon after promoted to that of post captain. In that capacity he was sent in command of the Bristol man of war, to India, and was present in most of the ac-

tions

tions so gallantly fought in those seas by Admiral Sir Edward Hughes. He returned to England on account of ill health, and a peace soon after taking place, he was unemployed for many years. As an officer, he was remarkable for his humanity to those under his command, at a time when severity in discipline, was considered as part of an officer's duty. This humanity was united with strict integrity and a love of truth. When the war was commenced against France, he did not apply for a command, at least not until the latter end of the war, and when his turn came, as a senior captain to look for a flag, he was, to his great mortification, put on the list of superannuated captains. His active mind and scientific knowledge did not permit him to be idle; for he was one of the best geographers of this country. With the advice of Sir Joseph Banks, he compiled a most laborious and accurate account of the Voyages of Discovery to the South Sea, the Southern Hemisphere, and Round the World, from the earliest period to the Voyages of Capt. Cook. They are compiled in five large 4to volumes. He has also published an account of the Eastern Discoveries of the Russians, a History of the Buccaneers, and various smaller works. Discontented with being only on half-pay, as a superannuated commander, he applied to the Duke of Clarence, and by a just representation of his case, his Royal Highness exerted himself, and got him promoted to the rank of rear admiral on half-pay, but which gratification he did not long enjoy. His widow, however, will reap the benefit of it. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Paine, the bookseller, by whom he has children. Capt. Burney will be long remembered by an extensive circle of friends, who esteemed him for his disinterestedness and integrity, for the simplicity and kindness of his manners, and his cheerful disposition; for his good humour in conversation, and above all for his profound erudition and services to nautical literature. He was brother to the late Rev. Charles Burney, who so many years and with so much credit, kept the academy at Greenwich, and to the justly celebrated novelist, Madame D'Arblay. The following passage in a letter written by Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, upon Captain Burney's promotion and appointment to the Bristol 50-gun ship, in 1781, shows how great an interest the naval officer had excited in the breast of the learned moralist:—"I am willing, however to hear that there is happiness in the world, and delight to think on the pleasure diffused among the Burneys. I question if any ship upon the ocean goes out attended with more good wishes than that which carries the fate of Burney."

At Edinburgh, 67, Mr. Charles Murray, late of Covent Garden Theatre. He was

the son of Sir John Murray, bart. of Broughton, secretary to Charles Edward the Pretender, in the rebellion of 1745, who retired to Cheshunt. Charles, under the immediate guardianship of his father, received an excellent classical education, and was sent to France to perfect himself in the language of that country—a language which he spoke with correctness and fluency. Being designed by his friends for the medical profession, he was placed as a pupil, and having obtained a competent knowledge of pharmacy and surgery, entered into the sea service as a surgeon, in which capacity he made several voyages. Being tired of this service, he formed an engagement with Mr. Tate Wilkinson, and made his first appearance on the stage at York, in 1775, in the character of *Carlos*, in the *Fop's Fortune*, under the assumed name of Mr. Raymer. Thence he went to Norwich, and afterwards to Bath. At the death of the late Mr. Farren, he entered into an engagement with Mr. Harris, at Covent Garden Theatre, where he appeared in 1797, in the part of *Shylock*, in the *Merchant of Venice*. In characters of sensibility and deep pathos Mr. Murray was unrivalled; and in such parts as *Old Norval*, *Lusignan*, and *Adam*, "we shall never look upon his like again." Mr. Murray has left a son and a daughter in the profession. The latter (Mrs. Henry Siddons) is highly distinguished as an actress both in tragedy and in genteel comedy, and is the present proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. Her brother, Mr. William Murray, the acting manager of the same respectable theatre, is also a great favourite in that metropolis.

In Broad-street Buildings, 39, Mrs. Aikin, wife of Mr. C. R. A. an eminent surgeon, and eldest daughter of the late lamented Gilbert Wakefield. The following tribute to her eminent worth was introduced in the conclusion of a funeral sermon, preached the Sunday subsequent to her interment, by the Rev. S. W. Browne, B.A. in Monkwell-street Chapel:—"How naturally do these reflections arise from the mournful solemnities lately performed in honour of a Christian wife and mother, whose loss is most acutely felt by her family, her friends, and by this society, with which she united in the duties of public worship; a society proud of the honour she reflected on it, both by the accomplishments of her mind and the unspotted brightness of her virtue. Alas! what a task is mine to lament so much excellence, and though deprived of it for ever, to exhort you to sustain the intensity of your sorrow. In her, greatness of soul was hereditary. Descended from a father of a most high-wrought character, she was early disciplined to an acquaintance with moral grandeur; she saw the loftiness of genius and

and the inflexibility of disinterested patriotism, enlisted in the cause of religion and liberty; nor did she see it unmoved. The sufferings of her father in his ardour for the amelioration of the world, were deeply engraven in her memory, and caused her heart to glow with a noble enthusiasm for all that advances human nature in its progress towards perfection; or sustains it on the towering heights which it sometimes ascends. The instructions she received from the transcendent erudition and classic elegance, which rendered the author of her days so pre-eminently capable of appreciating whatever ancient genius offers of beautiful or sublime, inspired her with the purest and most tasteful admiration of the excellent; and though, by a modesty most rare, this was never ostentatiously displayed, no judgments did she pronounce but struck her auditors with a sense of her superiority in the delicate estimates she made, both of sentiment and character. Though the reflection of having lost her for ever from our earthly tabernacles, wrings the heart with anguish, it was our happy lot to witness her assiduous attendance on the sacred duties of the temple, where the soul is supported in all that adorns and dignifies our nature, by the communion we here hold with Heaven, and by the august character of the morality diffused around from the fountain of light, emanating from the divine mind; which vivifies those seeds of virtue sown in her early days, and renders them imperishable. How endearing, how refreshing to the heart when sickened by the indifference of the world to its best interests, to behold the Christian mother, surrounded by her offspring in those solemn moments, when the cares and anxieties of life are suspended, and the whole soul is absorbed in the contemplation of God and duty! Thus, by her example and her aid, did she foster in her children the nobler qualities of the heart, while their minds were imbued with the most valuable truths. O loss irreparable to that darling offspring, the objects of so many pious and anxious cares. In her private connexions, her attachment to the kindred minds she cherished with her affection, was most endearing; and disclosed the value of the principles she had imbibed, and the warmth which glowed in her breast. These unions were founded on a love of the good, and must ever be remembered with exultation; but her family alone, her amiable husband, and the circle she honoured and made happy with her friendship, can alone speak all her worth—can alone paint in all their brightness, that truth, simplicity, and sympathising heart, which she inherited from one of the most noble-minded of men.

MEMOIRS OF MR. ROBERT SALMON.

The useful arts, as depending for their

improvement on experimental investigations, and ingenious applications of scientific principles, have rarely sustained a greater loss than in the subject of this Memoir. Mr. Salmon was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, in 1763, and was the youngest son of the six or seven children of Mr. William Salmon, a carpenter and builder. After a very slender education, Robert S. was placed out, at a very early age, with Mr. Grey, an attorney, residing near Leicester-fields; where, becoming a favourite of his master, leisure, and the means were afforded him, of supplying, by industrious application to books, the previous deficiencies of his education.

One of his earliest attempts to gain other information, was that of taking his watch to pieces, laying every particle separate, and putting them together again. Music next attracted his attention. He procured books to learn notes—first made a fife—then a flute—and lastly a violin, on each of which he played above mediocrity.

A few years afterwards, his father being appointed, by the late Mr. Henry Holland, the architect, to the superintendence of a large house which he had to build in Hampshire, the subject of this Memoir was taken with him; and, during the progress of this job, was carefully instructed, first in the practical operations of the carpenter's shop, then, successively, in drawing, measuring, keeping building accounts, and the several other requisites, for a *clerk of the works* under an architect: in which studies, Mr. R. Salmon's progress and proficiency was such, that soon after the death of his father, which happened nearly about the time of completing the work under his care, Mr. Holland appointed Mr. Salmon as one of his clerks of the works, in the rebuilding of Carlton House, on which he was then engaged.

A few years afterwards, when Mr. Holland had begun on the great improvements at Woburn Abbey, Mr. Salmon was, about the year 1790, removed thither, as his clerk of the works; in which situation, the discerning eye of the great Duke of Bedford soon became fixed on Mr. S. as an able and vigilant servant, in whose skill and application he could place confidence, for maturing and carrying into effect those magnificent schemes of improvement which had originated in his own great mind, and from whose correct taste much of their details had been supplied in outline.

When the chief works under Mr. Holland were drawing to a close, his Grace made with him an arrangement, by which Mr. Salmon was, about the year 1794, taken into the permanent establishment of his Grace at Woburn, as his resident *architect* and *mechanist*; in which latter capacity, Mr. Salmon had then already distinguished himself, by contriving and introducing several highly ingenious applications of mechanical knowledge, in the works and business under his care.

About this time, Mr. Holland had brought over

over a workman from France, to introduce at Woburn the practice of *pix* building, of whose uncouth apparatus and imperfect proceedings, Mr. H. published an account. To a man of Mr. Salmon's penetration and ingenuity, the sight of this man's proceedings, in constructing of compressed earth found on the spot, a small temporary lodge, by way of experiment, was sufficient to enable him to contrive other and more efficient apparatus and means for providing an effective substitute for good stone, in situations where this is wanting, as at Woburn. Of this apparatus and process, Mr. Salmon presented an account to the Society of Arts, who published the same in their 27th volume, and Mr. Salmon received from his Grace directions to design and construct for himself a house and offices, near to the Park Farm, which he accordingly erected, and lived and lately died in the same, entirely composed of *pix*, and without any outside stucco, besides some hot lime whitening, brushed over the surface of the newly-constructed walls, and well rubbed into the surface of the same, by means of a flat piece of wood.

His Grace, having by this time abandoned the pursuits of the turf and the chace, and bent almost his whole attention to rural and political improvements, became struck with the imperfect system pointed out to him by his land steward, then lately engaged, on which *the repairs* of the farm houses and buildings of his extensive estate had hitherto been conducted; where, as elsewhere had long been and yet is common, the steward, practically unacquainted with building details, was in the habit, at his half-yearly visits to the distant farms, to give permission for certain repairs or improvements necessary to be done at the landlord's expence; which were quickly after set about, by the kind of hereditary carpenter, bricklayer, blacksmith, glazier, thatcher, &c. resident on the estate, each acting without due concert or controul and intent only, in too many instances, on swelling out their bills; by which, great waste of money and materials, and unsubstantial and inconvenient reparation or erections very commonly resulted, the defects in, or the overcharges on, which works, it was impossible for the land-steward fully to detect or to remedy.

Instead of continuing this plan, Mr. Salmon received directions, on all his Grace's Bedfordshire estates, to prepare, under the steward's directions, plans and estimates of all works necessary to be done at each farm, taken in succession, as circumstances might require, and submit them to him for approbation; and that then, each job of such works should *be let* by measure or bargain; the execution to be superintended, and the bills for the same afterwards made up and signed by Mr. S.; and in this way ever afterwards, in the most cordial manner, the steward and Mr. Salmon continued to conduct this important department of his Grace's business,

to his great satisfaction, until the day of his lamented death, on the 2d of March, 1802.

Why, on the retirement of Mr. Farey, the steward alluded to, this system, so obviously beneficial, was not continued, instead of the hereditary tradesmen again taking their own course, under his successor, is to the writer unknown; but it behoves him to say, that it could not be through want of confidence reposed in his departed friend, by the present Duke; who, on the contrary, continued Mr. S. in the direction of all the building and mechanical matters of his mansion, park, and farms in hand, on an increased salary, and placed under his direction all his extensive plantations and woods, which the late steward had managed, and the carrying on of the judicious system of *pruning* and *thinning* the same, which under the late Duke had several years before been begun, on the advice of Mr. Pontey; the care of the roads, and some other parochial duties in Woburn and its adjacent villages, to which usually the steward had attended, were also entrusted to him. Besides which, the present Duke conferred on him the stewardship of his Chenies estate; with a view principally of carrying into effect the improvement which he had suggested to his Grace, whereby highly profitable *oak woods* may be raised and continued, in place of the almost worthless *beech* spires and groves, which on the Chiltern Hills spring up, as weeds, through neglect, and choke every other kind of tree.

Connected with this department of Mr. Salmon's useful labours, he paid a long-continued attention to the sawing-up of timber and plantation trees, in order to ascertain and demonstrate, by a series of well-selected *specimens* of *knots* in such sawn trees, the evil effects of neglecting to prune, or of performing the same improperly, compared with the almost incalculable advantages (nationally considered) of the judicious and persevering *pruning of forest trees*; these specimens of knots, Mr. Salmon deposited in the collection of the Society of Arts, who have published engravings from them, to illustrate Mr. S.'s Memoir.

Numerous experiments were made a few years ago by Mr. Salmon, towards ascertaining the best modes of seasoning timber, particularly young fir, so as to add to its durability; it is not publicly known what were his results.

For detecting depredators in gardens and other inclosed grounds, Mr. Salmon contrived an humane *man-trap*; calculated to secure and detain a trespasser, without serious injury to his limbs: these traps have had an extensive sale by different ironmongers.

Mr. Salmon, as an architect, made designs for, and executed several minor parts of the improvements of Woburn Abbey and its offices, when Mr. Holland retired therefrom; he designed, under the late Duke's direction, and built the Park Farm at Woburn, and all its machinery (Cartwright's engine excepted);

the new Swan Inn at Bedford was his work ; and many new and excellent farm and other houses and buildings on the estate, some of them of *pix* ; besides which, Mr. S. was not uncommonly consulted, and gave designs to the neighbouring gentry, for the alteration or rebuilding of their mansions, or he was called in by them to value and arbitrate in disputed matters, relative to buildings or machinery.

In the taking down of Houghton House, near to Amptill, wherein the late and present Dukes were born, Mr. Salmon found, concealed behind a very old wainscoting of one of the rooms, some very curious large paintings, on the plaster of the walls ; these he felt a desire to preserve, and contrived, by first glueing a strong canvas on to their fronts, and then sawing off the plaster entire from the walls, and after cleaning off this plaster, to obtain the *painting* in a state, in which its back could be cemented by drying oils, on to a prepared canvas, as perfectly and as durable as if originally painted thereon : after which, water was used to detach the glue of the first canvas, and the second canvas being stretched and framed, exhibited these paintings perfectly transferred. The printed transactions of the Society of Arts, preserves a full detail of these processes, and of others in which Mr. Salmon succeeded, in transferring paintings from old and worm-eaten boards, to new canvas.

Venetian *window blinds*, outside, which are so apt to receive injury from the wind, and at the same time yield a disagreeable noise, received great improvements in these respects from Mr. Salmon's ingenuity.

Mr. Salmon invented, and had a patent for, a *weighing machine*, which exhibits the weight by the hand of a dial like that of a clock, which has been introduced on several of the turnpike roads round London and elsewhere ; and prevents the frauds of machine-keepers on the carter's.

Being himself unfortunately afflicted with a bad hernia, Mr. Salmon, after trial of several of the trusses most in repute, contrived a very improved self-adjusting truss, for which he took a patent (now expired), under which, in conjunction with Mr. Oddy of the Strand, immense numbers have been sold, both here and in Paris, where they had an establishment for the manufacture and sale of these trusses, which the first surgeons are in the habit of recommending.

A plunger *lock*, for the saving of water on canals, was invented by Mr. Salmon, of great ingenuity ; and a self-regulating horse-machine, for drawing water-buckets from a deep well, were both of them rewarded by the Society of Arts.

Agriculturalists have been indebted to Mr. Salmon for a variety of useful inventions, viz.

His *chaff-cutter*, the knives of which, instead of being radial and curved, cutting with very different effect at the beginning and end of the stroke, are straight (as easily ground as a scythe), and pass always through the straw with the same angle and effective power ; have come into extensive use.

Mr. Salmon greatly improved the *hay-making machine*, and had a patent for the same ; he made very numerous experiments, and advanced, perhaps as near as any one since has done, towards the invention of an effective *reaping machine*.

He invented a lever *drill* for sowing corn and seeds, which is not liable to be turned out of its rectilinear course by any irregularity of the horse's motion, but is perfectly at the command of the holder of its levers or handles.

On the *plough* Mr. Salmon made a very extensive series of experiments, and proceeded some way in the MS. of a work intended to improve its construction, as to effectiveness and ease of draught.

On the excellent large *thrashing-mill*, at the Park Farm, constructed under his own directions, Mr. Salmon afterwards made numerous experiments, by an apparatus which he contrived, and has published, whereby he ascertained the quantum of power necessary for working every part of the machinery, at different speeds, separate or in their different combinations, as feeding only, thrashing only, thrashing and throwing out the straw, performing these and winnowing the corn at the same time, &c. &c.

It would too much extend this article, barely to mention the various other experimental researches in which Mr. Salmon was engaged, in the last five and twenty years of his active and useful life ; suffice it to say, that at almost every one of the Woburn sheep-shearings, he produced some useful novelty or other, and frequently obtained the premiums offered by the late and present Dukes, for useful agricultural machines. The annual sessions of the Society of Arts, for several years, usually brought forth one or more of Mr. Salmon's inventions, for which he has been liberally rewarded with many pecuniary as well as honorary marks of their approbation, as the volumes of their transactions will continue to attest ; and so will those of the Repository of Arts, furnish a record of the several inventions for which Mr. S. has taken patents ; in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia several of his inventions have been drawn and directed by Mr. Farey jun.

Within two or three years past, Mr. Salmon finding his health declining, had been desirous of relinquishing his duties at Woburn, to which his Grace at last reluctantly assented, and two or three months ago, his accounts having been nearly wound up, different parts of the various duties he had performed, were turned over to three young men who had long been his assistants ; and Mr. S. engaged a cottage for his future residence in Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth, where he went to reside in the beginning of September last, and staid there a fortnight, when his concerns at Woburn requiring his attention, although much indisposed, he went thither, and was there taken ill, and after a confinement of ten days, in the latter part of which he suffered much from inward complaint, perhaps connected with his hernia, and died on Saturday, the 6th of October,

October, deeply lamented by an only sister who attended him, and by a brother who also survives, by several nieces, and a large circle of friends.

His Grace was at Woburn during Mr. Salmon's illness, on account of which he manifested great anxiety, offering repeatedly to send for any medical assistance which Mr. S. or his friends might think desirable; but Mr. S. was too sensible of his approaching end, to which he was perfectly resigned, to allow this to be done. By desire of his Grace, nearly all his servants in the Woburn establishment,

followed Mr. Salmon's remains to the grave. He was interred in the same vault which, about ten years ago he provided in Woburn church-yard, to receive the remains of an affectionate wife; and which, to his inexpressible grief, had three years after been opened again to receive the body of his only child, a very promising girl. It is conjectured, that his Grace means to cause a suitable monument to be erected over the grave of this trusty and valuable servant of his noble family, and benefactor to his country and species.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

OCT. 23, a tragical catastrophe occurred at Carville colliery, near Newcastle. The workmen employed in it had been selected as the prime, from the whole of the extensive works, and the ventilation was considered as complete as that of any mine on the river. There is a *band* (i. e. a stratum of stone) in the coal, and it was necessary to use candles in blasting it. At the time above-mentioned, when fifty-five persons were in the mine, an explosion of hydrogen gas took place, which killed fifty-two of them, dreadfully burnt two others, one of whom is since dead, and only one miraculously escaped unhurt. The explosion shook the ground like an earthquake. The body of one boy was blown high out of the shaft, and fell again to the bottom. By this lamentable event twenty-six widows, and between eighty and ninety children have been deprived of their support. Forty of the sufferers were under forty years of age. One of them told his wife on the fatal morning, that he had dreamt the pit was blown up, and she affectionately entreated him not to go, but he waved her advice. The man who escaped, in the course of an hour, bravely ventured down again to the mine, to assist in bringing up his companions. An inquest was held on the bodies, and the verdict was, that "the sufferers accidentally came by their deaths by an explosion of hydrogen gas in the workings of the colliery." They were decently buried in Walls-end Church-yard, at the expense of the owners of the colliery, who presented each family with a guinea for present use, and will afford them houses, fuel, &c. as long as they may need them; but we have little doubt but the benevolence of the public will, on this occasion, step forward to alleviate the anguish of this long train of mourners.

Six men perished lately at Newbottle colliery, from inadvertently breaking down a stopping that led into an old waste, whence a suffocating gas issued.

Married.] R. Hedley, esq. of Long

Benton, to Miss J. Clarke, of Newcastle.—J. Thompson, esq. of South Shields, to Mary, daughter of R. Perry, esq. of Holt-hill, Cheshire.—Capt. Clutterbuck, of the 65th regt. son of J. C. esq. of Warksworth, to the youngest daughter of the late Hon. T. Lyon, of Hetton House, near Durham.—In London, Edward, son of F. Charlton, esq. of Alndyke House, Northumberland, to Miss M. Hindmarsh, niece of W. Davison, esq. of West-square, Lambeth.—At Newcastle, A. Guthrie, esq. of Glasgow, to Mrs. Lambe.—A. Dudgson, esq. of Leith, to Jane, only daughter of the late E. Park, esq.—George, only son of S. Pemberton, esq. of Bainbridge Holm, Durham, to Jane, daughter of T. Hunter, esq. of London.—Mr. W. Robson, draper, of Darlington, to Raehael, daughter of J. Hudson, esq. of Highbury, London.—Mr. Rymer, solicitor, to Miss Hall, both of Walsingham.—C. Cookson, esq. of Leeds, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Nesfield, M.A. rector of Brancepeth.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 36, Mr. G. Scott, clerk in the office of Mr. W. Anderson.—Mr. T. Steele, farmer, formerly of the Holy Stone.—Mr. T. Wallace, farmer, 78.—By the rupture of a blood-vessel, 26, Isabella, daughter of Mr. Galloway, of the Customs.—Mrs. E. Straker, widow, 84.—Rachel, wife of Mr. J. Mather, superintendant of the gas works.—At an advanced age, Mrs D. Scorfield, a maiden lady.

At Gateshead, 49, Mr. G. Bell, corn-merchant.—Miss R. Harrison.—Mr. R. Clark, distiller, of Mintwater, 81.—Mrs. R. Robson, 67.—Mrs. Hawson, of South Shields, 57.

At Durham, 69, Mr. W. Sharp, cartwright.—Mr. J. Bolton, watchmaker, 60.

At Stockton, 45, Mr. J. Swinburn.—Mrs. Short, wife of Mr. S. S. publican.—Mr. G. Fisher, a sheriff's bailiff, 84.—Deborah, 2d daughter of the late J. Ward, esq. 24.

At North Shields, 85, Mr. G. Gustard, formerly of the Salt Office.—Lieut. W. Sadler, of the Provisional Battalion, 29.—James, son of Mr. J. Richardson, merchant, 21.

At South Shields, 69, Mr. D. Thompson.—Mrs. M. Thwaytes, 49.

At Alnwick, the wife of Mr. G. Finlay, wine-merchant.

At Barnard Castle, 68, Mr. A. Steele, sen. currier.—Mrs. A. Winshall, widow, 92.

At Tynemouth, 75, Mrs. A. Buleraig.

At Sunderland, Mrs. M. Smith, sister to Mr. A. S. painter, 59.

At Bishop Auckland, 87, Mr. M. Elgey, hair-dresser.

At Monkwearmouth, 73, Mr. W. Mitchell, stone-mason.

At Bishopwearmouth, 71, Mr. A. Simpson, ship-owner.

At Berwick, Mr. P. Robertson, 75.—Mr. D. Mack, 36.

At Hexham, 56, Mr. W. Roberts, mason.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The alterations on the road between Kendal and Penrith are of such a magnitude and extent as will render the passage through that mountainous district easy and accommodating. The bridge on the road betwixt Penrith and Appleby, is undergoing alterations long wanted, to raise it out of reach of the floods. Betwixt Kendal and Milnthorpe, the steep hill at Sizergh Fell is now avoided. Various improvements in the roads are rapidly taking place in Westmoreland, as at or near the village of Gateside, the ascent and descent at Hollowgate, High Burrowbridge, &c. A new line of road is recommended through the vale of Petherill to Carlisle—also an improvement of Lowther Bridge, near Brougham Hall.

The pedestal to support the equestrian statue of George III. at Liverpool, was lately shipped in the Canal Basin at Kendal, for the place of destination. It is above fourteen feet high, and formed of Westmoreland granite; one block contained six hundred cubic feet.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Hudson, to Miss A. Dornan.—Mr. R. Little, to Miss S. Nicholson.—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Fisher, to Miss J. Dawson.—At Kendal, Mr. J. Farrer, to Miss E. Sawyer.—R. Hodgson, esq. of Alston, to the daughter of the Rev. W. Fletcher, vicar of Dalston, &c.—At Gilcrux, Mr. C. Fearon, to Miss Hall, niece to the late H. H. esq. of the Madras establishment.—At Penrith, Mr. R. Cowen, to Mrs. M. Burthwayte.—At Workington, Mr. J. Marshall, to Miss Whitehead.—Mr. J. Casson, to Miss J. Heron.—Mr. J. Waugh, to Miss H. Sawyer.

Died.] At Carlisle, 86, Mrs. C. Kirk.—Mr. W. Ashbridge, 70.—Mrs. A. Wilson, 85.—Mrs. A. Sewell, 52.—Lieut. G. Robinson, of the corps of Sappers and Miners, 44.—Mr. J. Rennison, 65.—In his 22d year, John, eldest son of J. Foster, esq. He was a virtuous and sensible youth, of in-

creasing abilities, and honourable character.—Margaret, daughter of Mrs. M. Davidson, 18.

At Kendal, 54, Mrs. E. Harling.—In the prime of life, Miss E. Dixon.—Miss J. Garnett, 51.

At Whitehaven, in his 91st year, M. Piper, esq. of the Society of Friends. He had amassed a considerable fortune, but indulged in the enjoyment of a very middling portion of it. In his late protracted illness, he scarcely allowed himself the necessaries of life. Mr. P. has endowed three schools in Whitehaven, Kendal and Lancaster, each with 2000l. five per cents. navy annuities. He has also left 1000l. to support a Soup Kitchen in Whitehaven.

At Workington, 85, Mr. T. Little.

At Maryport, 89, Mr. T. Wedgewood.

At Penrith, 54, Mr. J. Wane, grocer.—Mary, wife of Mr. J. Robinson, jun. 36.

At Brampton, 83, Mr. W. Sopping, hair-dresser.

At Harrington, 79, Mr. W. Lonsdale.

At Keswick, 80, Mr. J. Fisher.—Mr. J. Grave, superintendent of the firm of Mayson, Grave, and Co. woollen-manufacturers, and managing the concern with singular regularity.

YORKSHIRE.

The Society of Natives of Scotland recently formed in Sheffield, for celebrating the memory of Burns, have presented Mrs. Burns with a pair of silver candlesticks, tray and snuffers, of the newest patterns, and best workmanship. The tray is remarkably elegant, and is enhanced in value, by being adorned with an inscription from the pen of the poet Montgomery, a native of Ayrshire.

Married.] The Rev. G. Briggs, eldest son of W. B. esq. of Clifton, near York, to the youngest daughter of the Rev. A. Ewbank, rector of Londesbrough.—At Halifax, C. Rawdon, esq. of Underbank, to Charlotte, 2d daughter of R. Briggs, esq. banker.—Mr. T. M. Gravely, of Halton, near Leeds, to the only daughter of the late J. Cowlam, of Crowle, Lincolnshire.—Mr. T. Edwards, woolstapler, of Wakefield, to Miss M. Raistrick, niece of T. Wilkinson, esq. banker, of London.—Mr. T. B. Clarkson, of Wakefield, to Penelope, daughter of the late H. Bedford, esq. banker, of Hull.—Edward, 2d son of the Rev. J. Smith, vicar of Kirby Moorside, to Harriett, daughter of the late J. Millar, esq. of Calcutta.—Mr. J. King, surgeon, of Addingham, to the 2d daughter of Mr. J. Pickhard, of Nesfield.—Mr. G. H. Seymour, solicitor, of Frome, Somerset, to Miss Kilvington, of York.—Mr. C. Routh, of Gayle, to the eldest daughter and co-heiress of J. Grime, esq. of Swalesale.

Died.] At York, J. Rawdon, esq. 62. He had returned home from a journey, and after receiving the congratulations of his friends,

friends, fell back in his chair and expired in a moment.—In his 67th year, E. Prest, esq.—Elizabeth, widow of the late W. Davis, esq. Her integrity and charity rendered her character truly praiseworthy.

At Leeds, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Brotherhood, nurseryman.—Mr. T. T. Tilney, of Scholes, near Berwick, in Elmet, 75.—Mrs. Constantine, 88.

At Hull, in his 83d year, Mr. E. Horner, one of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Rushworth, 87, mother of Mr. R. solicitor.—S. Hall, esq. 85.

At Halifax, Mr. W. Whitacre, cloth-dresser.

At Scarboro', 24, the wife of Mr. G. Nesfield, brewer.

At Beverley, 77, Mr. J. Kirk, formerly a brewer, at Market Weighton, where for years, he had rendered himself serviceable by holding responsible parochial offices.

At Huddersfield, the Rev. W. Smith, of Almondbury, 56.

At Howden, 43, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Mr. R. Spofforth, vicar. She bore a long affliction with that resignation which true religion alone can inspire.

At Richmond, 65, T. Wycliffe, esq. the last male descendant of an ancient family, from which issued the Reformer Wycliffe, and settled in the neighbourhood, since the time of Edward I.—Mrs. Fawcett, wife of Mr. T. F. watchmaker, 39.

At Wakefield, Mr. W. Wright, of Harewood.—Mr. R. Drake, 88.

At Bridlington, Mr. Jones, formerly of Stoncfeerry.

LANCASHIRE.

Actions for assault have been commenced against Major Birley, Capt. Wittlington, Mr. Alexander Oliver, and Meager, the trumpeter, for their conduct at Manchester, on the degraded 16th of August. Mr. Johnson is the plaintiff—not the individual who was tried with Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Hayward of London, is the attorney.

A number of inhabitants of Bolton and its neighbourhood have agreed to present Mr. Hunt with a white counterpane, highly worked, and bearing an apposite inscription and devices. Others intend to present him with a richly worked Marseilles quilt, and other articles.

The bridge at Warrington, completed about three years ago, at an expence of 11,000*l.* to the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, has given way in the centre, and it will be found necessary to take down the whole of the arch.

Married.] At Manchester, the Rev. T. Ainsworth, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late M. Bentley, esq.—J. Buckley, jun. esq. to Mary, 2d daughter of R. Entwistle, esq. of Rusholme House.—At Manchester, the Rev. J. Johnson, assistant master of the Grammar School, and curate of Tri-

nity Chapel, to Miss E. Jenkinson, of Salford.—At Ashton-under-Lyne, R. P. Ousey, 2d son of T. O. esq. of Ridge Hill, to Mary, only daughter of John Kershaw, esq.—At Everton, G. Meyer, esq. of London, to Miss H. Jones, of Stonehill, Walton Breck.—Mr. Stocks, surgeon, of Blackburn, to Miss E. Woodward, of Salford.—

Died.] At Lancaster, 77, D. Preston, esq. late of Stratford, Essex.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Barber, of the Grove Coffee House.—Mr. W. Stack, 29.—Capt. L. Roberts, 61.—Mr. W. Gregson, 52.—Mrs. Abram, 75.—Mrs. M. Rimmer.—In her 29th year, Ellen, wife of Mr. T. Barton, liquor merchant.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. J. H. druggist, 38.—At his house in Lodge-lane, 45, J. Davies, esq. British consul at the Cape de Verd Islands.—Mrs. Bruce, widow of the late Mr. B. merchant, 34.—Mr. J. Atkinson.—Mr. M. Williams, grocer, 44.—Mr. T. Worrall.—In his 52d year, Mr. S. Knowles.

At Manchester, 40, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Macclare.—Mr. R. Jackson, 30.—In her 68th year, Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. T. surgeon.—Mr. R. Fowler.—Mr. J. Beard, deputy clerk of the collegiate church.—Mrs. Woodhouse, widow, of the Griffin Inn.—In her 21st year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Duckworth, distiller.—Mrs. Martinus, 54.—Mr. R. Jackson, 30.—Mr. A. Mainwaring.—Mr. W. Harrop, 29.

In Salford, suddenly, Mr. T. Whitehead.—Mrs. A. Smith, aged 101.—Mrs. Ingham.

At Rochdale, 58, the wife of Mr. Arundel, master of the English Free School.

At Preston, Mr. J. Mackey, 70.—Mrs. A. Mackan, 54.—Mr. J. Bushby, 41.

At Ardwick, 65, Hannah, wife of Mr. J. Boden, of the King's Head tavern.

At Wigan, 73, Mr. J. Lyon.

C. Grimshaw, esq. solicitor, of Burnley.

At Buile Hill, near Manchester, Miss Williams, lamented as an affectionate friend and pious Christian.—In the Island of Tobago, Mr. G. Reay, aged 22, late of Preston.—In Monmouthshire, Mr. S. Reid, late teacher of Liverpool. In piety, philanthropy, and self-control, he seems to have approached the Christian model. He was as neighbour to the poor and fatherless, and merciful to the brute creation. Well versed in a variety of useful knowledge, and gifted with conciliating manners, he acquired a wonderful influence over his pupils.

CHESHIRE.

The object of the plan for opening the corporation of Chester has been defeated, owing to several individuals chosen refusing to act. The old, close, self-chosen corporation seem to be confirmed in their pristine authority. The matter will, no doubt, produce an appeal to law in the Courts of

Westminster. The following is the view taken by the Chester Courant:—The new corporation should have been *fully created*—in all respects *finished*, by the formal acceptance of the individuals elected. But many individuals were elected who would not willingly accept their appointments, and who could not be compelled. As they refused, the new corporation has never been in legal existence, and the old has never been superseded. The corporation cannot die, and that by usage has a legal existence, till ousted by one with a stronger title.

Married.] At Eastham, J. Chatterton, esq. son and heir to W. C. esq. to Rebecca, 4th daughter of W. Scarisbreck, esq. of Sutton Hall.—The Rev. G. Hemming, of Hampton, to the 2d daughter of W. Yates, esq. of Chester.—At Waverton, Mr. W. Bevin, of Chester, to Sarah, only daughter of T. Salmon, esq.—At Mold, Mr. Williams, surgeon, of Holywell, to Sarah, 2d daughter of the late Mr. T. Whitley, of Broncoed.—At Stockport, Mr. R. Cheetam, to Miss F. Massey, daughter of W. M. esq.—B. Gee, esq. to Miss A. Woodhalt, of Romiley.—At Knutsford, T. Dumbleton, esq. to Augusta, daughter of Eger-ton Leigh, esq. of Twemlow.—At Davenham, after a courtship of three days, Valentine Hallam, coachman to the Liverpool and London post coach, to Miss Booth, of Northwich, aged 19.—At Chester, Mr. Alderman Williamson, to Miss Davies.—The Rev. E. Gregory, of Lower Hardies, near Canterbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of N. Pattison, esq. of Congleton.—At Hambury, Joseph Bednall, aged 18, to Elizabeth Coltman, widow, aged 60. The enamoured pair set off immediately for Tutbury Statutes, where they kept their wedding, and the evening was spent with the greatest conviviality.

Died.] At Chester, in her 88th year, Mrs. Ping.—Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Taylor, and daughter of Mr. Jackson, of Bangor Ferry, 45.—Mr. Mellor, plumber, 52.—In her 73d year, Mrs. J. Withington, of Manchester, an extensive manufacturer of small wares, with which she constantly attended Chester fairs, in her standing at Manchester Hall.—Jemima, 2d daughter of Col. Frederick, of the 55th regt. 21.—Mrs. Eaton, mother of the Rev. J. E. of this city.—Mr. E. Simmonds, taylor.—Mrs. A. Toyce.—Mr. J. Booth, of the Golden Lion inn.—Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. cooper.

At Macclesfield, Mr. P. Barrow, master of the Bull's Head inn.—73, Mrs. S. Pownall

At Nantwich, Mary, wife of P. Baron, esq. Her removal will be severely felt by her poor neighbours.—Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Withenshaw, currier. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Society,

and her funeral was preceded by an immense band of choristers, chanting hymns, in a solemn manner, from the house to the grave.

At Stockport, Mr. Oaks, publican.

At Lymm, in his 75th year, Mr. E. Stelfox.

At Holywell, Mr. Edwards, formerly manager of a company of comedians, itinerant in the principality.

At Narquies, Flintshire, Mr. R. Humphries, fifty years parish clerk.

Near Northwich, 121, Mr. J. Maddock. He retained his faculties to the last.

At Denbigh, R. Griffiths, esq. solicitor, of Powelbeli.

At Neston, in his 61st year, Mr. Lloyd, draper; a generous benefactor to the poor, and a sincere Christian.—At Hawarden, the wife of W. Rigby, esq.—At Amlewich, 74, S. Rose, esq. agent in the Marquis of Anglesea's copper mines.—Mr. J. Smallwood, of Sutton, near Macclesfield.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chaddesden, the Rev. S. Rickhards, fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Maria, eldest daughter of Sir R. Wilmot, bart.—C. Fletcher, esq. of Stanton House, to Miss Perks, of Sinai Park, Staffordshire.—Mr. W. Taylor, of Liverpool, to the only daughter of R. Fidler, esq. of Rowland, near Bakewell.—At Hastings, J. Holworthy, esq. of York-buildings, Baker-street, London, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late R. Wright, M.D. of Derby.—Mr. G. Radford, of Belper, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late M. Russell, esq. of Doynton, Gloucestershire.—After a tedious courtship, Mr. J. Sykes, of Picknas, aged 75, to Miss S. Siddall, of Spire Hollin, both near Glossop.—At Spondon, Mr. J. Osbourne, to Miss Antill.—At Derby, Mr. F. Abbott, to Miss M. Woolley.

Died.] At Derby, 76, Mrs. A. Gothard, of the Grey Hound inn.—In his 48th year, Mr. G. Bakewell.

At Chesterfield, in his 79th year, Mr. J. Booth, tanner.—Mrs. Wrag, wife of Mr. J. W. flax-dresser.—Mr. B. Tomlinson, jun. He was an ingenious, sober, steady young man, and endured a series of bodily suffering with meekness and fortitude.

At Stretton, near Chesterfield, 20, Miss P. Booth.

In his 92d year, Mr. C. Williams, of Heages, formerly of Belper.

At Duffield, Anne, relict of the late T. P. Bonnel, esq.—At or near Alfreton, 70, Mr. W. Reason, farmer.

At Hollington, 76, Mr. S. Rushton, farmer.

Sept. 27, on his passage from Java to England, in his 27th year, Lieut. J. Pearson, R N. second son of the late Rev. J. B. Pearson, L.L.B. of Croxhall, in this county.—Mrs. Jones, of Draycott.—Miss Ellen Dunn, of Darley Dale.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Southwell, W. Bury, esq. to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. C. Fowler, vicar choral.—At Mansfield, Mr. E. Douglas, merchant, of Ealing, Middlesex, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mrs. Carter.—At Newark, Mr. M. Rippon, limner, to Miss S. Dowend.—At Nottingham, Mr. T. Pepper, grocer, to Miss M. Tomlinson.—Mr. J. Wombell, of Wellow, to Miss E. Johnson.—Mr. J. Butler, of Sackville St. Dublin, eldest son of R. B. esq. of Cheltenham, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Robinson, of North Muskham, near Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss Newham.—Mr. J. Dring, cordwainer, 54.—Mrs. M. Moulds, widow.—Mr. Crampton, 71. He had been many years chairman of a social company, and was a warm and consistent advocate for the liberties of mankind.—Mr. R. Kirk, taylor, 62.—Mr. W. Hemm, 90.—Mr. G. Oldham, 73.—Mr. J. Gimson, 62.—In her 101st year, Mrs. S. Peet. She had lived in Beck-lane Hospital, 50 years.—Mrs. E. Broughton, 81.—Suddenly, Mr. S. Webster, 39.—Mr. J. Horsepool.

At Newark, 79, Mrs. A. Enderby.—Mr. J. Cottam, 66.—Mrs. S. Bettinson, 34.

At Mansfield, Mr. G. Richards, 43, frame work knitter. His remains were attended to the grave, by the Lodge of Odd Fellows.—Mr. H. Frost, shoe maker, 48. He had been conversing with a neighbour, and was retiring to the door, when he dropped down and instantly expired.

At Southwell, in her 80th year, Mrs. C. Collinson, widow, late of Blidworth.

At Arnold, 63, the Rev. T. Bigsby, A.M. vicar of Beeston, &c.

At Radford, 59, Mr. G. Holmes, formerly one of the Nottingham waits.

At Radcliff-upon-Trent, Mr. J. Mawbey.—At Wallingwells, Carr, game-keeper to Sir Thos. W. White, bart. He was deliberately shot by a notorious poacher in the woods, whom he was going to seize, and only survived a few hours. He had lived several years in the family, and was a valuable servant.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] W. E. Carter, esq. of Lincoln, to Sarah, 4th daughter of the late W. Greenwood, esq. banker, of Leeds.—Mr. Bellingham, surgeon, of Bourne, to the only daughter of the Rev. W. Cooper, late vicar of Chertsey, Surrey.—At Barton, Mr. W. Porter, of London, to the fourth daughter of the late Mr. J. Bygott, farmer.

Died.] At Lincoln, 80, J. Hare, esq. formerly of the Inniskillen Dragoons.

At Stamford, R. Hirst, esq. 55, formerly a solicitor at Buckden.

At Gainsboro', 42, of apoplexy, Mr. Ritgard.

Mr. Jenny South, carrier to Waltham. He fell down suddenly, and expired immediately, in a fit of apoplexy.

At Crowle, Mrs. E. Bellamy, 73.

At Kettlethorpe, at the rectory house, in her 21st year, Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Fulshaw, of Kirkby Malory, Leicestershire.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Prestwood, C. W. son of J. Pack, esq. to Catherine, daughter of the late T. Hort, esq.—At Leicester, Mr. J. Giles, eldest son of Mr. G. Grazier, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Cooper, worsted spinner.—At Billesden, the eldest son of Mr. J. Humphreys, grazier, to Miss Wagstaff.—At Hinckley, Mr. T. Parsons, hosier, to Miss Hickingbottom.—Mr. Dewell, to Elizabeth, 3d daughter of Mr. T. Blakesley, inn-keeper.

At Market Harboro', Mr. H. Harris, to Miss Coulson.

Died.] At Leicester, in her 28th year, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Wright, hosier.—Henry Wood, esq. 67.

At Melton Mowbray, 20, Thomas, son of Mr. Boyfield. This is the third death in the family, within a few months.

At Burbage, at an advanced age, Mr. Ashmore, farmer. On his return from Sharnford, he fell down suddenly in the street and expired.

At Bottesford, in the Vale of Belvoir, of apoplexy, Mr. Scrimshaw, miller.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Five great iron works, situated in the heart of the trade, Bradley, Level Mill, Tipton, Great Bridge, and Coseley, are totally standing for want of work. Many other works are only kept going at a very serious loss.

Married.] At Brewwood, J. Mytten, esq. of Halston, Salop, to Caroline, 6th daughter of T. Gifford, esq. of Chillington-hall.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. R. Bayley, to Mrs. F. Law.

Died.] In Birmingham, 81, Mr. C. Heard, late of Wolverhampton, and upwards of 40 years an officer of Excise.

At Betley-court, in her 70th year, Dame Ann Fletcher, relict of the late Sir T. F. bart. and mother of Sir F. Boughay, bart. M.P. for this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Two dreadful accidents have lately happened in the coal-pits. The first at Ebenezer Colliery, near Westbromwich, where several were at work, when a great quantity of coal and ironstone, about thirty tons weight, gave way, and the rockstone fell upon six of the men, five of whom were instantaneously killed, and another survived a few minutes only, during which time he was heard to call out for help. The other catastrophe, though similar in its nature, was not so destructive, at Grove Land Colliery, in the parish of Rowley Regis, when upwards of ten tons weight of coal fell upon the body of Joseph

Joseph Sheldon, and killed him almost immediately. Verdicts—*Accidental Death*.

Married.] J. Chetwood, esq. eldest son of Sir John C. to Juliana, eldest daughter of J. N. Sudford, esq. of Ansley Hill.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Jennings, to Miss H. Deane.—Lieut. Guider, late of the 6th foot, to the eldest daughter of Mr. M. Linwood.—At Harbourne, the Rev. D. Edwards, rector of Warwick and Paget, in the Bermuda Islands, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Deakin, of the Ravenhurst.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Heacock, relict of the late Rev. J. H. formerly of Coventry.—In his 52d year, S. Dickinson, esq. surgeon of the general hospital.—In his 74th year, Mr. T. Read.—In his 49th year, Mr. J. Smith, of the White Swan Inn.

At Atherstone, 68, Mr. W. Muston, woolstapler.

At Edgbaston, in his 28th year, Joseph, eldest son of Mr. Fisher, of Birmingham.

At Waring's Green, Tanworth, 69, Mr. G. Yardley, manufacturer of wick yarn.

At Yardley, Mrs. M. Salt, relict of the late T. S. esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Among other public works, a circus is now building in Shrewsbury, at Bridge Place, 90 feet by 40. A new wharf from below the council house, up Water-lane, to Pride Hill, is in contemplation.

Married.] R. Burton, jun. esq. of Atcham, near Shrewsbury, to the 2d daughter of the late W. Walcott, esq. of the Moor.—At Wem, E. Gwynn, jun. esq. to Miss Austin.—Mr. J. Skidmore, of Tipton, to Miss M. Harris, of Coseley.—The Rev. G. Biggs, vicar of Hales Owen, to the eldest daughter of J. Bree, M.D. of Stratford.—Richard, eldest son of J. Meulove, esq. of Fern-hill, to Emma, 3d daughter of T. Price, esq. of Alderton.—In Shrewsbury, Mr. Churton, solicitor, of London, to Letitia, daughter of Mr. Hughes, of or near Wrexham.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, 85, Mr. Hammond.

At Shawbury, in her 86th year, Ann Stringer.

At Newport, T. Thompson, esq. formerly collector of Excise for Salop and Staffordshire.

At Wem, 58, Mr. J. Pidgeon.

Mr. Johns, and Mr. Phillips, ship captains. They were drowned, by the upsetting of a boat in the River Towy, Carmarthenshire.—Miss Tudor, of the Oaken Gates. She fell inadvertently into a cooler of boiling wort, and only survived the accident 11 hours.—At Wilton, near Bridgnorth, in the prime of life, Mrs. Shipley, wife of Lieut. Shipley, R.N.—Mrs. Bayley, widow, of Preston, Brockhurst, 76.

In her 91st year, Mrs. Fox, of the citadel, Hawkstone.—At Tooting, Surrey, in the prime of life, after only 2 hours illness,

Mr. S. Dixon, surgeon, youngest son of the late Mr. D. of the Marsh, in this county.—In his 40th year, Mr. W. P. Wilson, of Lightwood Green.—Mr. S. Poole, of the Loggerheads, near Drayton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Ripple, A. Rosenhagen, esq. to Frances, daughter of the late F. Parkhurst, esq.—Mr. J. Rawlins, solicitor, of Birmingham, to Louisa, only daughter of the late T. S. Winnall, esq. of Astley, in this county.—Mr. W. Broadfield, of Birmingham, to Marianne, youngest daughter of J. Broadfield, esq. of Worcester.—J. G. Halstead, esq. of Walberton, to Esther, daughter of the late J. Kirkman, esq. of Westergate Cottage, Sussex.—Mr. Samuel George, of Pebworth, to Miss Susannah Bushell, of Moor.

Died.] Near Worcester, in his 85th year, J. Paglar, esq. a gentleman of undeviating probity and integrity.

At Kidderminster, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. E. Wright.

At Pershore, T. Holland, esq. late of Tewkesbury, and inspector of Taxes for Gloucestershire.

In his 97th year, Mr. T. Johnson, of Rednall, near Bromsgrove. His surviving progeny consist of 6 children, 39 grandchildren, 87 great grandchildren, and two great great grandchildren.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] James, 2d son of the late E. Cheese, esq. of Ridgbourn, in this county, to Anne, only daughter of the late J. Cowper, esq. of Bristol.—At Hereford, Mr. H. Probert, jun. of Worcester, to Lucia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 87th year, T. Cam, esq. surgeon. He was eminent in his profession, and for his cheerful disposition, polite manners, &c. was respected by all ranks of society.

At Leominster, Mr. W. Price, glover. He lived the life of the righteous, and his death was in accordance.

At the Cottage, near Monmouth, 84, Mrs. Hill, relict of the late Mr. Rowland, formerly of Treago, in this county.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The eastern end of the road which has been so long forming to connect the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire central roads, will now be speedily completed. A new line is hereby opened across the hills of the former county. The new roads from Monmouthshire to Ragland and Usk, are completed to the junction of Usk road with the Pontypool division.

Married.] At Cheltenham, the Rev. C. Whately, of Banwell, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. S. Jenkins, of Locking, Somerset.—The Rev. Mr. Cousins, to Mrs. Webster: both of King's Stanley.—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Jaques, son of Mr. C. J. builder.

J. builder, to Maria, 2d daughter of Mr. Wheeler, woolstapler.—At Painswick, Mr. George Skey, to the 3d daughter of John Partridge, esq. : all of Stroud.

Died.] At Gloucester, Miss Kirk, only daughter of the late Mr. E. K. mercer.—Mrs. Whitchurch, relict of the late S. W. esq. of Bristol.

At Tewkesbury, in her 61st year, Mary, wife of Mr. W. Gardner.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, Mr. Carr, coach-maker, of Bristol.

The wife of the Rev. J. Hunter, of Spa Villas, near Gloucester, 36. Her life and death exhibited a bright example, strikingly deserving the title of Christian.

At Chepstow, 88, W. Proctor, esq. He was steady in his principles, and benevolent in his disposition.

At Cardiff, Mrs. M. Lloyd, relict of the late Mr. R. L. surgeon, of Bedwas, Monmouthshire.

At Badminton, Mr. W. Osbourn, 50. He was a constant benefactor and humane friend to the poor.

At Coombe House, near Wotton-under-Edge, Mary, daughter of S. Dyer, esq.

Ann, only surviving daughter of the late S. King, esq. of Acton.

At her father's house, Mary Ann Evans, the only daughter and surviving child of Mr. W. E. maltster, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, and niece of Dr. J. E. of Islington. She was snatched away in the bloom and vigour of youth, having the day preceding her decease, completed her 20th year of age.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford, J. C. Staveley, esq. of the University, to Miss Hammond, of Southampton-row, Russell-square, London.—Mr. R. Gould, to Miss C. Savours, both of Headington, near Oxford.—T. Brooksbank, esq. of Gray's Inn-square, London, to the eldest daughter of W. Faithorn, esq. of Middle Aston.—At Kirtlington, Mr. G. Nightingale, aged 72, to Miss M. Mortimer, aged 19.

Died.] At Oxford, 45, Mrs. J. Williams, late of Shipton-on-Stour.—In his 78th year, Mr. J. Haynes, of St. Clement's.—Mr. Purdew, University Verger, and clerk of the Kitchen, Exeter College. His disorder had proved fatal to his mother, his sister, and two younger brothers.—Mrs. F. Broadstreet, 70.—Mrs. Eden, 62.—Mr. J. Rowland.—Mrs. Loder, 90.—Mrs. Alder, 79.

At Knowle Lodge, at his father's house, in Warwickshire, T. K. Blyth, esq. scholar of Worcester College.

At Henley, in his 33d year, Mr. J. Sheen, jun. late of Wallingford.

At Old Woodstock, Mrs. Slatter.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A turnip was lately gathered in Cholsey Field, Berks. which measured 2 feet 9

inches in circumference; weighed 13½lbs. and was 7 inches in depth.

The parish church of Farnham Royal, which has been under repair, and the body of it rebuilt, was opened again for divine service, Sunday, Oct. 21.

Married.] At Harlow, Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the 86th regt. to Julia, 2d daughter of W. Sims, esq. of Hubert's Hall, Essex.—At Horton, Mr. W. Lowth, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Davis.

Died.] At Reading, 81, the Rev. T. Arnold, formerly of Walworth.

At Windsor, Mr. Huddleston, toll-keeper at the bridge, 42.—Mr. Sanders, tenor singer to the King's Chapel.—At Windsor Castle, Mrs. Randall, wife of Mr. R. drawing master.—At Chesham, T. Plaistowe, gent. late coroner for Bucks.

At Staines, Mr. Wilson, coach master.

At Milton, Mrs. Fayerman, relict of the late Rev. R. F. of Oby, Norfolk.

At Woodside, Old Windsor, 82, the wife of J. Martin Leake, esq.—Mrs. L. Hyde, 77, late of Bourn Bridge, Holyport, mother of Mr. J. Clode, of the Castle Inn, Windsor.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] J. Hawkins, esq. of Balams, to Marianne, daughter and coheirress of the late C. Dodd, esq. of Pigott's End.—Mr. J. Gilbertson, of Hertford, to the only daughter of Mr. T. Stacey, of Great Munden.—J. Christie, esq. of Hoddesden, to Miss C. Falconer, daughter of the Consul General for Tuscany.—Mr. J. Gomme, of Chorley Wood, to Sarah, 2d. daughter of the late Mr. J. Talbot, of Watford.

Died.] At Baldock, Mr. T. W. Fitzjohn.

At Broxbourn, the Rev. W. Jones, curate and vicar for the last forty years. About twelve years ago, being very ill, he had his coffin made, but not dying so soon as he expected, he had shelves fixed in it, and converting it into a bookcase, placed it in his study. Two days before he died, he desired a young man to take out the books and shelves and get the coffin ready, as he should soon want it, which was accordingly done; he further desired that the church bell might not toll, and that he might be buried as soon as possible after he was dead. This singular man was buried in the plain boards, without plate, name, date, or nails.

At Bennington, 69, J. Cheshyre, esq.—At her seat in Hertfordshire, Mrs. Allen, relict of the late Admiral A.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

On the 5th of November, the Loyal Orange Club, at Northampton, celebrated the birth day and landing of King William, by a grand festival at the Lodge Room. The whole passed off with the greatest eclat, and the day was spent in the utmost conviviality and decorum.

Married.] H. F. Hawker, esq. of the 19th foot, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Wheeler,

Wheeler, esq. ordnance storekeeper at Weedon Depot.—The Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Walmsley, of Wem, Salop.—Henry, 3d son of the Rev. J. Mossop, of Deeping St. James, to the only daughter of R. Maydwell, esq. of Warmington, near Oundle.

Died.] At Welton Place, Northampton, 61, Mrs. Mary Ward, highly respected for her uniform integrity and benevolence.—68, Mrs. Berridge.—Mrs. Emery.—Mr. P. Jones, lace dealer.—Mrs. Adams.

At Potterspury in this county, the Rev. J. Gardner, many years minister of an Independent congregation in Cambridge.—At Bombay, in February last, the wife of Lieut. G. Blachley, of the 7th native infantry, and 2d daughter of J. G. Parkhurst, esq. of Catesby Abbey in this county.—55, Mr. J. Baldwin, of Newsham.—At Luton, Mr. J. Martin.—84, Mrs. Louisa Sheppard, of Stoke Bruern.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The late meeting at Huntingdon in support of the independence of the borough, brought together the heads of many most ancient families, from distant parts, to rescue the burgesses from their servile thralldom to the House of Sandwich. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted for the formation of a club founded on whig principles.

Married.] T. Moody, esq. of Newmarket, to Mrs. C. Frost, widow of the late W. F. esq. of Brinkley Hall.—Mr. R. Kidman, of Caxton, to Dinah, 3d daughter of Mr. Barrance, of Bourn.—Mr. R. Robinson, of Broxbourn, Herts, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. T. King, of Sawston.

Died.] At Cambridge, 67, Mrs. Wotton.

At Huntingdon, 67, Mr. Mackie, an eminent surgeon, &c. He received a fatal injury from being thrown out of his chaise.

At Tid St. Giles, Isle of Ely, in his 52d year, the Rev. T. Mathews, rector and justice of peace for the Isle. By his death the poor have to lament the loss of a friend.

By the overturning of a one horse chaise, the Rev. Mr. Tomson, of Somersham.—At Molesworth, in his 85th year, the Rev. W. Ellis, rector.—At Coombe, Penelope, wife of the Rev. B. Lee, perpetual curate; a lady of singular endowments, moral and intellectual, blended with suavity of manners.

NORFOLK.

In the intended erection of a new jail in Norwich, the Shire House and inconvenient courts of Justice, are to be removed from the present site into the gardens below the hill, near the eastern entrance. A subterraneous passage for conveying prisoners from their cells to trial, will be excavated. Estimated expenditure £26,000.

Married.] At East Carlton, near Norwich, the Rev. T. B. Wilkinson, of East Harling, to the daughter of J. Steward, esq.—Mr. Upton, minister of the Baptist cha-

pel in Claxton, to Miss F. Peck, of Yarmouth.—The eldest son of Mr. W. Lemmon, solicitor of Downham Market, to Miss M. Winearis, of Marham.—At Norwich, Mr. W. Barker, solicitor, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. W. Kidd.—Mr. Clipperton, solicitor, of Norwich, to the youngest daughter of G. Boyne, esq. of Nottingham-place, London.

Died.] At Norwich, in her 86th year, Margaret, relict of the late Rev. G. R. Wadsworth, rector of Howe, &c.—Mrs. M. Summers, 71.

Dr. Rigby, a very eminent physician whose long life of exertion, scarcely chequered by disease, was closed by an indisposition of eight days, during which the public feeling was painfully excited, and the utmost anxiety evinced about every symptom that affected so valuable a man. He was in his 74th year, and since 1762 had spent his time in Norwich, in learning and practising his profession. By assiduity and rare abilities, he raised himself to the highest reputation, and no man out of the metropolis ever held the confidence of a larger district of country. But his professional attainments were not the only great parts of his character. After being presented with the freedom of the city, he was elected alderman. He served the office of mayor in 1805; and was during sixteen years indefatigable in attending all public meetings, directing the management of the poor, exposing abuses, and watching over the prosperity and comfort of his fellow citizens. In politics he took, on all important occasions, a decided part, and maintained the noble and liberal principles which he had imbibed in his earlier years. Dr. R. was deeply versed in the literature of his day, and possessed of almost every branch of science, particularly botany and natural history. He was a fellow of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and the Medical Society of London; an honorary member of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture; and was attached to many other institutions both foreign and domestic. His philanthropy led him to set on foot, in the year 1786, a Benevolent Medical Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in the County, of which he was treasurer until his death. Requiring no other relaxation than a change of employment, he spent his hours of retirement in attending to improvements in agriculture, in which he was distinguished. His facility in writing was extraordinary; and various works will leave proofs of his genius, experience and industry. In private life, the Doctor was equally great and singular. A numerous list of relatives and descendants for four generations remain to lament his loss; and if the close of his good life was embittered by any feeling, or the calmness with which he resigned himself to his sensibly approaching end for a moment disturbed, it was by the reflection that an amiable widow with eight children would survive to need his guidance and protection!

At Lynn, 71, Mrs. Hawkins, relict of the late Mr. H. attorney.—Mr. Leeds, 34, of the livery stables.—Mr. Porter, 81, formerly a ship chandler, but retired from business.

SUFFOLK.

A commodious bridge has been lately erected over the stream, which separates the parishes of Chelsworth and Monk's Eleigh. Another both commodious and ornamental, has been built by R. Wilson, esq. over a water which, during a flood, has frequently been dangerous and impassable.

Married.] In London, Mr. C. Trape, late of Chester, to Emma, sole heiress to G. Grantham, esq. of Blackberry Hall in this county.—At Southwold, the Rev. F. Grant, curate, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. G. Drummond.—At Ipswich, Capt. C. W. Steggall, of the 42d foot, to Miss Richards.

Died.] At Bury, 32, Mr. Hodgson, jun. whitesmith.—Mr. T. Young, draper, 36.—Mr. Underwood, 55.

At Woodbridge, in her 30th year, Miss S. Howard.—Mrs. Gage, 84.

At Sudbury, 57, Mr. N. Webster, schoolmaster; and on the same day, Mr. A. Dakin, master of the free school.—Mrs. M. Johnson, widow of the late Mr. J. auctioneer, of Melford.—Susannah, wife of Mr. B. Faux, shoemaker, 51.—Mr. E. Betts, farmer, of Tuddenham, near Ipswich, 48, leaving a widow and ten children.

At Halesworth, 64, Mrs. Leavold. While on a sofa, with a magazine in her hand, she suddenly exclaimed, "I cannot see, and I am dying," and expired in about an hour afterwards.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Neckolds, of Mannington, to Miss Gosling of Colchester.—Mr. W. Wicks, of Chelmsford, to Miss Happell, of Clapton.—At Walthamstow, J. W. Freshfield, esq. to Miss Sims, of that place.—Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the 86th regt. to Miss Sims, of Hubert's Hall.—Mr. J. Moor, to Mrs. Warner, widow of the late Mr. W. grocer.—David Musterd, esq. of Donyland, to Miss Smith, of Colchester.—Mr. Thomas Hasher, jun. of Great Waltham, to Miss Tanner, of that place.

Died.] At Chelmsford, deeply regretted by her friends and acquaintance, Miss Stoneham.—Mrs. M. Loyd.

At Colchester, Mrs. Judith Lufkin.

At Harwich, 73, Mrs. M. Graham.—80, Mrs. Mary Shannan.

At Toleshunt D'Arcy, Mrs. Keyes, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintance.

Miss Ketcher, of Southminster.—Miss Bright of Maldon.—At South End, 68, James Brown, esq.

At Kelvedon, 68, James Wilson, esq. late captain and adjutant in the Essex militia, and one of the few survivors of the troops engaged in the memorable battle of Bunker's Hill.

KENT.

A new bridge, completed in a substantial manner, has been erected over the stream near Abbots Mill, Canterbury. The lanes leading in that direction are to be lighted with gas.

Married.] At Dover, Thomas, eldest son of R. Walker, esq. to Miss Grant.—Also William, third son of the late S. Brent, esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Pierce.—At New Romney, Capt. Wightwick, to Miss Wright.—At Otterden, Capt. Campbell, to the daughter of General Gascoyne.

Died.] At Canterbury, 51, Mr. H. Prett.—Mrs. M. Jennings, wife of Mr. B. J. late Quarter Master to the 1st Royal Dragoons.

At Dover, 34, Mr. G. Willis.—Mr. Binnall, 65, clerk in the ordnance department.

At Maidstone, 82, Mrs. Wilkins.

At Margate, 64, Mrs. E. Womersley.

At Greenwich, 89, Mrs. Mary Millington, relict of the late Isaiah Millington, esq. highly respected for her constant practice of every moral and religious virtue, diligent in the exercise of every duty which could adorn the true christian. Her exertions in the cause of religion and humanity were incessant, and her numerous charities will cause her loss to be severely felt by the poor, to whom she was a kind and liberal benefactress. Her memory will be long cherished with affectionate regret by her disconsolate relative, and by those numerous friends whom her social disposition, cheerfulness of mind, and warmth of friendship, had endeared to her.

SUSSEX.

The Pavilion at Brighton is to be lighted with gas, and splendid chandeliers are making. There will also be a range of lamps lighted with gas, in front of the pavilion; 150 are already ordered.

Married.] G. J. Mowbray, esq. of Yaptou House, in this county, to the daughter of the Rev. R. Gray, D.D. rector of Bishop Wearmouth.—At Felbridge Park, General the Hon. F. St. John, to the youngest daughter of the late J. Parsons, esq.—Mr. H. Sadler, of Lavant, to Miss Hind, of Calcutta House, near Arundel.

Died.] At Chichester, 41, Mrs. S. Ryder.

At Brighton, after a lingering illness, submitted to without a murmur, Eliza, wife of the Rev. W. Hind, rector of King's Swinford, Stafford.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Kennedy, of Leigh-street Burton Crescent.

At New Fishburn, 81, Mr. W. Jiom, parish clerk.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] T. Gleed, esq. of Priors, to Miss Fritchett, of Wroxhall.—At Portsmouth, Mr. Crew, jun. to Miss Swan.—Mr. Armsworth, of Droxford, to Miss Littlefield.—At Kingston, Mr. R. Elliott, jun. to Miss E. Mathews, of Portsmouth.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Shelly.—Mr. Thompson, straw hat manufacturer.—

At Winchester, Mrs. Stacey.

In his 28th year, Lieut. Seeds, R.N. son of T. S. esq. of Portsea. He met his death while in pursuit of some smugglers on the north coast of Ireland, at the sound of Rathlin, a dangerous navigation from the confluence of many tides, and the vessel was never seen again. The father has lost three other sons in the public service.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. H. W. Beauchamp, vicar of Latton, &c. to the only daughter of the Rev. R. Vernon, rector of Heythorp, Oxon.—The Rev. J. E. Good, of Salisbury, to Mary, 2d daughter of J. March, esq. of Honiton, Devon.

Died.] At Salisbury, in his 65th year Mr. Alderman Emby.

Mr. S. Chapple, farmer, of Little Drew.—In London, Mr. Marsh, second son of the late Dr. M. of Highworth.—J. Crowdie, esq. solicitor, of Highworth. His integrity and zeal in the line of his profession, commanded the esteem of his clients and contemporaries.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A fire broke out on the 22d of November, in Ilchester gaol, by which the whole of the woollen factory and workshops were consumed, and the lives of Mr. Hunt, and several other prisoners endangered. The damage is estimated at 2000l.

Married.] At Gretna green, F. Drake, esq. to Miss C. Bacon.—In London, the Rev. C. Crook, rector of Bath, to the heiress of the late C. Worthington, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.—Mr. Woodward, surgeon, of Knightsbridge, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Cuff, chemist of Bath.—James, son of T. Woodford, esq. of Taunton, to Elizabeth, daughter of S. Peile, esq. of Tottenham.—

Died.] At Bath, Lady Tydd, relict of the late Sir J. T. bart. of Lamberton, Queen's County, Ireland.—The Lady of the Right Hon. Viscount Mount Earl.—J. W. Barton, esq. captain in the 2d Somerset militia and provincial grand treasurer to the masonic fraternity for Somerset.—Mr. T. Brewer, surgeon, soon after the death of his only son, in Jamaica, by the yellow fever.—Mr. Franklin, late chemist and druggist.—Mr. Laycock, attorney, of Devizes.—Elizabeth, relict of the late R. Goodwin, esq.—In her 72d year, Ann, wife of T. Whitacre, esq.—Marianne, wife of Rear Admiral Ballard.

At Frenchay, S. Worral, esq. late town-clerk of Bristol.—At Plaistree-house, near Taunton, 72, the Rev. Dr. Ambrose, of Mount Ambrose, county of Dublin.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. Barge, aged 52, to Miss Hunt, aged 53.

The Booksellers in general are informed, that as many of them may happen to have on hand sundry back Numbers of this Miscellany, we uniformly exchange one back Number for another, to enable persons to complete sets and volumes; but we make no such exchange in favour of Numbers published within three months of the time. Of course also we expect the numbers exchanged to be uncut and perfect. We propose also in future to sell the half-yearly volumes at 15s. thereby charging but 1s. for the half-binding instead of 2s.

We think it necessary to repeat that country Correspondents who affix their names on the corner of the address, are not required to pay the postage.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. M. Baker, auctioneer, 68.

At Kingston, near Dorchester, in her 97th year, Mrs. Bowring. She retained all her faculties unimpaired.

Ann, relict of the late J. Joyce, esq. of Bristol.

DEVONSHIRE.

The labourers on the new line of road between Exeter and Plymouth, are proceeding rapidly.

Married.] M. Elkin, esq. of Bridge Town, Barbadoes, to Esther, daughter of the late A. Joseph, esq. of Plymouth.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Truman, widow of the late proprietor of the Exeter Flying Post.—In his 34th year, J. Jones, esq. an eminent solicitor.

At Sidmouth, in his 20th year, Lieut. H. R. Bernard, R.N.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Penrhyn, Capt. Huxtable, of Ilfracombe, to Miss C. Brewer.—At Stowford, Mr. Dodge, aged 71, to Miss Laves, aged 20.

Died.] At Marazion, 70, J. Turner, esq. surgeon.

At Jersey, returning from the continent, J. Trelawney, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Sir H. Trelawney, bart. of Trelawney.

At Penzance, 22, the son of Mr. J. Thomas.

At West Looe, 70, Mrs. M. Morrish.

WALES.

Married.] At Tenby, G. Anderson, esq. to Amelia, daughter of the late N. Garner, esq. of the Bahama Islands.—Late, P. B. Entwistle, esq. of Southerdow, South Wales, to the only daughter of J. Bassett, esq. of Borvilstone-house, Glamorganshire.

Died.] At Pembroke, 83, Mr. G. Williams, post-master. A situation which he filled honourably upwards of 21 years.

Suddenly, while sitting in her carriage, Mrs. Williams, wife of C. W. esq. of Craigyden, Anglesea, and M.P. for Marlow.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Aberdeen, 80, J. Ewen, esq. He has bequeathed £1000 to the magistrates and clergy of Montrose, for the erection of an hospital for the maintenance and education of boys.

IRELAND.

Several shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Cunnemeire and other places, and quantities of land have disappeared.

Married.] R. Smith, esq. of Ballynatra, high sheriff, county of Waterford, to the Hon H. St. Leger, daughter of the late Viscount Doneraill.—Mr. P.-J. Bedford, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, to Lucy A. Greene, of Covent Garden Theatre.

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COWLEY'S HOUSE, AT CHERTSEY.

COWLEY retired to these premises a few years before his death, which took place here in 1667, in his 49th year. The premises are called the PORCH HOUSE, and have for many years been occupied by R. CLARK, Esq., Chamberlain of London, who, in honour of the Poet, has taken much pains to preserve them in their original state, keeps an original portrait of Cowley, and has affixed a tablet in front containing Cowley's Latin epitaph on himself. In the year 1793, it was supposed that the ruinous state of the house rendered it impossible to support the building, but it was found practicable to preserve the greater part of it, to which some rooms have been added. Mr. CLARK has also placed a tablet in front of the building, where the porch stood, with the following inscription:—
“The *Porch* of this House, which projected ten feet into the highway, was, in the year 1792, removed for the safety and accommodation of the public.

Here the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue.”

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from an ENGLISH OFFICER,
at present in the Service of PERSIA,
addressed to a Friend in London.

Constantinople, June 7th, 1820.

I NOW fulfil the promise made to you on the last evening of our meeting in England, and by correspondence to renew that friendship which, on my part, can never be effaced by time or distance. My anxiety of mind has been

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in a great measure relieved by change of scene, and strict attention to the study of the Persian language; in the latter I have made a very fair progress, the little time and opportunity I have had for that purpose being taken into consideration.

After an uncommonly fine run of twenty-four days from the Downs, we anchored in Smyrna Bay on the 15th of last month. Any attempt by me to

3 P

describe

describe the beautiful appearance of the Archipelagian Islands would fall infinitely short of the reality; a more lovely spot than the isle of Scio (a fortunate dead calm of two days affording us an opportunity of visiting,) I cannot imagine to exist in the world. In this cluster of the Cyclades, I enjoyed the glorious prospect of a Mediterranean sun-rise; a prospect which the pencil of Apelles himself could not even faintly imitate.

Smyrna is a large, populous, and well-built city, situated in a fine bay; immediately over the town are the ruins of an old castle, erected by the Genoese. During our stay here the Persian (whom, you will recollect, took his passage in the same vessel with me,) and I visited the whole of the Turks' quarter, and saw every thing worthy of notice, but the details would be too voluminous for a letter "*en passant*." He, not being of the same sect of Mussulmans as the Turks, did not join in their devotions; but he explained to me the meaning of their chants, prostrations, and other parts of their religion, which were truly solemn.

After remaining ten days at Smyrna, we set sail for this noble, and imposingly grand city; on our way we passed near the isle of Metelin, (where Lord Byron long resided) and on the following day had the pleasure of being within two leagues of the coast of Troy, which I had a great desire to visit, but a fair wind springing up, I was prevented from carrying my wishes into execution.

The approach to this place is very magnificent; on both sides of the Dardanelles the most luxuriant prospects open to the view in rapid succession,—and when the city, with all her towers, domes, minarets, and palaces, burst upon the sight, a stranger, and particularly an European, must indeed be composed of phlegmatic stuff if he can behold it without delight and astonishment. I have made the best use of my very limited time to see the exterior of the mosques of St. Sophia, Sultan Bajazet, Achmet, &c. with the interior (as a great favour, in consequence of the Persian being my friend) of the Sultan's Tombs.

The celebrated aqueduct of Justinian is kept in tolerable repair, and supplies the city with water. I also visited the Hippodrome, or ancient race course, on which are the remains of an immense

brazen serpent, formerly the winning post; and near it is an Egyptian granite pillar, covered with hieroglyphics, and on its base is an inscription to the Emperor Theodosius; besides many other remains of Roman magnificence, and now going fast to decay, being regarded by the Turks as mere heaps of rubbish, and saved only from utter destruction by the occasional money which the foolish Giaours or infidels give them for their preservation.

Nothing can possibly give you an adequate idea of the disappointment experienced by strangers when they land here: the charms of the sea prospects are entirely dispersed, for the dirt and heat are insupportable. The streets in every Asiatic town, are, from necessity, obliged to be built very narrow, to prevent the sun's rays from striking in the centre; but the filth occasioned by this mode of structure is disgusting in the extreme. I leave this on Saturday next, accompanied by a Janizary for Persia; and I have every reason to expect that it will prove a most fatiguing journey. The Persian, in consequence of the quantity of his luggage, is, much against his inclination, forced to wait for the caravan; an English mineralogist, and an officer of the East India Company's army, who are like myself going to Tabriz, also wait with the Persian, neither of them mustering courage enough to trust their persons across the desert in a similar way with myself. I shall write to you again on my arrival at Tabriz.

** * * We are promised the continuation of this interesting correspondence, and shall have pleasure in laying it before our readers. We wish others who have foreign correspondents, particularly in Greece, Spain and South America, would oblige us in like manner.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

The NEW STREET from CARLETON HOUSE to the REGENT'S PARK.

THE country readers of the Monthly Magazine, who have not witnessed the progress of the magnificent street, which during the last four or five years has been in course of erection, will do well to consult a map of London duly to understand the great changes which have taken place.

St. Alban's-street which used to face Carleton House, has been taken down together with the houses which intervened between the north end of that street and Piccadilly; and a magnificent

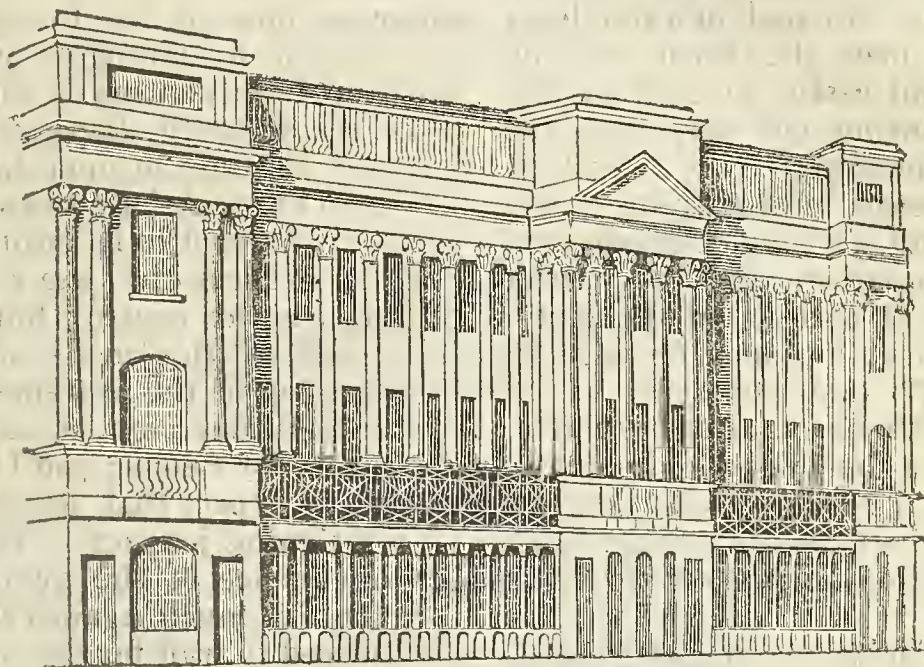
nificent street, equal in width to Pall Mall, now crosses Piccadilly and terminates in the County Fire Office.

We then turn to the left, by a superb Colonnade, to which no description can do justice, but of which in our next we will introduce an accurate perspective view.

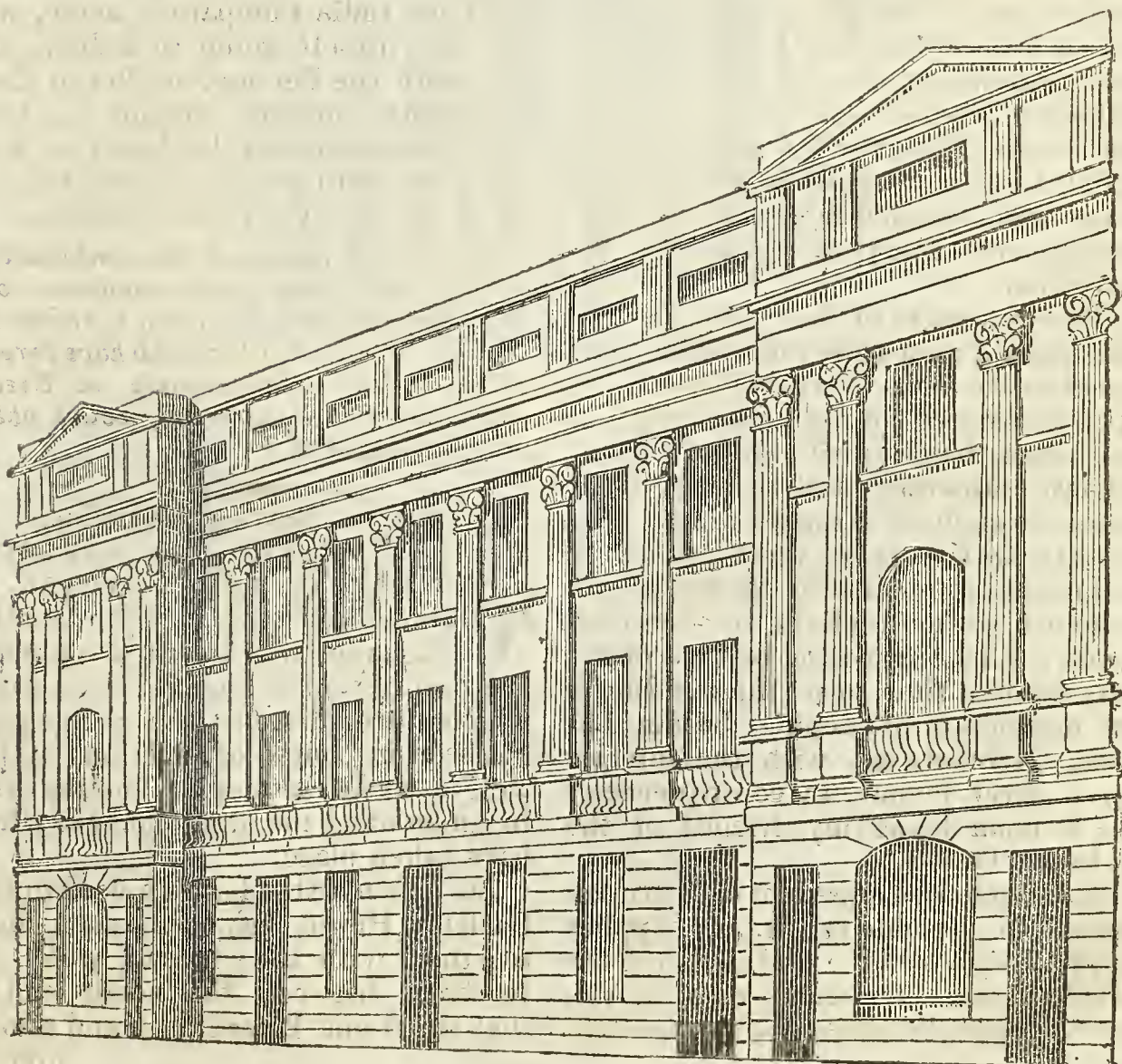
At the extremity of this charming Crescent, the street again takes a northerly direction, on the scite of the ancient Swallow-street, across Oxford-

street, even to Portland Place, and the tiers of houses, which are white through the whole extent, are every where in various styles of regular architecture, often highly ornamented, and altogether magnificent.

We here introduce *specimens of the centres of two of the tiers of houses*, from which our readers may judge of the rest, and in our next number, we purpose to introduce others built in other styles.



Between the Colonnade and Oxford Street.



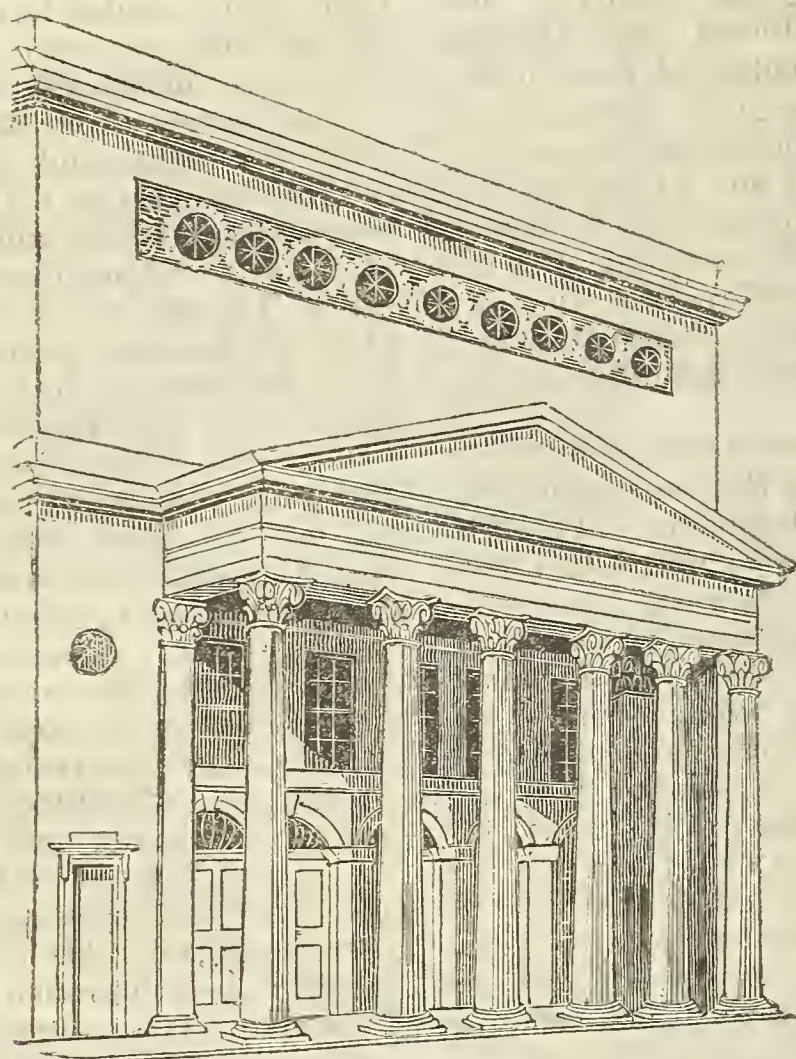
Between Piccadilly and Pall Mall.

The width and length of this division of the main street, (from the Colonnade to Portland Place,) corresponds with the general splendour, and when the whole line is finished, and the street paved and passable, it will constitute a continuation of fine buildings and a *coup d'œil* unequalled in the world.

But the plan has not been confined to the new line of street. It has been extended to the improvement of all the collateral streets. Thus Jermyn-

street has been opened at its east and west ends, and Charles-street has been opened into the Haymarket; and to give a finish to this line, the Haymarket theatre has been rebuilt on the eastern side, exactly opposite to Charles-street, and forms an elegant object from St. James's-square. We have annexed a view of this structure, which instead of the barn-like appearance of the old theatre, is now a public ornament.

THE NEW HAYMARKET THEATRE.



In the same vicinity other changes on a gigantic scale are taking place.

Of the New Opera House, and the splendid arcades of shops by which it is completely surrounded, we have already inserted a view in this Magazine for March, 1819.

But the opposite side of the Haymarket, Suffolk-street, and the north side of Cockspur-street have been taken down, and splendid quadrangles of new buildings, are in course of erection, to form a street in continuation of the line of Pall Mall, which will take in the grand front of the Mews, and terminate in the fine portico of St. Martin's Church.

Of the chief of these novelties we shall as they arise, submit views to our readers.

The architect and presiding genius of the whole, is Mr. Nash, who in spite of puny criticism and trivial objections, will, in the variety and taste of these erections, establish a fame which will vie with that of Inigo Jones, and Sir Christopher Wren.

The patron is THE KING, and the design is as honourable to the patron as creditable to the artist. The execution will remain a monument to the memory of both; and it is deeply to be lamented that a sovereign of such a fine taste, should, in the policy of his government, be often compromised by the acts of some of his obdurate and narrow-minded ministers, who, in their administration, too frequently prove themselves strangers to every generous sympathy of the human heart.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ITINERARY of HADJI BOUBEKER, an African, from SENO-PALEL, a town in the country of FOUA, to MECCA, compiled and edited in 1820, in SENEGAL, by M. P. ROUZEE.

THIS itinerary records a journey traversing Africa from the French possessions on the western coast to the Arabic Gulph in the East; it was undertaken about or during the years 1810, 1811, &c.

Europeans have no authentic accounts respecting the countries situated between Houssa and Darfour. Uncertain data, collected from different quarters, have given rise to different hypotheses concerning those parts of the continent; nor is there any portion of the globe so variously represented in our charts. Where Major Rennell places a vast marshy region, other geographers delineate a desert, others a range of mountains, and others a great lake.

But we have now a kind of solution to this question from the interesting itinerary of Hadji Boubeker. This Pilgrim in his journey to Mecca, traversed Africa from west to east, proceeding from the French settlements to Suakem, on the shore of the Red Sea; of course, he traversed the whole space comprised between Houssa and Darfour. An European, in a similar journey, would not only have illustrated the geography of these countries so little known, but he would probably have resolved some capital problems, undetermined for ages, as to the mouths of the Niger, and whether it communicates with the Nile; also the direction of a river called Nile by the negroes. The relation of the negro Boubeker, though not realising these objects, contains documents leading to useful inferences which will not fail to be observed. Boubeker has the surname of Ansari, from an ancient town of Fouta Toro, called Anzar, whence his family originated. He was born and lives at Seno Palel, a town in the same country; his maternal language is the Foulle, but his communications with the editor were in Arabic.

In departing from his native town, he repaired first to Ojaba, and thence to the city or great town of Tjilogu, the capital of Fouta Toro. After receiving the benedictions of the Almamy, he hastened to pass the frontiers of Fouta, and speedily arrived in the king-

dom of Cagnaga, inhabited by the Ser-racoulis. He remained some weeks at Jawar, one of the principal towns of the country; then slowly traversing the province of Kasso, about three months after his departure from Seno Palel, he reached Jarra, a large town to the NE. of Jawar, capital of the country of Bagona. Jarra belonged formerly to the King of Karta, but is now subject to the Moors, and its population chiefly consists of merchants of that nation. It has a considerable trade, part of which lies in salt brought thither from the town of Tishit, near which are considerable salt pits.

His journey from Jarra to Segoo, took up a month and some days; the country is overrun with forests, with a scanty population, and but few signs of culture. Segoo, the capital of Bambarra, lies east of Jarra, on the two banks of the river Joliba. The country of Bambara is fertile throughout; the districts cultivated by the Foulahs are in general the most productive. The most numerous class in the country is what gives name to it. The Foulahs are the next most considerable, being scattered throughout the kingdom, and in possession of whole provinces: the Moors are seldom met with, except in the large towns.

From Segoo this traveller proceeded directly to Timbooktoo, by land, and reached it in seven and twenty hours. This city is situated to the NE. of Segoo, at a small distance from the Caloum, a considerable river which he conceives to be a branch of the Jaliba. Timbooktoo is as large and populous as Segoo, but richer and more commercial. A great part of the population are Moors; the Twariks are also very numerous, and are often at variance with the Moors for superiority of power. Boubeker represents the Twariks as oppressive and injurious, in these dissensions. Those seen at Timbooktoo are originally from Twart, an arid territory, the capital of which is named El-Walin, and is the residence of a Twart Sultan who is very much dreaded.

Boubeker had intended to pass through the kingdom of Twart, situated to the NE. of Timbooktoo, to wait in Fezzan for the caravan of Barbary pilgrims that were repairing to Mecca, through Egypt; but having no means of subsistence on his route, but the alms of pious Mussulmans, he changed his

his purpose, when he saw the poverty of the Twarik's country, and how ill they were disposed to charity. They are a warlike wandering race; and almost all profess Islamism, but, in general, are cool in their attachment to it, and according to Boubeker, in their hearts are Kafirs.

He determined therefore to return to the banks of the Joliba, and arrived at Jenné, ten days after leaving Timbooktoo. He considers both these cities as constituting a part of Bambarra, and judges them pretty nearly under the same meridian. Jenné has a great trade; the negroes in it outnumber the Moors, but the latter retain the jurisdiction and authority. From Jenné, in an easterly direction, he travelled in thirty and odd days, to Houssa, a large city, two days journey from the Joliba. The first part was in a canoe on the river, and the remainder on foot, through the kingdoms of Kabi and Noufi.

The country known by the name of Houssa has five or six other states comprehended within it. Formerly the Houssians were the only inhabitants, but now the Twariks and the Foulahs are in possession of the greater part of it, with a certain proportion, however, of Moors. The Foulahs occupy the western part almost exclusively, and on that account, it is frequently called Foullan. These Foulahs, in complexion, features and language, exactly resemble those of Fouta Toro; among themselves they assume the name of Dhomani. The Houssians are black like the Jolofs or the Serracolis; they seem ill adapted for the labours of cultivation or of tending flocks; while the Foulahs, according to Boubeker, are the most intelligent shepherds and labourers in the world. The country of Foulah is one of the best cultivated that he saw; in this respect, he places it immediately after Egypt. The domestic animals are in greater number and better condition than he had observed elsewhere. There are no sugar canes nor any great variety of fruits as in Egypt and Syria, but wheat, barley, and two species of maize are in great abundance. Hemp and cotton are in excellent culture; of these they fabricate their stuffs, and they also grow the indigo with which they dye them. The Foulahs of this country can dye not only blue, but all sorts of colours. The city of Houssan has less trade with

Timbooktoo and Jenné, than with the countries that lie eastward. The Sultan that resides there is the most powerful of all the sovereigns in the western part of Houssan.

Boubeker was informed that a little before his arrival, a foreign merchant had visited the country, who could make himself understood in the Twarik, though it was not his maternal language. He professed to come from a Mussulman country, a great distance to the north. He was in indigent circumstances, but wished to continue his route, and demanded guides to conduct him into Bambarra. The King of Houssa had consented, at first, to let him pass through his country; but finding that the stranger was generally considered as a spy, he altered his purpose, and sent out horsemen in pursuit of him: they overtook him on the banks of the Joliba. He was brought back to Houssa and thrown into prison, but Boubeker does not remember whether the Sultan put him to death or sold him for a slave.

Our pilgrim set out from Houssa, and proceeding in an easterly direction, in about a month, arrived at Kassina, the most considerable town on the banks of the Joliba. It is fifteen or twenty times larger than St. Louis, in Senegal, and is the capital of the eastern part of Houssa, to which it gives its name. He there met with merchants from very distant countries, among others, Turks from Tripoli, who were readily distinguished by their fair complexions and rich apparel. He also noticed a number of Twariks and Foulahs. The Houssians are the primitive inhabitants of the country, and more numerous in Kassina than in the Foullan. From Kassina he advanced to Bornou; the position of this town he places exactly east of Kassina, the river Joliba crossing the whole kingdom, of which it is the capital.

The natives of Bornou are black complexioned, like the Houssians, whom they resemble in manners and customs, but speak a different language, and are reckoned more courageous and adroit. The Sultan is very powerful, and commands a numerous and veteran cavalry.

From the town of Bornou he went on to the country of Wadaé; here he had no longer the river Joliba at a little distance on his right. He made frequent enquiries as to where this river terminated,

terminated, but was always told that it communicated with the Nile. Its course, according to some, was in a lengthened direction southerly, running far into the interior of Habeshah, or Abyssinia.

Wadaé is watered by a number of rivers that fall into the Joliba. Boubeker traversed this kingdom from SW. to NE. and reached the country of Begarmé; soon after he arrived at the great lake of Kouk, into which a very great river from the south empties itself. The Sultan of Kouk is often at war with the sovereigns of Wadaé and Begarmé.

In about two months from his leaving Kassina, he had reached the mountains of Four, but noticed no great town between these and Bornou. From the country of Four, he passed on, easterly, to that of Kordofan, inhabited only by Arabs. After coasting for two or three days the western bank of the Nile, he crossed that river opposite Tjondi, a pretty considerable town, whence he entered into the country of Barbara, where he found the inhabitants addicted to tillage, and not unlike the Foulles in features and complexion: they are subject to certain Arab tribes. From Tjondi, in fifteen days, he came to Suakem on the Arabic Gulph, and from that town embarked in a vessel for Djiddah, the port of Mecca, making about fourteen months since his departure from Seno-Palel.

Our pilgrim after his devotions at Mecca, repaired to Medina, Jerusalem, Acre, Cairo and Alexandria. In this last city, he remained a long time, and sailed afterwards for Algiers, where he spent several years. He at length returned to Fouta Toro, through Telem-san or Tremecen, Fez, Mequinez, Morocco, Wadimoux, the Great Desart, and the country of the Bracknas Moors.

Boubeker's long residence in Egypt and Barbary, made him forget a number of particulars, which though unimportant to himself, would have been highly interesting to Europeans. The foreign voyager taken prisoner in Houssa, might perhaps have been Frederick Hornemann, sent by the African Association, in 1808; but admitting the supposition, his fate will be no less uncertain.

The editor subjoins some supplementary notices, derived, he says, not from

books, for he found none of any service, but furnished by his memory.

The Kingdom of Cagnaga is that which Father Labat designates as Goyaga, and Mungo Park as Kaiaaka. Djarra is the city which Delisle calls Yara, and M. Park, Farra. This name, however, is but little known to the Moors that I have consulted, who in general call it Bagnall, that of the country whereof it is the chief place. The custom of thus naming the capital cities in Africa appears to be general. Major Rennel thinks that Tichit or Tishit, (as the English write it) is the same place as Tgazza, which, according to Padamosta and Leo Africanus, supplied Tombut with salt. Some Moorish sheiks have made mention to me of a town called Tedjagdja, near Waden or Hoden in the maps, where a trade in salt is carried on; this I conceive may be the same as Tegarra. The Moors write the name of the Niger, Djolba, and not Djaliba, as the negroes do. The name of Tombooktoo is frequently written Timboukton and Tomboukt.

Boubeker's position of the kingdom of Bornou exactly agrees with the account given of it by M. Hornemann, as he had it from a Twarik. The river from the south that falls into the lake of Kouk, seems to me to be the Misse-lad of Mr. Brown. The mountainous country of Four is evidently Dar-Four.

Tjondi is the Shandi or Handi of the maps. The Arab writers make mention of a country called Barbara; the inhabitants have been noticed by Europeans, by the name of Barbarins and Barâtras. Their complexion is a reddish black.

I have frequently interrogated Boubeker as to different towns and countries mentioned by the Arabian geographers and modern Voyagers. He has spoken of Wancarah, a name but little different from Wakoro, and places it south of Bernou. He describes it as a country inundated by Joliba, as Egypt is by the Nile: it yields abundance of gold. He had heard speak of the kingdom of Kano, of Gueburgh (Cano and Guber) but does not recollect their position. As to the word Takzour, he has positively affirmed that it denotes the whole country of the blacks in various negro languages, like the word Soudan in Arabic.

He often heard mention of the Wechabites in Arabia, but recollects little

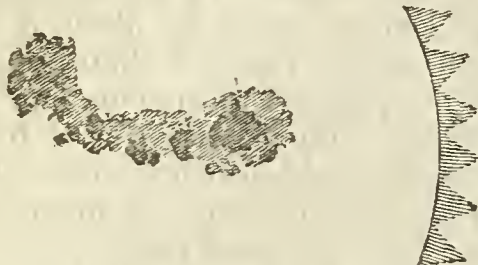
little but the name. The French expedition to Egypt was a subject of common conversation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

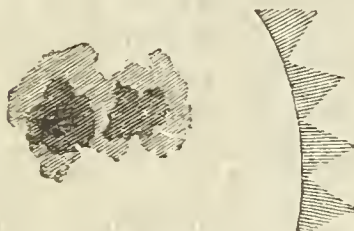
SIR,
BENEATH I send you an exact representation of spots, or maculæ, in the sun, as seen at the Little Hermitage, near Rochester, on the days stated.

J. J.

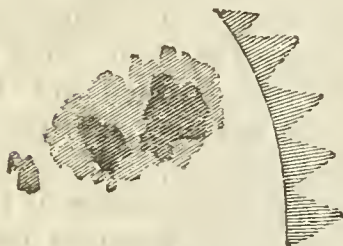
Little Hermitage, 11th Dec. 1821.



Appeared on the 21st Nov. 1821.



On the 23d Nov.



On the 25th Nov.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
NOT long ago, I went, as I had before done, to take a walk in an enclosure on Epping Forest, in the parish of Walthamstow, called *Hale Brinks*, and to my surprise, instead of the gate on the forest side, I found a close paling. On enquiry, I was informed that there had not been a gate for two years (or about that period.) If I mistake not, it has been supposed by some people that the late proprietor of the estate, bought it with a condition that there should be a public way through the grounds for a certain term of years, and at the end thereof the way was to be stopped. As I have reason to doubt the accuracy of this supposition, I shall be obliged to some person resident in the neighbourhood, if he will inform your readers (many of whom it may concern,) whether any such clause was in the deeds; also when

the pathway was stopped. I do not know that there ever was more than a foot-path through the grounds, but of that I am not quite clear. It certainly is to be lamented that of late years numerous paths have been stopped up, which if not absolutely necessary, were at least very convenient. An account of the different modes of stopping up ways *legally*, would much oblige

AN ENQUIRER.

16th November, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE relative to the SCOTACKS, a Clan or Tribe in HUNGARY.

AMONG the different nations that inhabit Hungary, the Scotacks constitute one, whereof few geographers have made mention. Their residence may be assigned to 75 towns or large villages in the County of Zemplén. They are Slavonians by descent, and form a sort of medium between the Slaves, the Rasmiacks and the Poles, but differ as to their dialect, manners and customs. Both men and women have almost all white hair, and it is very uncommon to find one among them with black locks. They live, in general, as associated families, and in a patriarchal manner. The father confides the superintendence of his house to one of his sons whom he deems best qualified, and the others respect his orders, should he even be the youngest.

Their industry is chiefly employed in the rearing of sheep; of these they make annual purchases in Transylvania and Moldavia, and after feeding them through the summer, take them for sale to the market of Hannusalva, or else into Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Many of them are common carriers, transporting wines and leather into Poland, Russia, Prussia, and Austria. A man of mature age is seldom seen on horseback, leading or driving his voiture; this is reserved for their boys, in order to spare the horses; and white-haired youngsters that cannot see much higher than the saddle, are found guiding with ease a team of six or eight horses. There must always be one white horse among them for the better direction of the guide. The Scotacks rarely intermarry with other tribes or nations, and adhere rigidly to their native dialect, being averse to the introduction of any foreign idioms.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.

No. XXXII.

What are the Comparative Pretensions of POPE and BOILEAU?

IT may not be wholly unprofitable, or uninteresting at *this* time—if only in reference to the great BOWLES AND POPE QUESTION—to attempt some elucidation of the poetical qualities of the great bard of Twickenham, by considering the rank they ought to hold in comparison with those of his contemporaries. Among these, none offer themselves with such striking features of resemblance, as Dryden and Boileau, though both may be rather said, in point of time, to have preceded him. With the former he has been so frequently and fully compared that it would be useless to review the subject. Not so with the latter: as with the exception of some incidental remarks of Airé and Warton, the consideration is new to us. Though we are decidedly hostile to that false criticism still in vogue with our old Reviews, which institutes mean comparisons between authors of similar or opposite powers, for the invidious purpose of elevating the character of the one, on the ruins of the other, instead of gratifying and improving their readers by pointing out their varied or assimilating qualities, to shew how the rich chorus of our poetry is made complete; we cannot resist the pleasure of touching on the respective excellencies and singular coincidences we discover in the characters of Pope and Boileau. Indeed, there are, perhaps, no two authors, either of ancient or modern date, who in their genius and pursuits, afford us so complete and happy a parallel. And this surprising similarity applies no less to their peculiar genius and writings, than to the times in which they lived, to the state of literature in their respective countries, and to the high station they both attained, and the reputation they enjoyed while living, in the eyes of nobility and princes, and in the promise of fame opened to their view.

Thus, they both lived in times equally fortunate for their reputation, and their honourable reception in the world. It was truly the Augustan age of England and of France that seemed to have restored other Horaces and Virgils, and other Ovids and Ciceros to the courts of Lewis and Queen Anne. Equally rich in the poetry of love and

passion, as in the comedy of manners and of polished life, a chivalric spirit seemed still to linger among us, and the influence of poetry was visible in the feelings and expressions, if not in the actions of men. If the lyric and dramatic genius of older times seemed to slumber, they still possessed sublimity of sentiment and description, and with high pathetic powers united a keen and humourous relish of satire and burlesque. In all of these, Pope and Boileau must be allowed to have been at the head of their art, among contemporaries of no common qualifications. Their names will be found as highly distinguished above the great writers of their age, as above all those who have followed them.

In the invention and developement of their subjects, in felicity and completeness of execution, uniformity of character and purpose, with an uncommon richness and harmony of language and versification, their poems will stand as models and tests of excellence, terrible indeed to future candidates for fame, and almost affecting the past with an appearance of barbarism. And for this superiority also, they are both indebted, like Horace and Virgil, to an early and assiduous study of the best models of their predecessors, united to a fine taste and genius of their own, in adapting their poetical powers to the wants, character, and humours of their respective countrymen.

In their literary controversies with the critics and dunces of the age, we find them equally enthusiastic admirers and champions of the old writers, against the innovations of the moderns; and especially in that learned attack made by the French academicians on the ancients' want of decency, and Homer's unpoliteness, which was afterwards transferred, by way of sympathy, to the dunces of England. But Perrault appears to have met, from Boileau, with much the same reception as Bentley and his friends, not long after, did from the satire of Dean Swift and Pope. And surely another Dunciad will soon be a desideratum, to commemorate the new labours of the choice spirits, and small gentleman wits of the present day.

In their choice of subjects, as well as in the more important features of their poetic character, and the studies they pursued, the French and English poets will also be found to agree. It would appear that they aimed at the

same objects, for the most part, in their undertakings. In the didactic, the mock heroic, and the satiric, where they are unrivalled masters, and discover a more particular resemblance, we perceive the same study of correct language and expression—the same forcible yet harmonious lines—judicious and very melodious pauses; and a watchful jealousy of admitting any unequal or trivial word or expression which might derogate from the beauty and correctness of the whole.

Though it may at first view bear the appearance of contradiction or a paradox, it is nevertheless true, that this nice care and exact attention to the *mugæ canoræ*, has not in the least impaired their strength, or interfered with the higher objects of their art. We find the same, and indeed often more fire and impetuosity in their writings than in those of more careless and irregular poets, like the founders of the Lake School, who give full swing to their imaginations, and present their loose and disjointed productions—a sort of ricketty offspring—naked to the world.

When we consider that Pope and Boileau invariably sat down to compose in the full reach and vigour of their intellect, and with little art or study gave full play to their imaginations; bestowing afterwards a “world of poet’s pains,” on what they had written, we shall more easily account for that fire and polish which they so happily united in their works. In this respect they are perhaps equally excellent, though Pope has certainly had the advantage of his predecessor’s example, and made that use of him, which both of them made of Horace, in improving on, and infusing the beauties of older writers, with singular refinement, into their own works. Thus, however highly they were indebted to nature for their genius and uncommon parts, they were still more admirable for the talent and fine judgment with which they employed their poetic powers to the greatest advantage and on the happiest subjects. Of all points of resemblance between these unrivalled geniuses of the age and nations in which they flourished, this is the most remarkable. They invaded the property of other writers more like conquerors than robbers, and with a Midas-like faculty, converted at a touch, the dross and ore of other men’s thoughts into solid gold.

They were indebted for their early fame and good fortune, to the very same qualities of mind, sound sense, emulous and unremitting study, and a rooted love of their art. The same dispositions that attracted the regard and friendship of Augustus and Mæcenas to Virgil and Horace, gave celebrity to the names of Pope and Boileau at the French and English courts. Their superiors in rank became their equals in conversation and good fellowship, and their company was rather sought by, than obtruded upon, the princes and nobles of the land. The reputation of both stood as high in foreign countries as in their own. Most of their productions were translated during their lifetime into other tongues: though in point of good version our author has greatly the advantage, in his translators, over Boileau. The same triumphs that crowned them with laurels and acclamation, brought down upon their heads a shower of hisses and orange peel from the great gallery of dunces and of critics. They seem indeed to have been equally reviled and hated by the minor wits and poets of their respective periods; and a species of *della crusca*, or academical war, neither giving or taking quarter, was eagerly declared, and fiercely maintained against them in both countries. But the only advantage obtained over our authors consisted in their enemies succeeding in having their names transmitted to posterity, and in place of becoming *annihilate*, being damned to everlasting fame. It is singular that both lived to befriend, and to be reconciled to, the very critics and poetasters who had thus unwittingly served to extend our authors’ fame, as the bones of the savage are carefully preserved for a testimonial of the prowess of his victors.

We have now to remark, in honour of our English bard, that of the two, he was always the least attendant upon the great, and not nearly so good a writer of flattering odes and panegyrics on princes and on men in power. He enjoyed no pension and received no bounty from the charity of patrons or of friends. His commendatory verses never appeared until his great friends were known to be unfortunate or out of power; as his satire was only directed at those whom he supposed to be the successful enemies of truth and virtue while in office. The French poet we are afraid was not always so conscientious

conscientious or jealous of his self-respect.

Of Pope it may also be said that he had more true sensibility and native poetic mind in him than Boileau: though it must be confessed that neither possessed that tenderness and depth of feeling, and those imaginative powers calculated to succeed in lyric and dramatic composition. Nor is this the least disparagement of their high and unquestionable excellence; for where is the poet who has mastered every species of writing? Or who has so eminently succeeded in so many various kinds as Pope? Though he has been accused by his enemies, like M. Despréaux, - of servile imitation, and even palpable plagiarism both from the ancients and moderns, such accusations are now become worse than frivolous, inasmuch as they are absurd and disgusting. They are indeed "stale, flat and unprofitable" to such as advance them. It is now so well understood by our best critics that invention itself is only a happy combination of incidents, thoughts and feelings, and imagination the form and colouring in which these are expressed, that we cannot countenance even such an ingenious and learned commentator as Dr. Warton, in his attempts to lower the character of Pope, by quoting parallel passages from Dryden and Boileau to shew the imitations of the former. What shall we say of such as this?

"Pride, malice, folly, against Dryden rose
In various shapes of critics, parsons,
beaus."

Boileau has it:—

"L'ignorance et l'erreur à ses naissantes
pièces

En habits de marquis, en robes de com-
tesses

Venaient pour diffamer un chef d'œuvre
nouveau."

After this discovery of similitude, with so very little likeness of a plagiarism, he observes in his "Essay on the Genius of Pope"—

"It is but justice to add that the fourteen succeeding verses in the poem before us, (Art of Criticism) containing the character of a true critic, are superior to any thing in Boileau's 'Art of Poetry,' from which, however, Pope has borrowed many observations."

In deference to the judgment and feelings of our readers, we shall not multiply instances of this nature. It is quite unaccountable how so learned and enlightened a character as Dr.

Warton should have fallen into the weakness and prejudices indulged by some of Pope's worst enemies, and in discharging the duties of a biographer and critic, have laid the foundation for a renewal of those low and ridiculous charges, disgraceful even to Cibber, and doubly despicable in the writers of the present age. To us the greater part of the Doctor's observations seem written in a spirit,

"Willing to wound, and yet afraid to
strike;

Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike,"
but which carried with them sufficient weight and authority to give rise to a new and bitter controversy on Pope's moral and poetical merits, equally ridiculous and disgraceful; and one which we seriously intend to denounce and expose.

But to return to our more immediate question, and in conclusion, we must observe, in justice to Pope, that in regard to variety and extent of genius, embracing almost every species of composition, in more elevated and sustained powers of thought, and a wider play of imagination, his muse mounted on a stronger pinion than that of Boileau. Of this, whoever attentively peruses and reflects on the full extent and nature of their several writings, cannot long remain in doubt; and he will easily perceive how much more plausibly a deficiency of pathos and sublimity may be charged upon the genius of the French, than on that of the English poet. Thus to assert that Pope did not possess, in a very eminent degree, those descriptive, pathetic, and elevated powers, to which his greatest predecessors were indebted for their fame, proves to us how easily envy and folly are led to advance unfounded accusations, with a face of candour and of truth, which they cannot in the least substantiate. But of this his commentators have been guilty towards Pope, while the very proofs in refutation of their opinions must have stared them in the face. With what degree of correct taste, or conscientious feeling could Dr. Warton and Mr. Bowles presume to under-value our author's powers of description, when such lines as the following were to be found among the works they were editing:

"But o'er the twilight groves and dusky
caves,
Long sounding aisles, and intermingled
graves,

Black

Black melancholy sits, and round her
throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose ;
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every
green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the
woods.” *Eloisa.*

We might here challenge all such
unbelieving critics and commentators to
point out two lines from their favourite
descriptive poets, even from Cowper
and Thomson, at all approaching the
beauty and grandeur of the last.

In Mr. Bowles, and the best of those
whom he admires, we have nothing
more picturesque than such lines as
these:—

“The darksome pines, that o’er yon rocks
reclin’d,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow
wind,
The wandering streams that shine between
the hills,
The grotts that echo to the tinkling rills,
The dying gales that pant upon the trees,
The lakes that quiver to the curling breeze,
No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the visionary maid.”

Finely descriptive as this is, the
lover of nature and magnificent draw-
ing will be better pleased with the
following beautiful winter-piece:—

“Lo, Zembla’s rocks, the beauteous work
of frost,
Rise white in air, and glitter o’er the
coast ;
Pale suns, unfelt, at distance roll away,
And on the impassive ice the lightnings
play ;
Eternal snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains prop th’ incum-
bent sky ;
As Atlas fixed each hoary pile appears
The gathered winter of a thousand years.”

If we look for pathetic beauty, what
can surpass the tenderness and delicate
sorrow breathed in the elegy on an un-
fortunate lady.

“No friend’s complaint, no kind domestic
tear,
Pleas’d thy pale ghost, or graced thy
mournful bier ;
By foreign hands thy dying eyes were
closed,
By foreign hands thy decent limbs com-
posed,
By foreign hands thy humble grave adorn-
ed,
By strangers honoured, and by strangers
mourned !
What ! tho’ no sacred earth allow thee
room,

Nor hallow’d dirge be muttered o’er thy
tomb,
Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be
drest,
And the green turf lie lightly on thy
breast ;
There shall the morn her earliest tears
bestow,
There the first roses of the year shall
blow.”

But there is no reason to insist fur-
ther on a subject which so clearly elu-
cidates itself, by a reference to the
poet’s works : and we shall merely add
that on more serious and elevated sub-
jects, as well as on the most trifling,
he was equally happy and successful. If
Pope produced the best mock-heroic in
our language, he is still more fairly
entitled to the character of the first
English satirist, who combined the
playful ease and elegance of Horace,
with the fire and vehemence of Juvenal,
and the abrupt boldness of Persius.

In his moral epistles, and his philoso-
phical poem on Man, he discovers a quick
insight into the motives and feelings of
our species, which he explains and elu-
cidates in the clearest and happiest
manner. It is amusing to perceive how
his various editors differ and contra-
dict each other in their opinions of his
defects and merits, insomuch that there
is scarcely any quality, however high,
for which he has not full credit from
one or the other, and no fault of which
he is not acquitted by inference or
recantation in the end. We conclude
with an instance of this from Warton,
who asserted that our author wanted
dignity and elevation of poetic cha-
racter, and afterwards quoted the fol-
lowing lines from the “*Essay on Man*,”
in order to prove the contrary, and
to admit that he had been mistaken.

“All are but parts of one stupendous
whole,
Whose body nature is, and God the soul ;
That chang’d thro’ all, and yet in all the
same,
Great in the earth, as in the ætherial frame,
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glow’s in the stars, and blossoms in the
trees,
Lives thro’ all life, extends thro’ all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent ;
Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal
part,
As full, as perfect in a hair, as heart ;
As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns ;
To Him, no high, no low, no great, no
small,
He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals
all.”

Essay on Man.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE improvement recently made in the colour of the covers of your work, recalls to my mind an idea which has sometimes occurred to me, of an improvement that may be effected in paper used for printing. It will be observable to any one making the comparison, that writing or printing of the same strength and body, on a fair white sheet of paper, is less legible, and the eye sooner fatigued in reading it, than on a sheet grown brown by age; and the reason of this is not difficult to discover. A greater quantity of light being reflected from the white paper, the pupil of the eye contracts so much, as to render vision less distinct, and the effort greater. This fact ought to lead us to the practice of tinging paper intended to be printed upon with a slight shade of colouring, which would at once render it more pleasing to the reader, and less subject to be discoloured by age or use.

To this hint permit me to add another. Where hot pressure is to be used, we may avail ourselves with great advantage of the difference of specific caloric that bodies possess; as in the specific caloric of sand and iron, for instance: taking equal bulks of each, raised to the same degree of temperature, the former will contain much more heat than the latter. If, then, we suppose two irons used for the common domestic purpose of smoothing linen, one of which is made of solid iron, and the other of a hollow shell of iron filled with sand, and the two are raised to the same temperature, that containing sand, owing to the difference of specific caloric and conducting power, will retain its heat much longer than the one of solid iron. Sand or stone heaters may also be applied to tea urns, and a variety of other domestic uses; besides their application to hot-pressing in several departments of our manufactures. There is no better means of drying specimens of plants collected by the botanist, than laying them between two sheets of paper, and covering the uppermost with hot sand. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer what appears to me a more probable solution to the fawn's head being found in the body of a tree, than the one given by your correspondent Mr. Welch, although I am

indebted to this gentleman for the idea I suggest.

What Mr. Welch says of the practice of cutting the tops of young trees to make them pollards, I am well acquainted with, as well as another practice, which, coupled with this, may serve to account for the extraordinary circumstance recorded in your Magazine.

I well remember when a boy, a practice very general, and not unfrequent now, for those who had the charge of a flock of ewes in the lambing season, to throw the dead and cast lambs into bushes or pollards, such as Mr. Welch describes, standing a considerable height from the ground, in order to prevent their being eaten by dogs. May it not, therefore, be probable that the fawn might have been thrown into one of these young pollards, of which the top was omitted to be again cut, a circumstance frequently seen; and by the head's resting in the crown of the pollard after the body had decayed, and the leading stem having grown over and completely covered the crown of the tree, account for the head being found in the body after the tree had grown to maturity? W.

Near Sittingbourne, Nov. 6, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE of BAYHAM and PENSURST.

BAYHAM, the seat of the Marquis Camden, is pleasantly situated on the borders of Sussex, about six miles distance from Tunbridge Wells; and is an object of general attraction on account of the fine ruins of the abbey, a noble edifice of the gothic order of architecture. This abbey was built (as appears by an inscription on a large stone near the altar) in the reign of Richard I. A. D. 1190, by Ela de Sackville, of Buckhurst, for the White or Premonstratensian canons, a religious sect instituted at Prémontré, in France, about the year 1120, and introduced into England in 1146. From the extent of ground which the ruins occupy, this monastery must have been of the largest dimensions. The principal walls and a few arches only are now left standing, but the plan of the interior can be distinctly traced; particularly the chapel, refectory, confessional, cloisters, &c. To the spectator the remains of this stupendous pile present an air of gloomy solemnity and grandeur; nor can the eye repose on

on the long majestic nave, terminating in the distant altar, without the feelings being powerfully interested by the view. The trimmed box, and neat gravel walks, however, which decorate the space within, offend the taste, and certainly appear rather inconsistent with the dignity of a gothic ruin. As a relic of ancient architecture, although it cannot be compared with Tintern and Netley, it possesses many claims to the admiration of the common observer, as well as of the antiquary. This abbey was amongst the number of religious edifices abolished by Henry VIII. and having been dismantled of its ornaments, was abandoned to the destructive effects of time and neglect. The only attention which it now receives, (as the visitor is informed) is by an annual sum expended in the *repair of its ruins*! At a short distance, stand the remains of a large gateway, once surmounted by the papal cross, underneath whose spacious arch runs the road to the monastery. The mansion, which closely adjoins the ruins, and is reflected in a beautiful basin of water in front, is built in the gothic style, and thus preserves a strict uniformity with the abbey. This property was purchased by Lord Chief Justice Pratt, afterwards Earl Camden; and from him has descended to the present Marquis, to whom it gives the title of Viscount Bayham.

PENSHURST PLACE.

This ancient and venerable mansion, the seat of the noble family of the Sidneys, stands within an extensive park at a few miles distance from Tunbridge Wells. It was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, and passed successively through the families of Penchester, Pulteney, Devereux and Fitzwalter, until it was forfeited to the crown in the reign of Edward VI. by the attainder of Sir Ralph Vane. The youthful monarch bestowed it as a mark of his peculiar favour and esteem on Sir William Sidney, (chamberlain and steward of the household of Henry VIII.) in the possession of whose descendants this splendid gift has ever since remained. On the death of Sir William Sidney, the estate descended to his son Sir Henry, the bosom friend of Edward VI. and the father of the gallant Sir Philip Sidney. This illustrious hero, whose untimely death*

was a source of so much grief to the court of Elizabeth, and to the whole British nation, was born here in the year 1554, on which memorable occasion an oak was planted in the park. From him the domain came into the possession of his brother, Sir Robert Sidney, afterwards created by James I. Lord Sidney, Vicount Lisle and Earl of Leicester. Penshurst was also the birth-place and residence of the celebrated Lady Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland; (the Sacharissa of Waller) and of the Earl of Leicester's son, the patriotic Algernon Sidney, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles II. on a charge of being concerned in the Rye House Plot. The house is extensive and commodious, and is a specimen of the union of the Saxon and gothic orders of architecture. It bears evident marks of antiquity, and some of its outer courts are in ruins; but the whole edifice has, within the last few years, undergone a thorough repair, and received several material improvements, under the inspection of its present proprietor, Sir John Shelley Sidney, bart. The interior is spacious and magnificent, though the splendour of its decorations is now rather faded from the effects of time. Many of the rooms are ornamented with fine pictures and family portraits, by Titian, Guido, Corregio, Teniers, Holbein, Vandyke, Hemskirk, Janssen, Lely, Luders and Kneller. Among those particularly worthy of observation, are an elegant picture of Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke, and portraits of the Earls of Leicester, Sir Philip Sidney, the Countesses of Sunderland and Pembroke, and Algernon Sidney. Some fine specimens of ancient tapestry are also to be seen in some of the apartments. The park is thickly studded with trees, among which we now in vain look for the oak planted to commemorate the birth of Sir Philip Sidney. The gardens are spacious and beautiful, and extend from the house to the banks of the Medway. The other places in the vicinity of the Wells, which merit the attention of the visitor, are Eridge Castle and Park, the noble domain of the Earl of Abergavenny; Knowle, the seat of the

Flemish and British; September 22, 1586. His noble act of self-forbearance in the hour of intense suffering, and his exemplary humanity to the dying soldier, will ever endear his memory to posterity.

Duchess

* He was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen, in Guelderland, between the

Duchess of Dorset; Bounds, Somerhill, and the ruins of Mayfield palace.

While at Penslurist, I was led to compose the following lines on hearing its

CHURCH CLOCK.

Hark! slowly strikes the solemn midnight bell,

And sudden startles with its awful knell;
Again it vibrates on the list'ning ear,
And breathes around an anxious, pensive fear:

At every fleeting hour its varying chime
Loudly proclaims the silent lapse of time;
The deepen'd sounds, still floating on the wind,

Infuse a fearful horror o'er the mind.

L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION through NORTH WALES in 1819.

Continued from No. 361, p. 360.

AFTER we left the castle we strolled through the town, which is uncommonly mean, dirty and disagreeable. It was once, we understand, the principal town in the county, and carried on no despicable trade with Ireland: it cannot certainly now boast of any such distinction, for it has dwindled into an insignificant village scarcely containing 500 inhabitants. Remounting our horses, we quitted Harlech without regret, and soon found ourselves traversing a secluded tract, on our way to the Vale of Festiniog, in which the beautiful little inn of Tan-y-Bwlch is secludingly situated. We reached it before 3 o'clock, and fortunately found apartments unoccupied, which we engaged for a day or two, that we might leisurely take our fill of the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood. Having dined and rested ourselves, we walked into the vale so celebrated for its beauty, and for the health and longevity of its simple and retired inhabitants. It was a lovely afternoon when we strolled arm in arm down this beautiful valley, and the rich woods with which its boundaries are clothed, glowed brightly in the beams of the glorious sun. The elegant description of the valley of the kingdom of Amhara, by Dr. Johnson, is particularly applicable to that of Festiniog; for all the blessings of nature seem to be concentrated within its limits, and all the evils extracted and excluded. With scarcely a sigh of regret, and with feelings far different from those of the discontented [and querulous Rasselas, we could there pass the remainder of

our days, pitying those whom "fate had secluded from this seat of tranquillity, as the sport of chance and the slaves of misery."

Here, in this sweet sequester'd vale,

The philosophic man might find

A calm—a scene—a solitude,

To solace his reflective mind.

Here might his days of study pass—

As softly—innocently too,

As from the polished mirror melts

The breath's warm evanescent dew.

Here many a lesson might be glean'd

To bend the lofty port of pride;

Here tacit monitors might teach

The waves of passion to subside.

And, oh! while low at Nature's shrine.

The incense of man's praise is given,

Its grateful purity might make

His soul a denizen of Heaven!

"With the woman one loves,—the friend of one's heart, and a good study of books," writes the accomplished Lord Lyttleton to his friend, Mr. Bower, "one might pass an age in this vale, and think it a day. If you have a mind to live long and renew your youth, come with Mrs. Bower, and settle at Festiniog. Not long ago there died in this neighbourhood an honest Welsh farmer, who was 105 years of age. By his first wife he had *thirty* children, *ten* by his second, and *four* by his third: his youngest son was eighty-one years younger than his eldest, and *eight hundred* persons descended from him followed his body to the grave!" Mr. Bingley relates another instance of age and fecundity in this vale, which though far short of the above, in point of numbers, is sufficiently great to prove the salubrity of the place. "Jane Price, who died in the year 1694, had at the time of her death, *twelve* children, *forty-seven* grand-children, and *thirteen* great grandchildren." She must have been a very profitable vessel!

We were so much delighted with our ramble, that we did not return to the inn till a late hour, and before we retired to rest, we arranged a short excursion among the hills for the morrow. But the ensuing morning was cloudy and sunless, the heavens were over-spread with gloom, and although no rain fell, we had every reason to anticipate wet. However, as the wind was high, and there was no likelihood of the rain falling immediately, we ordered the horses and determined to ride a few miles up the country, and following the road which winds over the southern extremity of the vale, we soon arrived at two waterfalls of the river Cynfael.

Cynfael. They could scarcely be termed cataracts, as the long succession of dry weather had rendered their streams extremely scanty. However, they were in the road to the principal object of our ride, viz. a large insulated columnar rock, situated in the bed of the river, the waters of which *spumea circum saxa fremunt*. This rock is called Pulpit Hugh Llwyd, from a supposed sorcerer of that name, who according to tradition was wont to deliver his nocturnal incantations from this place, —a place, observes Mr. Pennant, fit indeed as the pit of Acheron. In Hugh's time it was assiduously shunned after nightfall by the peasant, who preferred a walk of some miles in extent, to the chance of encountering the magician in his *rostrum*. The wizard's seat

Rough, broken, base, shunn'd by the simple swain,
Whose fancy, darkened by his native scenes,
Creates wild images and phantoms dire,
Strange as his hills, and gloomy as his storms.

Hugh Llwyd, by the way, was no insignificant person in his day. He possessed abilities far above his situation in life, and to a mind naturally vigorous and enthusiastic, he added, a bold, and enterprising spirit. Hence, and from his knowledge so superior to that of the simple beings among whom he dwelt, he was considered a very extraordinary person. Besides, Hugh had travelled, had seen a good deal of the world, and consequently possessed many advantages over his secluded and stationary countrymen.

And he would speak of many a wondrous sight

Seen in great cities, temples, tower and spire,
And winding streets at night-fall blazing bright,
With many a star-like lamp of glimmering fire.

The grey hair'd men with deep attention heard,

Viewing the speaker with a solemn face,
While round their feet the playful children stirr'd,

And near their parents took their silent place,

Listening with looks where wonder breath'd a glowing grace.

The outline of Hugh's life is still preserved amongst the traditionary annals of the remote district where he flourished; and although nearly two centuries have elapsed since he ruled

the stubborn hearts of the mountaineers, he is yet remembered by the natives of Ffestiniog, as a wise and an awful man, and the grey-headed peasant, as he speaks of him, will shake his head, and murmur a deprecation of his sinful deeds. Hugh, it seems, was a restless young man. The narrow boundaries of his native glen were too circumscribed for his ardent and adventurous spirit. He went to London, and enlisted into the parliamentary army, and was under General Monk at the Restoration of Charles the Second. After having been from home many years, and at length growing old, he returned to his native vale. Arriving at his house one fine summer's evening, he saw his sister's family, seated on an old stone bench which he had in his younger days placed by the side of the house. He asked them in English, if they would give him a night's lodging; but none of them understood a word of that language. They, however, conjecturing what he wanted, divided their humble fare with him, and conducted him to the best bed in the cottage. They knew not that it was Hugh Llwyd who thus solicited this charity, till he disclosed himself; and he was then recognised with the utmost joy. He had acquired a small fortune during his wanderings, which he now shared with his happy relatives; and it was subsequent to this period that he practised those arts which have perpetuated his memory. We reached our quarters about 2 o'clock, and were confined to the house the remainder of the day, by the rain which fell in torrents. There was fortunately a tolerable harper at the inn, who afforded us very agreeable entertainment by his performance. During the summer, there is scarcely an inn of any respectability in North Wales, that has not a harper to amuse the guests. The performance of these wandering minstrels is not confined to the music of Wales; they play the most admired airs of the old masters, and sometimes with variations of their own. Some of them play with much taste and feeling, and the harper at Tan-y-Bwlch, although by no means a first-rate strolling player, was by no means a despicable one.

The following morning was fixed for our return to Dolgelley, and it was with no little delight that we perceived the early sun-beams peering in at our chamber window, unobscured by cloud or shadow. We breakfasted betimes, and

and before 8 o'clock were on our way to Dolgelley, which is more than twenty miles from Tan-y-Bwlch. It was our intention of taking three very fine waterfalls, *the waterfalls*, as they are called, *par excellence*; on our route, and in about two hours we arrived at the first, which is called Rhaidr-y-Mowddach, or the Torrent of the Mowthach. This noble river, here contracted into a small but rapid stream, rushes down a precipice nearly 100 feet high, into a deep, dark, stony basin beneath, and is thrice broken in its descent by projecting ledges of rock. The spot where it is situated, is surrounded by trees, and not visible from the road, although the roar of its waters may be heard at a great distance. The next fall is called Pistyll-y-cain, or the Spout of the (river) Cain, and is by far the highest cataract. The water here falls down a rock nearly 200 feet in height, whose horizontal strata run in almost regular steps, throughout the entire breadth of its surface, forming a complete mural front, and marring, by their regularity, the picturesque effect which would otherwise be produced. This cataract is not by any means so beautiful as the other, but the scenery around is very fine. Three miles further on we reached the other fall, called Rhaidr du, or the Black Torrent. Here the water dashes with a tremendous and appalling roar down two rocks, each nearly 60 feet high, into a basin hollowed out by the action of the water in the solid stone below, through which it foams for a few yards and is then lost among the surrounding woods, till it joins the Mowthach, about a mile towards the west. This is indeed a magnificent cataract, and the rain which fell the preceding day, had greatly augmented the volume of its waters, which now "thundered down the steep" with resistless impetuosity.

The roar of waters! from the head-long height

Velino cleaves the wave-worn precipice;
The fall of waters! rapid as the light,

The flashing mass foams shaking the abyss;

The hell of waters! where they howl and hiss,

And boil in endless torture, while the sweat

Of their great agony, wrung out from this
Their Phlegethon, curls round the rocks of jet

That gird the gulf around in pitiless horror set,

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And mounts in spray the skies, and thence again

Returns in an unceasing shower, which sound,

With its unemptied cloud of gentle rain,
Is an eternal April to the ground,
Making it all one emerald.

The scenery here is highly beautiful and romantic; on the side of the fall are black perpendicular rocks (from which it derives its name) enlivened only by the mountain ash, or a patch or two of pure white lichen. But this sterility is merely confined to their surface; their sides and summits are clothed with a rich mantle of alpine underwood, imbibing perpetual moisture and fertility from the spray of the torrent.

We arrived at Dolgelley before two o'clock, and found rather more bustle in the town than when we last were there. The assizes, we learnt, were to commence the next day, and there was a joyful appearance of life and activity that imparted a cheerfulness to every thing about us. The Lion was crowded, every room was occupied, and had we not directed that our apartments might be reserved for us, we should have found some difficulty in obtaining lodgings. We were informed that the assizes would be exceedingly gay, and well attended, and that there would be no mean display of beauty and elegance at the balls; and, what pleased us more than any thing else, we were given to understand that only *one* criminal was found in the whole county deserving of a trial. Now that our "dancing days are over," we can scarcely tolerate what are termed assize-balls. In many manufacturing districts, where the population is extensive, and where crime consequently abounds, scarcely a session passes without the severe punishment of some unfortunate malefactor; and can any thing then be so unfeelingly incongruous as to spend the time, fraught with so much misery to many, in mirth and gladness? Nothing, surely, can display so much levity and heartless cruelty, as to pass away in gaiety and pleasure the hours which are spent by the unhappy convict in groans and anguish, in 'weeping and gnashing of teeth.' But this charge of unworthy selfishness is by no means applicable to the natives of Merionethshire, and we may say, of North Wales generally. There is scarcely ever a capital crime tried there; and there have been but two men executed at Dolgelley

3 R

during

during a lapse of nearly *twenty years*, their crime was forgery, and they were accomplices.* This therefore indicates that the mountaineers have by no means attained so high a station in the scale of refinement as their eastern neighbours. May they long remain thus happily rude, and enviably virtuous; for

Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BARILLA, previously to the 29th March, 1819, was subject to a duty of 11s. 4d. per cent. indiscriminately; on that day the Royal assent was given to an act to repeal the said duty, and in lieu to enact a rate similar to an *ad valorem* duty, whereby the mineral alkali or soda, (being the most valuable ingredient in Barilla) was subjected to pay from that day, viz. 29th March, 1819, in proportion to the mineral alkali or soda any cargo should contain on importation—

If 20 per cent. and under, 11s. 4d. per cent. as before.

20 and under 25	. 15s.
25 and under 30	. 18s. 4d.
30 and under 40	. 23s. 4d.
40 and upwards	. 30s.

It must be admitted that an act so very clearly stated, could not very well be misunderstood. How, then, is it to be accounted for, that it remains altogether a dead letter?

Sir, I have heard the case stated as follows: The duty is under the officer of customs, the higher order of whom say this act will occasion us much trou-

* The criminal who was tried at the summer assizes at Dolgelley, was convicted of stealing goods, but to a very trifling amount, so trifling, indeed, that imprisonment for 6 months was deemed sufficient punishment. In Myers's "New System of Geography" there is a table which shews the proportion which the number of persons committed to prison, in each county of England and Wales, bears to the whole population: thus illustrating the influence of local circumstances on the morals of the people. The average of the commitments is taken for 13 years, viz. from 1805 to 1817, inclusive, and the population as stated in the returns of 1811. By this calculation it appears that the greatest number of commitments exists in Middlesex, there being 1 in 588; while the smallest is in Anglesea. Cardiganshire comes next, and then Merionethshire, there being in the latter only 1 in 13,377.

ble, and also our officers, and bring to us a new method to ascertain value. We decline altogether to introduce it; and thus the intended increase of duty is totally lost to the public.

The excise have a similar duty on the inland manufacture of alkali already under a former act, and their officers continue to manage it with perfect ease, and ascertain the proportion of alkali precisely—they are quite competent to it, and are ready and willing to receive a transfer of the duty.

Dr. Henry, of Manchester; Dr. Ure, of Glasgow; and Mr. Brande, of London, concur in recent publications to say that nothing is more simple and easy than to ascertain the proportion of alkali in any sample of a cargo of Barilla, &c. &c.

For the last two years and a half since the passing of the act, the revenue on Barilla imported has decreased several thousands, say about £25,000, although the duty on soap, the article in the manufacturing of which mineral alkali is chiefly used, has very much increased. *Vide government yearly finance account for several years.*

This effect is the natural consequence arising from the payment of the duty on Barilla according to the weight, and not pursuant to the act of parliament according to the strength.

There is some mineral alkali imported from France, under the name of *soude factice*, but which has seldom or ever exceeded 20 per cent. and therefore subject only to the former duty of 11s. 4d. But the manufacture of Barilla is chiefly with Spain and Portugal, which have also, as all Europe has, advanced very much in improvements, and particularly in the manufacture of this article; the average alkali contained in which, a few years since, was 12 to 15 per cent., and now is 23 to 25 per cent., being an increase of one-half to the consumer in England, for which he pays no additional duty. Notwithstanding the specific directions in the act of parliament, so very wisely and properly enacted, and before alluded to, a certain loss results to the general revenue of about £10,000 per annum. Also, by finance account, a sum which might go in aid to prevent the discharge of many inferior clerks of office.

The act does not require any oath from the merchant as to the proportion of alkali; and the certainty of ascertaining the strength by sample cannot be more objectionable or difficult than in

in many or most articles, such as spirits, &c., and, indeed, all sort of corn, the most necessary article of our existence, is altogether valued by very small samples of every cargo.

Upon the whole, Sir, it seems incomprehensible why this act should not be strictly enforced, unless it may be imputed to the interference of speculators, jobbers, &c. &c., since the regular consumer would repay himself amply, as they always do, upon the advanced cost of any article of their manufacture. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.
CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

No. XI.

MISS EDGEWORTH.

THERE are some names in the republic of letters, as in the world of politics, which, from a variety of associations in the mind, seem to have a prescriptive title to public respect, even when all the members have not the fortune to be distinguished by particular pre-eminence over their contemporaries. Among this envied list is that of Edgeworth. And, their own specific merits out of the question, it would almost be a reflection on our taste were it not so, with the chosen friends and associates of Watt, Wedgwood, Darwin, Day, Beddoes, and so many other eminent names in science and literature. To the father of this lady they rendered the regard due to solid and useful acquirements. To herself something more. Her friends have been, not merely warm, but enthusiastic in her praise; and the public in general, sufficiently partial. Even those bulldogs of literature, the reviewers, who guard all the avenues to the temple of Fame with a vigilance that looks as if they thought none but themselves had any right to enter there, have opened their wide and noisy throats to join in the cry of applause. The coarse-mouthed journal of Edinburgh, grown hoarse in abuse, has deigned to take her under its especial protection, and now flourishes the dulcet notes of eulogy over her volumes; the fact covers a multitude of its sins. Nor has the Quarterly ventured strongly to dispraise, though, like the opposite principles of electricity, these two always draw different ways. The British pursues its drowsy way with characteristic indifference. While all the monthly tribe—the mere dog-fish of

criticism, with the form and appetites of the shark, without the same powers of doing mischief—let pass with impunity what their more voracious elder brethren are compelled to spare.

The truth is, she is above them all. She has had in an eminent degree, public opinion in her favour. And this, if it does not elevate an author out of the reach of unjust or petulant criticism, at least destroys much of its point, and all its malice. Something is likewise due to coming out into the world under the wing of a father favourably distinguished in the walks of science and ingenuity; something to her wise exclusion of politics and political opinions from all her works;—something to their uniform aim—utility: most of all, to her undoubted talents as a theoretical teacher of education, as a general novelist, and as a faithful delineator of national manners.

The genius of Miss Edgeworth is peculiar. If good sense can be said to be embodied in any one novel-writer's pen of the day, it is in her's. It is never on stilts—never runs away with her; but by a species of habitual caution, seems pinned down to the steady, the sober, and the practical. She never attempts to astonish or surprise us in the conduct of her stories, to excite the mind by extraordinary or violent means, in order to interest it to a painful degree, but seeks to win the attention by legitimate and more ordinary incidents; and these experience has proved both to require more power in the writer, and to possess more permanent effects on the mind of the reader. Following up this design, we find in her volumes so much of nature and general life, combined with that rational tone of feeling peculiarly her own, that we are often tempted to think her tales of fiction, actual truths. This very adherence to nature, may induce some to think her too tame; they want to see her give the reins to her imagination; to revel in the wild regions of improbability, without any check from reason or reality. We doubt much whether she has any taste for this. We doubt more whether she could accomplish it successfully even if so inclined. For tightly curbed as her genius evidently has been by paternal criticism and admonition, it might now require some whipping and spurring to plunge headlong into the abyss of romance.

With writers of this kind indeed she claims no kindred. All the stories of the

the marvellous, of apparitions, imprisoned ladies, vaulted castles, horrible ruffians, knights, tournaments, all the clap-traps of the circulating library, the hack machinery which writers of inferior genius find it necessary to use, and which even the author of *Waverley* does not disdain, find no favour in the eyes of Miss Edgeworth. Like Fielding and Smollett, she draws largely from actual life; and her sketches being worked up with skill and effect, the finished painting as it is true, so is it likely to be permanent in public esteem. As her subject is modern life, so her great aim seems to be moral improvement. To this every thing else is subservient. And it is a high degree of praise, more perhaps than can be said of most of her contemporaries, who only teach incidentally what, with her, forms the chief design.

She seems to have surveyed mankind, so far as a woman's opportunities admit, with a keen and accurate eye; and in those points which seldom come under female remark, to have been well informed by the extensive knowledge of life and manners possessed by her father. It is not difficult to discover, what in reality she has admitted, that facts have mostly furnished her with models and materials. We might go farther and say, that passing occurrences have been on the instant carefully noted down, serving, like masses of ore, to form the rough materials from which the metal was afterwards to be extracted. This impression is so strong, that we never put down her volumes without feeling convinced we have gained something in experience of the world, as well as much in amusement.

Her *Essays on Education* are ingenious, and display great attention to detail, but they are not, perhaps, what will carry her name down to posterity. Many of her opinions, and her father's opinions, are controverted, and their conclusions denied. They have able and numerous competitors, equally acute, equally philosophical, equally practical in the process of unfolding the latent germ of the human understanding. Of all knowledge upon this extensive subject, that which is derived from experience is the best. We, therefore, question whether one family can furnish sufficient general deductions for the guidance of mankind upon what, as it interests all, must ever elicit various views, opinions, and systems.

As the faithful delineator of the

national character and manners of Ireland she is beyond all rivalry. Though not, we believe, exactly born there, she is nevertheless Irish in education, in connexions, in property, in family, in all the relative associations which, in fact, constitute country; with the advantage of having been so often and so long in England, as fully to appreciate the local peculiarities which prevail in the sister island. For contrast and comparison are essential to all who would correctly describe the manners of a people. That to which we have been always accustomed necessarily excites little notice and no surprise; and were even a wise man to remain all his life in his native village, it is not likely that he would note the manners of those around him as peculiar or strange. To know ourselves thoroughly, it is first necessary to become intimately acquainted with others.

To do this so as to penetrate to the heart; to shew at one view, not merely the language, but the feelings, sentiments, and even thoughts of a peculiar people, requires a moral anatomist of the first-rate order. Miss Edgeworth is second to none of her day. She has displayed for our inspection, with almost intuitive sagacity, the inmost recesses of the minds of her countrymen of every class; the peasantry, indeed, most powerfully and distinctly; but the higher and middling ranks with those delicate shadings which alone distinguish people of education and good breeding in different countries. To quote examples at random, the tale of the "Absentee" furnishes samples from the peer to the peasant. "Ormond," her last, is equally rich in original portraits. None who are acquainted with the mental constitution of Ireland, but will immediately recognize Sir Ulick O'Shane. His brother, "King Corny," a humourist, eccentric, acute, strong-minded, a despiser of rank, yet the king of his companions, is of a higher and richer stamp, very difficult of delineation, but unquestionably true to nature. Such a character, at least in all its leading lineaments, we think we have seen. The scenes in his dominions of the "Black Islands" are admirable. To continue them would have been a work of great labour and ingenuity; and we are half inclined to think what has been suggested, that it was necessary to kill "King Corny," in order to let the story run more freely.

As a play-writer she has been much less successful, though encouraged to that department of literature by no less a judge than Sheridan. The "Comic Dramas" do not please in the closet, and their fate would not perhaps be more fortunate on the stage. But Miss Edgeworth has little reason to repine; for by a decree of the muses of ancient date, the callings of dramatist and novelist seem to be incompatible in one mind. Excellence in the one almost ensures mediocrity in the other. They demand, in fact, very opposite powers; requiring, in the one instance, condensation of incident and character—in the other, expansion. Fielding is the only novel-writer who has had any material countenance as a play-wright; so little, indeed, that in the latter capacity he is nearly forgotten.

There is, however, a merit of this lady, not yet noticed, we believe, by the public or her friends, but which to the lovers of novel-reading is no ordinary one—that of having drawn forth the author of *Waverley*. If this affects his claim to originality of design, it is, at least, no discredit to follow the footsteps of Miss Edgeworth. She is the undoubted founder and finisher of that species of novel which introduces us to the peculiarities of a whole people. Miss Owenson powerfully seconded the attempt; both long precede the Scottish writer as to time; and both had brought Ireland and Irishmen into fashion, when he at length started up to perform the same good offices for his countrymen. He has, certainly not from poverty of genius, imitated the former lady closely, not merely in the general subject, but even in arrangement; for he, too, tired of writing long stories, turned his attention, like her, to tales. The fact is remarkable. In many of the incidents there is likewise no small resemblance. A striking one of an Irish nobleman conceiving it better to set fire to his mansion at once, than to receive an expensive party of visitors, is adopted in effect in the "*Bride of Lammermoor*." The whole of the scenes in and about the dilapidated castle of the "*Master of Ravenswood*," are familiar to the reader in the pages of "*The Wild Irish Girl*" and "*O'Donnell*," in the ruined habitations, faithful attendants, and family pride of their principal personages.

Miss Edgeworth and her unknown pupil, though of various merits, have no reason to be ashamed of each other.

The latter, in variety of powers, may excel his mistress; but the chief claims of both to public favour, are grounded on the delineation of national character. On this point it would be difficult to say which has the superiority. He writes *currente calamo*; she with more caution and deliberation; he is rapid and overwhelming; she more slow, minute, and accurate; he throws off his pages carelessly, seemingly secure of their being well received by the present generation, whatever they may be by the next; she appears to have her eye more steadily bent on futurity. He possesses greater powers of imagination and displays more stores of knowledge. He deals continually in the bold, the glowing, and the impassioned; but after all, the scenes incessantly trench on the improbable, and the characters, striking as they are, seem too highly coloured. We see in them something beyond the common qualifications of men—too brave, too witty, too learned, too shrewd, too adventurous, too wicked, too good—too much, in short, the characters of a novel to be mistaken for nature; yet all so admirably *done*, that it is difficult to find fault with what is productive of so much amusement.

Miss Edgeworth, with a more cautious, perhaps less vigorous pen—and bold pens commonly get most into such scrapes—has in great measure avoided these extremes. She has not risked so much, and consequently failed less. Her personages are seldom overcharged in the drawing: they are less prurient, sometimes less entertaining, but certainly more chaste in the keeping, than those of the great master of Scottish manners. She has gone into the actual—not ideal, world, to sketch persons whom we have met with there in general intercourse, and know again immediately on seeing thus exhibited. Like some of the paintings of the Dutch masters, if they are in themselves somewhat ludicrous or singular, they are at least not caricatured.

The unknown author having tickled the public into singular admiration, and desirous (very justifiably) to pursue for profit what he perhaps commenced for amusement, has been compelled to seek other game. Being rather hard run for incidents and personages to furnish a good story for the supply of the market, he necessarily draws from imagination what observation cannot supply. He takes a wider range in the world:

worlds of fact and fiction, than any or all predecessors put together. He grasps greedily at characters and events past and present, public and private, real and unreal; at civil broils, mobs, pageants, and tiltings; at fanatics, rebels, smugglers, outlaws, fortune-tellers, rogues of all kinds; in short, he leaves nothing unattempted by which the stronger passions of the mind are called into action; but the enthusiasm of the moment over, we revolt from improbabilities in every page.

The more subdued key of common life, chosen by our fair author, requires other and peculiar powers of delineation in order to make it interest as highly: much acquaintance with good society and its forms, long observance and nice discrimination of character, intimate knowledge of the human heart, are all necessary to the writer. In a romance, we must take upon trust what is given us, without looking much at proprieties or probabilities. On the contrary, we are fastidious in the details of dinner parties, drawing-rooms, and routs; but surrender our judgment at once to the painter of glens, caverns, inaccessible fastnesses, and impenetrable woods. To draw men skilfully, to give us the lights and shades of character, as we commonly meet with them in the world, possessing a mixture of vices and virtues, but the latter, on the whole, preponderating, is a very arduous task. But to finish bold robbers, or heroes all perfection, requires only a few flourishes of the pen; the former demands the hand of the master artist, the latter may be done by his apprentice. Miss Edgeworth has succeeded admirably in what may be considered the more difficult department of novel-writing. While it is remarkable that the Scottish writer has not once essayed his powers—and it would be literary heresy to doubt them—on the subject of genteel modern life.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. XIII.

AMONGST notices of books recently published, in our last number, were introduced some remarks on the volume of *Miscellaneous Poetry of Samuel Bamford, weaver, of Middleton, Lancashire, lately imprisoned in the castle of Lincoln, with specimens*. The homely description of its author on the title page, and the unassuming shape in which this little collection is

put forth to the world, are little calculated to attract the attention and respect of the fastidious and polished readers of modern poetry. To please the present day, nothing less than high-wrought sentiment, and brilliant imagination are demanded, and these lose none of their effect, when published in a costly form, with noble and celebrated names prefixed to them, and a friendly host of critics behind to vouch for their perfections. These considerations will not, however, deter us from doing justice to real merit, however plain its garb may be. We recollect to have heard an anecdote of an inhabitant of New South Wales, wild from the woods, being introduced to a full assembly of fashionable colonists, and without shewing the least symptom of surprise, conducting himself with the greatest decorum and dignity. It is thus that the native force of a manly mind rises above the artificial distinctions of society; and such a mind is so strongly marked in many of the compositions of this humble weaver, that we cannot refuse him a tribute of respect, which the arrogant pretensions of the haughty and the rich endeavour in vain to extort.

It is not our intention to demand the sympathy and aid of the public in favour of a newly discovered bard, and to become the flattering annotators of his beauties. He is no sickly sentimentalist, but an honest mechanic, with a strong head, and a warm heart, and a hard hand, which in times, at least, when the labourer was worthy of his hire, would have been an independence to its possessor. We shall not enter here into any detail of the political occurrences which have been the source of much grievous suffering to Mr. Bamford, and have roused in his breast a strong and irrepressible hatred against the abuses of power, which often breaks out, and sometimes, perhaps, in too coarse a form through his pages. Confining ourselves to his literary merits, we shall content ourselves for the rest with observing that he seems to possess a truly free and fearless English spirit, and a love of liberty which he has shewn in his actions—"Not wisely, but too well."

We are proud of the exploits of our countrymen, in ancient and modern times; and it may be a partial opinion, but it is a sincere one, that no nation possesses at once so ardent and so enduring a courage as the English. In the

the first specimen of Bamford's poetry which we offer to the notice of the reader, there is a spirit of resolution and heroism, not unworthy of the days of Cressy and Poitiers.

ODE to DEATH.

Come not to me on a bed
Of pale-fac'd sickness, and of pining;
O clasp me close on the battle field red,
Midst the warrior's shouts and the ar-
mour shining;
Let me have no priest, no bell,
Sable pomp, nor voice of wailing;
The roar of the cannon shall be my knell;
And tears with thee are unavailing:
Then clasp me close in the hottest strife
Where the cut, and the stab, and the shot
are rife.

May I fall on some great day,
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er
me,

Live to shout for the victory,
And see the rout roll on before me,
And tyrants from their greatness torn
Beneath the scourge of justice smarting,
And catch a glimpse of Freedom's morn,
My soul to cheer before departing;
O, then my life might melt away,
In visions bright of liberty.

As a companion to this animated
ode, we shall select the "Song of the
Brave," which is little, if at all, in-
ferior.

O, what is the life of the brave?
A gift which his Maker hath given,
Lest nothing but tyrant and slave
Remain of mankind under heaven.
O, what is the life of the brave,
When staked in the cause of his right?
'Tis but as a drop to the wave,
A trifle he values as light.

And what is the death of the brave;
A loss which the good shall deplore:
The virtues he struggled to save
Are griev'd to behold him no more:
'Tis the close of a glorious day,
'Tis the setting of yonder bright sun;
A summons that welcomes away
To a heaven already begun.

And what is the fame of the brave?
'Tis the halo which follows his day;
The virtuous examples he gave
Still shining in splendid array.
The blood of the coward runs cold,
The wise and the good do admire;
But in the warm heart of the bold,
O, it kindles a nobler fire.

Then who would not live with the brave?
The wretch without virtue or worth;
And who would not die with the brave?
The coward that clings to the earth.
And who shall partake with the brave,
The fame which his valour hath won?
O, he that will fight with the brave
'Till the battle of Freedom is won.

Considering these effusions with only a strict regard to their intrinsic merit, we do not hesitate to pronounce that they give evidence of a highly poetical mind; but when we recollect that they are the untutored compositions of a humble mechanic, one of the *operative* class, as it is called, or in plain terms, a weaver, we are certainly greatly surprised that he is able to *operate* such verses as these, and should be glad if he could "*spin* a thousand such a day."

In one of his small pieces there is an original and primitive simplicity which renders it, to our feelings, very striking. Without the slightest attempt at ornament, it records "a scene in the King's Bench prison," with a brevity and plainness which go directly to the heart:—

"Good night, the brave man said,
As to the door we passed,
And then he took my hand
And held it very fast;
And he look'd on me with a steadfast eye,
And there was neither tear nor sigh.

Good night, Sir, I replied,
And did his hand detain;
Good night, but, O, my friend,
When shall we meet again?
And then I felt a tear would stray,
And so I turn'd and came away.

They took him on the morn
Unto a prison sure;
Where the arch enemy
Might hold her prey secure:
But the Patriot's God is with him gone,
And he will not be left alone."

The pieces which we have hitherto quoted, are certainly tinged with a political feeling, and we therefore think it incumbent on us to shew, that when his master passion, the love of liberty, is not in action, Bamford possesses dominion over the tenderer feelings. By the following ballad our readers will probably be reminded of Burns' "Soldier's Return." And when we venture to suggest such a comparison, it is plain that we have no mean idea of the merit of our author's composition. It possesses much of the character of the old ballad.

THE WANDERERS.

The rain beat sore, and the wind did roar,
And it blew November's blast so chill;
And dreary was the morn, when a maiden all for-
lorn
Came wandering over the Tandle hill.
Her cheeks were like the rose, and her eyes black
as sloes,
And Oh! they were streaming with tears so free;
And as she pass'd by, she heavily did sigh,
And I knew the lovely maiden, but she knew not
me.

"O bonnie damsel stay, and me forgive, I pray,
For daring to question that pearly tear;
For much I wish to know, the cause of thy woe,
And why a maid so lovely wandereth here."

"My mother dear, is dead, and my father he is
wed
To a hard-hearted jade, from Urgan town;
This morn, by break of day, she turned me away,
And I to seek a home am for Oldham bound."

"Were this my only woe, my tears would cease to
flow,
For I have heart and hand my bread to gain,
But the lad I loved well, in the field of battle fell,
And he will never more return from Spain."

Then she wept as she spake, as if her heart would
break:

"I can't but think of him when I look on thee;
But Sebastian was strong, and the battle lasted
long,
And he died with the flower of our infantry."

And then adown her face, the tears ran apace,
And I sobbed as loud as sobbed she;
And I doff'd my hat of grey, and my frock I flung
away,
And then my lovely maiden she remembered me.

O, how can I express the gush of happiness -
Which burst like a flood on my troubled heart;
For my love remained kind, whom I long had left
behind,
And we now were united never more to part.

O thou bonny green hill, my heart with joy doth
thrill

When I see but a glimpse of thy shady grove;
For then I call to mind, when we sought thy shelter
kind,

How enraptur'd I clasp'd in my arms my love.

We might proceed to extract other poems, which would be equally honourable to the feelings and abilities of their author, but we have only room to observe, that he is as successful in his jocular and satirical attempts, as in his serious pieces. We may instance "The Bard's Reformation," and "The Arrest," as exhibiting a strong genius for this kind of writing. We cannot conjecture whether circumstances will ever allow Mr. Bamford to emerge into public notice with the high pretensions of a poet. He is poor, uneducated, and obscure, but he has given us the sample of a rich vein of mind, which might, if properly cultivated, produce much valuable matter. We have been struck with the appearance of the ore, though unrefined and rude; and shall be happy if it is our fortune to meet with it hereafter in a purer form. But whatever his fortune may be, we perceive that Mr. Bamford possesses a spirit of manly resolution equal to any encounter. To a mind conscious of its own force, and firm in its own integrity, all conditions of life are the same; and though he might be happy in the fame of a poet, he must be one of those who acknowledge a much higher claim to distinction in the character of a patriotic citizen, and of an honest man.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE seen a book just published by Mr. Westgarth Forster, of Alston, being the second edition of a Treatise on a Section of the Strata, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the Mountain Crossfell; a district highly interesting, as, besides giving employment to a numerous population, it supplies a considerable portion of the metropolis with fuel; and for its valuable deposits of lead ore it stands unrivalled, having, upon an average of several years, produced near twelve thousand tons of lead annually; besides a considerable portion of silver, upwards of sixty-three thousand ounces being refined in the last year, at the works belonging to the commissioners and governors of Greenwich Hospital only.

This work contains much valuable local and practical information respecting mineral veins, the working of mines, dressing and smelting of lead ores, &c. divested of theory, which, as the author observes in his preface, "has hitherto been the bane of geological science; it has cramped the efforts of enquiry, and paralyzed the exertions of research."

Some examples adduced of the actual crossing of veins, can hardly be reconciled to that part of the theory of Werner, which regards the relative age of veins. Where two veins cross or intersect each other, one of them generally seems, not only to traverse and divide the other, but also frequently to separate the parts of the vein so traversed, to a considerable distance in the direction of the traversed vein. That vein which continues its course uninterruptedly, has, in conformity to the above theory, been considered as of newer formation: but the facts stated by Mr. Forster would seem to lead to an opposite conclusion, namely, that the vein which continues in a direct course (or at least some joint or crack in its place) has existed anterior to the one whose parts appear to have been separated but which I think more probable, were never continuous.

J. OTLEY.

Keswick, Nov. 16, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The MILITARY SYSTEMS of M. CARNOT and SIR H. DOUGLAS compared.

THE distinguished rank held by CARNOT in the revolutionary government of France, and his acknowledged talents as an engineer, have conferred

conferred upon his name a high degree of celebrity. His profound mathematical knowledge, and the important use that Bonaparte made of his abilities, impressed professional men with a very exalted opinion of his system of fortification, and proposed plan of defence. Sir Howard Douglas, an officer of intelligence and scientific acquirements, has favoured the public with observations on Carnot's plans of defence, and clearly demonstrated that *vertical fire*, upon which the French engineer relies with so much confidence, as the basis of the defence of a fortified place, is by no means entitled to any very great degree of estimation in repelling the attack of besiegers.

Let us, first, bestow a few words on Carnot's system of *fortification* and *vertical fire*, and afterwards examine the observations of the British engineer. In looking at the plan of Carnot's fortification, there seems to be very little deviation from the established rules of engineering, as laid down in the works of the celebrated Vauban. The revêtement of his polygon consists of bastions and curtains, of salient and re-entering angles—ditch and covert-ways, and the usual out-works found in the plans of that great engineer. In some minor particulars, Carnot has attempted to improve the defence of Vauban's bastion, by a revêtement across the gorge; but that is not a new improvement, as similar propositions have been suggested by several engineers.

In the construction of out-works to cover the body of the place, there seems to be no very material alteration proposed—the counter-guards, and demi-lunes, are not much improved; and the double covert-way, and additional revêtement to protect the bastions, are little calculated to retard the approach of the besiegers. Indeed, M. Carnot seems to be sensible of the inutility of his out-works, as he appears to rely principally for the defence of his fortress, upon vigorous sallies and continued vertical fire.

With regard to sallies, let it be observed, that a garrison must be very strong to defend extensive out-works, and to make numerous and determined sallies. Establishing extensive places of defence and garrisons of great numerical strength, is acting in direct contradiction to the acknowledged principles of fortification; as the great intention in erecting a fortress, is to enable the state to hold an important po-

sition with a small number of men. M. Carnot's fortified place is, therefore, in direct opposition to this fundamental principle, as his out-works are so extensive as to require a strong body of troops for their defence; and the construction of the works is so inefficient as to demand constant and vigorous sallies, to repel the besiegers. With regard to the efficacy of sallies, professional men are by no means agreed. The most effectual one of modern times was that made by the garrison of Gibraltar, under the direction of its veteran governor, the late Lord Heathfield, when the whole of the Spanish batteries and approaches were taken and destroyed.

The other branch of M. Carnot's defence, *vertical fire*, Sir H. Douglas has, by the most satisfactory experiments, proved to be of no importance whatever, as precision in the direction, and effect of vertical projectiles, cannot be attained. The discharge of stones would be useless, and the operation of iron balls by no means so formidable as to impede approaches of the assailants. The defence, therefore, of M. Carnot's works must still depend upon the usual arms and means employed in military warfare.

Having made these observations on M. Carnot's fortification and plan of defence, let us enquire how it happens that so celebrated an engineer has not been able to devise a system of defence better calculated to resist *ricochet* and *enfilading* batteries? Can there be no efficacious deviation from *right lines* and *salient angles*, by which the artillery upon the works of the fortress may be protected? Traverses are clumsy expedients, and occupy too great a portion of the ramparts—and could not such an engineer as Carnot prepare a better remedy? It seems he has not—and the only additional defence which he has adopted for his bastion is the casemated battery behind its gorge. This battery can only be mounted with mortars—cannon would be useless, unless the battery was considerably elevated above the guns upon the bastion, and in that case they would be exposed to the fire of the artillery of the besiegers, who, from the nature of attack and defence, always possess a superiority of fire.

Let us now turn to Sir H. DOUGLAS, who has unquestionably shewn the best manner in which M. Carnot's fortification may be attacked and taken. But

there is nothing new in the plan of operation which he has proposed, and it is to be exceedingly regretted, that so acute and intelligent an engineer, has not fully examined, and remarked with more exactness upon M. Carnot's system for the construction of a fortified place. Is it acknowledged that we have arrived at perfection in fortification, and that no further improvement can be made in the art of defence? The late General Jarry informed his pupils that he had a new system of fortification to propose, but he did not shew it to any of the officers who were under his tuition; and from what is since known, it does not appear that he had any new system to offer, otherwise it would have been adopted by some of our engineers.

The destructive effect of *enfilade* and *ricochet* batteries, is still felt in sieges, and no effectual remedy has yet been prepared. Will Sir. H. Douglas, who seems so well qualified to discuss scientific subjects—or will Colonel Jones, whose history of the sieges in the Peninsula shews him to be an officer of talents and information, favour us with a more perfect system of fortification than what we possess—or, at least, inform us what effectual remedy can be employed against the operation of *enfilade* and *ricochet* batteries, as traverses seem to be the only defence in use at present.

It is in time of peace that the principles of war should be discussed and examined. When hostilities commence, professional men are too much employed to enter deeply into military speculations. Let it be recollected, that in several sieges in the Peninsula, great faults were committed: the right of our approaches at Badajoz was so ill covered as to be open to an *enfilade*; and at Burgos and St. Sebastian, there were several instances of a palpable want of knowledge manifested in the attack of fortified places.

A BRITISH OFFICER.

Nov. 12. 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from the SOUTH of ITALY, by a recent Traveller.

(Continued from page 295.)

LETTER V.

Catania, Aug. 27, 1819.

WE set out at three o'clock, P.M. from this city, and proceeding slowly on my mule, I ruminated on the description which I am about to give you of the most celebrated of vol-

canoës, of which you have already heard so much, that I have decided simply to relate to you what came under my own observation. We began our march in frightful roads, amidst rocks of lava which cover the first part of the route. Our mules, habituated to these rough passes, never once stumbled; but an accident happening to mine embarrassed me greatly. I felt my foot wet, and one side of my pantaloons was covered with blood; I alighted, and perceived that my mule had been recently hurt. With a handkerchief and thong we bound up the wound, and continued our journey in a road covered with lava, but bordered with superb Indian fig trees, (this fruit, which is despised in America, is an article of great consumption in Sicily,) ordinary fig trees, and enormous olives: every where else this tree appeared to me paltry, and of a difficult vegetation; but here it grows to admiration. After proceeding five or six miles, we passed through the village of Gravelina; where I was assailed by nearly the whole population demanding charity. The number of poor which you meet with in Sicily and Italy, is sufficient to harden the heart of the traveller, who cannot be expected to supply the wants of such idle mendicants, who languish on a land, the fruitful soil of which affords all that is necessary for subsistence. Some miles further we perceived, and afterwards passed through, another village called Masca-Luscia: it contains two churches; one of which, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, was never very remarkable, and the other is only rendered so, by a steeple fantastically decorated with stones of various colours. We arrived, in fine, at the last village, that of Nicolosi, which appeared poorer than all the rest; this was surely in former times, the Town of Etna, where the inhabitants of Catania took refuge, on the arrival of the Greeks: the environs abound in olive trees and vineyards, which produce excellent wine. All this part was covered with ashes by the eruption of Monte Rosso, a secondary volcano which formed itself at the time of the last eruption. Monte Rosso is one of those mountains by which Etna is surrounded. It appears that when an eruption takes place, the lava making its way on the flanks of the mountains, pierces the ground in the place which offers the least resistance, and there forms a swelling, which it afterwards consolidates

consolidates by flowing from above. In this village we found the guide, or, as he is called, the Pilot of Etna. After some conversation, he engaged to ascend for three piastres, about twelve shillings and sixpence. From thence to the convent, where we were to rest our beasts, we had no more than a mile to go, which we performed in coasting along Monte Rosso, whose summit was gilded by the sun, and behind which it had already set, when we arrived. This mountain is several miles in circumference. I profited by the last light of the sky, in order to sketch a view of the convent, which although of the common extent, is nevertheless very picturesque. Built against a small hill, long since become cold, and covered with woods, it seems sheltered from the destructive effects of the volcano; from the other side, between superb fir trees, you perceive the sea, the plains of Catania and Syracuse. You are received into the convent nearly in the same manner as you would be at an inn; the best situated room for the view is reserved for strangers; but is very indifferently furnished. We were four hours in coming from Catania, which is, notwithstanding, only a distance of twelve miles. Being provided with a fowl, &c. I supped pretty well, slept in my cloak, and we set out at half past nine by moon light, the guide, servant, and myself, on our mules, the mule-driver always on foot. We first entered into an immense torrent of lava; the uncertain glimmerings of the moon gave an extraordinary aspect to the huge masses by which I was surrounded. I forgot to tell you, that in this convent, which is very convenient for the traveller visiting Etna, as he there dines and rests himself, you also put on winter clothing; in fact, that season was drawing near when we quitted the monastery. You might have seen me then on the 21st of August, dressed nearly in the same manner as in England in the month of December. Soon after, long shadows scattered here and there, and a trembling of the leaves, announced the approach to the forest of oaks, which formerly encircled Etna to the height of several miles; but which an immense torrent of lava had cruelly ravaged. The light of the moon, the huge and broken rocks, the great oaks, whose vegetation surprises the beholder, in the midst of lavas, the silence of my guides, interrupted only by the rust-

ling of the leaves, and by the trampling of our mules, every thing led me to reflection. How can we reconcile the evident primitiveness of Etna with what Moses informs us of the creation of the world? It is true, he does not say that God created the world in infancy; and if He made Adam at the age of thirty years, He might also well create Etna with an open crater, and its flanks covered with lava.

While journeying along, I asked my guide if it was true, as I had read, that the mountain subsisted all kinds of game and wild beasts: he begged me not to be afraid: I repeated the question to him, and received the same reply, he being still persuaded that the fear of encountering ferocious animals caused me to speak in that manner. I should, notwithstanding, be led to believe that the mountain, considering its extent and gradual temperature, might well support them; but it seems to me that Mr. Brydone gave too wide a scope to his imagination, when he described Etna as a general botanic garden, an almost universal menagerie. As for the rest, I had not the pleasure of seeing any of these animals, and we arrived without molestation, at the extremity of their domain, the forest, which may be about six miles in width. We then entered into the most fantastical lavas; they have more of a slope, and the crevices which form there, as soon as they become cold, acquire more extent, and present a more rent appearance. It was one o'clock, and already the wind blew piercingly cold.

I was sorry not to have brought a thermometer, but I had not been able to find one for sale, either at Messina or at Catania. As for a barometer, it would have been almost useless to me; the custom of calculating the elevation with this instrument, is extremely blameable. Some have found the elevation of Etna to be twelve thousand feet, and others twenty-four thousand. Cassini reckons ten fathoms for the falling line of the mercury, by adding one to the first ten, two to the second, &c., but he has never surely made the experiment of his method on very high mountains, where the air is rarefied in a much more rapid progression. Etna might be measured trigonometrically, for it descends as far as the sea, the shore being taken for the base. We may even have an approaching idea of its elevation by the time which the
un's

sun's light takes in descending from its summit to the sea.*

Having arrived near a mass of snow which filled one of the narrow passes of the mountain, a summit which looked black in the sky, made me believe that I was at the end of the journey; an old tower which I took for the *Torre del Filosofo*, confirmed me in my error. I soon after perceived another summit covered with a whitish smoke; I asked if it was much higher than the other: my guide affirmed that it was, and he was in the right, for it seemed to me to surpass the first in the whole height of Vesuvius. The road became more united, and the acclivity gentler, but the wind was very violent, and the cold as sharp as it is with you in winter. We coasted along a torrent of black lava, the more singular, as its elevation was from eight to ten feet, and perpendicular like a wall, which clearly proved to me, that this matter, in flowing, is not in perfect fusion; as a great part of

* In returning from Alexandria to Marseilles in the month of March, I saw Etna covered with snow. A calm having lasted some hours, I profited by it to take the height of this mountain. With the aid of a mariner's compass, I perceived that the Cape Sparti-Vento, in Calabria, reached us by the N.N.E., and Cape Passaro, in Sicily, by the S.W.; I was then sure of the point where I found myself on the chart. (We made use on board of the French charts of the Mediterranean, which are very good.) This point being at a distance of sixty miles from the foot of the axis of Etna, I measured at that time the angle which the summit of the mountain made with the horizon; it was found to be six degrees; which gave me a rectangular triangle of which I knew a side and the three angles, the one right, the other of six degrees, and the third of eighty-four degrees. The base being of sixty miles, there remained for me only to make the following proportion:

$$\text{Sin. } 84^{\circ} : 66 \text{ miles} :: \text{Sin. } 6^{\circ} : 4\frac{24}{84}$$

The result is found to be, for the axis side of Etna, four miles and twenty-four eighty-fourths, above four miles and a quarter, or about twenty thousand, four hundred feet for the total height. This measure is not perhaps perfectly correct, but, at least, it approximates very near to it. If this height appears surprising, we ought to consider that other great mountains have never been measured but with the barometer, and that Mr. Brydone was surprised to see the mercury here, descending nearly two inches lower than on the summit of the Alps.

the substances which it drags along, are sufficiently hard to prevent their melting, and that they are like the basalt, detached from the immense vaults which during many ages supported this natural forge. The sky began to adorn itself in the east, and we perceived the house called *Les Anglais*. You have generally the key of this hut; but not having sent a shilling, with my request, to the person it belonged to, or rather to his domestic, we entered into the stable, where we kindled the charcoal which we had brought, and I can assure you, that I experienced there a pleasure which I had not for a long time enjoyed, that of being cold and feeling the beneficent heat of the fire. After a light breakfast I directed my steps towards the place where, according to custom, the curious go to behold the rising of the sun.

There is no sight in the world which can equal this: the point of Calabria, the sea which separates it from Sicily, the mountains of Southern Italy, even the clouds which covered them, seemed to be at your feet.

The horizon was in a blaze: a globe of fire escaped from the floods, it was the sun appearing in the midst of the fog: it was of a greyish red, and its horizontal diameter was much greater than the perpendicular. The colour became more vivid; a rapid flash of lightning which glided along the surface of the sea, announces the presence of the star of day; its diameter enlarged, and it rose in the heavens. I profited by the moment in which the shadows still lengthened on the plains, to climb up the last summit, at a distance of two miles.

I do not exactly know how it can be explained, why the sun appears lengthened in the fog, if it is not by the pressure which each bed of the latter produces on the one under it; the stars appeared brilliant and numerous, and the moon was small but bright. I have already more than once remarked this effect in the most elevated places, which I attribute to the rarefaction of the air diverging a little the luminous rays.

The mule-driver remaining with our beasts, I bent my steps towards the last summit, which covered with a light white smoke, seemed to move away from the impatient traveller. We walked nearly a mile on an almost horizontal lava, or to speak more correctly, on striated scorïæ, or dross, which made a cracking noise under our feet, and



INTERIOR OF THE CRATER OF ETNA.

and soon after on a large swamp of snow, where we found a large round stone, three feet in diameter, of the species of those called volcanic balls, which the mountain throws up in great eruptions; but it is only a grain of metal in comparison with the volcano, which ejected it from its bosom. In fine, we mounted the last cone which supports the crater; the ashes and the stones slipping under our feet. The cold was excessive, but exercise kept us warm; I quitted my cloak, and rolling up in it some pieces of lava, I left it on the mountain. My guide, in order to repose himself, invited me at every moment to enjoy the view which presented itself. At last we arrived on the borders of the crater; but the wind was so violent, that I could scarcely cast a glance over it. I was thrown down, and had it not been for my *ciceroni*, I might have rolled to the foot of the declivity which had given us so much trouble to ascend. Fastened and lying down on the ridge of the crater, I considered it at my ease, and braved the fury of *Æolus* and *Vulcan*.

It is a vast aperture having four summits of different heights, rather more than a mile in width, and on account of its inequalities, I should think it about four in circumference. It is divided into two craters, by a cone rising from its centre, and which forms a

crater itself, the slope of which is not very rapid. The antient aperture is united to this cone by a gentle declivity where has probably been formed within a recent period, a small crater, a partial volcano, a perfect truncated cone, from whence issues a great quantity of smoke. The general aspect of the crater is much less dreary than that of *Vesuvius*; the substances surrounding it are not so black, but have rather the colour of potter's earth. It is now six years since Etna has made an eruption, but it has given concussions which have alarmed the inhabitants of *Catania* and overthrown some houses. I attribute its silence and its tranquillity, not to the extinction of the fires, for they still rage in its bosom, but to the great vacuum which must necessarily exist under this enormous vault. The whole of the mountain being formed only by what it has seized and driven out of the bowels of the earth, we might reasonably think that an interior vacuum, perhaps equal to the half of the exterior mass, must exist; at least that it is not filled with water as some persons have believed. However this may be, it appears that in great eruptions, all the cones, all the partial volcanoes formed in the crater, are thrown to the outside; which must then make a frightful aperture by its extent and profundity. I don't know whether, when this
cone

cone is considerably enlarged, its weight alone makes it fall into the gulf, the vaults of which have no longer the force to sustain it, or whether the eruption suffices to cause this displacement. This question can never be well decided; for it would then require that chance should place an observer on the borders of the crater, and in that case, he would run a great risk never to be able to relate what he had seen.

How can I describe to you the immense panorama which developed itself before my eyes! The whole of Sicily was encircled round Etna, which its own grandeur insulates from every thing that surrounds it; the other mountains, rivers, woods and plains, are simply traced on a map extended at my feet. Calabria, from which a small canal alone separates us, is only a point of land, which is almost lost between the two seas. Farther off is Greece, but I could not see it. The point which is distinguished to the south, in the midst of the immensity of waters, is Malta, that bulwark of christianity, that rock on which split the glory of the Ottoman arms. I fancied I saw those numerous fleets, and those brave knights who manned them, ploughing the liquid plains; first I admired them, and soon after I made the sad reflection that all were dead, that generations had succeeded them, and that man is as small in time as in space.

I was assured that we might see the coast of Africa; but the weather was very foggy, and I could not perceive it. One thing struck me, although it was only a very simple effect of the perspective, and this was the inclined plane which the sea presented towards me.

In that moment, when the sun rises to render life to so many creatures, so many towns which are only a point in the extent embraced by the eye, I was truly enraptured to find myself in the centre of so vast a panorama. Of how many successive beds of lava and ashes is this mountain formed? How many generations has it seen? With how many eruptions has it alarmed the various inhabitants, of which we have not even an idea?

I could not make the entire tour of the crater on account of the violence of the wind, which prevented me also from descending into the interior, which appeared to me less rapid than that of Vesuvius.

It is when seated on the borders of the crater, that we may look down from

one side into the rugged flanks of the mountain, and from the other, on an immense horizon; it is then, I say, that one is tempted to reason on the nature of volcanoes. I passed in review the various systems with which I was conversant, and I am forced to confess that each of them presents difficulties. I claim your indulgence for the reading of this letter; it is already very long, I shall notwithstanding explain to you the ideas which the sight of Vesuvius and Etna has left on my mind.

Volcanoes are certainly the most surprising objects we meet with on the surface of our globe. Allow me to suppose that one man alone inhabits it; that he walks about in his domains; where will he find fire unless a thunderbolt falls at his feet, or that he arrives near to a volcano, near to Etna for instance? We may judge of his astonishment at the sight of a mountain different from all others. Huge stones, of which the whole is the true image of chaos, would at first appear to him a barrier to his arriving at the summit; but a deafening noise is heard, the entire mountain roars, a thick cloud of smoke rises up and becomes white, a light, of which he cannot conceive the cause, covers the top and escapes in sparkling sheafs; if curiosity has triumphed over his fear, he braves all obstacles, he traverses the snow, and at last he arrives at the summit. Some red hot stones are still strewn under his feet; should he lay hold of one, what will he think of the pain he experiences? Without doubt he will attribute the cause to some evil genius, to some being superior to his nature and inhabiting these places; thus of how many mythological tales has Etna been the theatre! It was there that were found the forges of Vulcan, the cavern of the terrible Polyphemus that monstrous Cyclop. from whose voracity Ulysses had so much difficulty in escaping; the people believe still that Etna is the sojourn of demons—a door of hell.

It was with great regret that I quitted a spot where I breathed, I thought, with more freedom than in any other part of the world. Having arrived at the *Maison des Anglais*, I there finished my breakfast and amused myself in designing. You perceive from thence in the south-east, a tower which is detached in the sky, and which is called the Philosopher's Tower; it is a small square heap of stones and bricks which have been elevated on the ruins
of

of a more ancient edifice, and which was primitively constructed for the philosopher Empedocles of Agrigentum, who wishing to retire from the world and give himself up to reflection, established himself there. He might have chosen, it appears, a place less exposed to the wind, for it was on the top of one of these papillæ, so young in comparison with the mountain, but which have notwithstanding, seen so many generations pass away. It is said; that wishing to have it believed that he had been carried away by the gods, he precipitated himself into the crater, and that the latter, an unfaithful depository of the remains of this madman, vomited his brass sandals, which were found on the borders of the crater. Strabo does not believe in this story; he also relates something very extraordinary, which would seem to prove that the ancients knew less of Etna than we do. He says that two travellers wishing to approach the crater, were driven back by the smoke, and were unable to see it. —

In a little time we arrived in the temperate region; we found some verdure, and saw the goats which are brought to drink of the water flowing from a heap of snow, which is preserved by being covered with ashes. It is from thence that the people draw the water which they carry away and sell at Catania. The road became difficult, I toiled, and the fatigue became overwhelming for my beast and for myself. Having arrived at the forest, I set foot on the ground and walked, profiting by the shade of the foliage, for by this time the sun became troublesome. Near the middle of the forest is the cavern of goats; it is a vacant space under an ancient torrent of lava; it is twenty feet wide but very few in depth. I don't know why travellers have spoken so much about it; the names of a number of the curious inscribed on the surrounding trees, is the only remarkable thing which I saw there; I added my own; the proverb only bears, I believe, against those who write on the walls. This forest which belongs to Prince * * * *, contains oaks from twenty to thirty feet round, but their exportation is very difficult; I should have even thought it impossible if I had not met with a square piece which was transported on rollers, gliding on two rafters, successively placed on the lava. We afterwards entered into the vast

torrent of lava which flowed from Monte Rosse; the heat became insupportable. Having reached the convent, I dined there with a good appetite, but having been charged somewhat exorbitantly, I took my leave rather discontented. I entered into the torrid zone, and again put on my summer clothing. This Etna is truly an image of the earth; it may be compared to one of the two hemispheres, of the north or of the south; its icy summit resembles the pole, and is not susceptible of culture; its temperate zone, on the contrary, presents the finest vegetation. The superb forest which surrounds it like a covering of verdure, and its base, where the torrents of lava finding less declivity extend the more, resemble the countries situated between the two tropics; some plants are even found there, such as the date tree, which are peculiar to them. If I were to remain longer in Sicily, I should conduct you into the immense valley of Bova, and should exhibit to you the famous chesnut-tree of a hundred horses, which no longer satisfies the curious, because it is separated into five different trunks, which it is said are joined at their roots.

I am about to set out for Syracuse, a description of which I shall give you in my next letter. Adieu!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Anglo-Saxon is, I believe, generally acknowledged as the parent stock from which the majority of English words are derived. Consequently a knowledge of that language is altogether necessary to every person who is desirous of a thorough knowledge of the English, and cannot fail to interest the etymologist. If any of your correspondents would therefore give directions for the study of it, and point out what books are necessary, he would, I imagine, confer a benefit on other philological students, besides J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD feel obliged if you, or any of your numerous readers, could inform me through the medium of your useful Magazine, where the *ore of platina* comes from in the greatest commercial abundance, and who imports it into this country, and could furnish a constant supply of it.

A. B.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just returned to London from a tour in the West of England, and consider it highly proper the public should be made acquainted with the present state of that part of the country, derived either from my own observation, or from information on the spot, on which I can rely. Distresses for rent or taxes prevail over the whole of the West of England. The farmers universally declare they are unable to pay even the taxes, leaving the rent out of the question. An attorney in Cornwall lately issued twenty-two writs for arrests in one day. At Barnstaple, Bideford, and through the north of Devonshire, the best joints of meat were selling for 2d. per pound! and at no place produced more than three-pence. Fowls and ducks from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a couple, geese 3d. per pound. Twenty roasting pigs were last week sold by Mr. Cotton, of Glastonbury, for twenty shillings. New wheat sells at 4s. the Winchester bushel, and the farmer is compelled to put ten gallons to the bushel to make weight, while the same article is selling in the American markets at double that price, though the American farmer has neither tythes, taxes, nor poor rates to pay; in truth, I lament to state that a universal scene of ruin appears to pervade the whole agricultural interest of these counties.

A farmer near Chudleigh, told me that he had lived upon his own estate upwards of thirty years, and that his farm did not now produce sufficient to pay the taxes, and in this particular, several other farmers concurred. A gentleman, possessed of £1000 per annum, living on his own property at Mudford, in Somersetshire, made a similar declaration at a public meeting at Yeovil. Another farmer in Cornwall, who has abandoned a farm of £700 per annum, told me he formerly paid £4 a head for summering his cattle on the moors, but such live stock he cannot now sell for that sum. Fat cattle generally fetch from £8 to £10. As the Serge and other Devonshire manufactures, took their departure during the late war, and have not since been re-established, I can say nothing of the state of manufactures in districts where few or none now exist. Within my remembrance there were fifty-two clothiers at Warminster, and these are now reduced to two! As may be expected, the peace

has produced peculiar effects at Plymouth, where houses let at a fourth of the war rents, and sell for a fourth of the original cost of building.

I am aware that in sending you these facts, I am in danger of being classed among the party of the *grumblers*, and I am sensible that many unthinking persons endeavour to get rid of such facts, by the insulting observation, that the times are always bad for some people, and that there always have been, and always will be, *grumblers*. Such flippant assertions may be opposed to other assertions, but they are wholly irrelevant when opposed by stubborn facts, and by the condition of a whole people.

T. H. B. OLDFIELD.

London, Dec. 11. 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine
L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XXVII.

Dov'ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

POLIZIANO.

L'Orfeo.

WE shall conclude our specimens of this writer with a scene from his '*Orpheus*.' This piece is mentioned by Dr. Burney, who quotes the account of it given in the '*Parnasso Italiano*,' observing, that it is unquestionably the first Italian opera ever composed for music. We may add, with equal certainty, that it is the first production of the Italian dramatic muse at all worthy of attention. The rude and injudicious attempts to represent the mysteries of religion by which it was preceded, are at once ludicrous and disgusting: but the classic fable which Politian has chosen, is of itself delightful to the imagination, and will continue to be popular among us so long as we retain any portion of that elegant taste by which it was originally dictated. The scene we have selected represents the "mighty master of the lyre" arrived at the entrance of the invisible world.

L'ORFEO.—Atto Quarto.

ORFEO.

Pietà! pietà! del misero Amatore!
Pietà vi prenda. O spiriti Infernali!
Quaggiù m'ha scorto solamente Amore:
Volato son quaggiù con le sue ale.
Deh! posa, Cerber, posa il tuo furore,
Che quando intenderai tatti i miei mali,
Non

Non solamente tu piangerai meco,
Ma qualunque altro è qua nel mondo cieco

Non bisogna per me, Furie mugghiare,
Non bisogna arricciar tanti serpenti,
Che se sapesto le mie pene amare
Compagne mi sareste a' miei lamenti.
Lasciate questo misero passare
Che ha il ciel nemico, e tutti gli elementi,
E vien per impetrar mercede o morte.
Dunque m'aprite le ferrate porte.

PLUTONE.

Chi è costui, che con l'aurata cetra
Mossa ha l'immobil porta?
E seco pianger fa la gente morta?
Nè Sisifo la pietra
A l'alto monte preme:
Nè l'acqua più a Tantalo s'arresta:
Nè Tizio lacerato al campo geme:
Ed è ferma la rota
D'Ision falso: e le Bellidi estreme
Si stan con l'urna vuota:
Nè s'ode spirto più che si lamenti,
Ma tutti stanno al dolce canto intenti.

PROSERPINA.

Caro Consorte! piochè per tuo amore
Lasciai il ciel superno,
E fatto fui Regina de' l'Inferno,
Mai non ebbe vigore
Piacere di tanto effetto
Che mi potesse intenerir il core.
Or desinando quella voce aspetto:
Nè mi par ch'altra cosa
Mi porgesse mai più tanto diletto.
Dunque alquanto ti posa.
Si ti debbo aver grazia una volta
Posati alquanto, e 'l dolce canto ascolta.

ORFEO.

O regnatori a tutte quelle genti
Ch'hanno perduto la superna luce,
Ai qual discende ciò che gli elementi
Ciò che Natura sotto 'l ciel produce,
Udite la cagion de' miei lamenti.
Crudele Amor de' nostri passi è duce:
Non per cerber legar fo questa via,
Ma solamente per la donna mia.

Una serpe tra fior nascosa ed erba,
Mi tolse la mia donna, anzi 'l mio core:
Ond'io meno la vita in pena acerba,
Nè posso più resistere al dolore.
Ma se memoria alcuna in voi si serba
Del vostro antico e celebrato amore;
e la vecchia rapina in mente avete,
Euridice mia cara a me rendete.

Ogni cosa nel fine a voi retorna:
Ogni vita mortal quaggiù ricade:
Quanto cerchia la Luna con sue corna
Convien che arrivi a le vostre contrade:
Chi più, chi men fra superi soggiorna:
Ognun convien che facci queste strade:
Questo è de' nostri passi estremo segno,
Poi tenete di noi più lungo regno.

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Così la Ninfa mia per voi si serba,
Quando sua morte le darà Natura
Or la tenera vite, e l'uva acerba
Tagliate avete con la falce dura.
Qual è che miete la sua messe en erba,
E non aspetti ch'ella sia matura?
Dunque rendete a me la mia speranza:
Non vel dimando in don: questa è pres-
tanza.

Io ve ne priego per le torbid 'acque
De la palude Stige, e d'Acheronte,
E pel caos ove tutto 'l mondo nacque,
E pel sonante ardor di Flegetonte:
Pel pome ch'a te già Regina piacque
Quando lasciasti su nostro orizzonte:
Se pur tu, me la nieghi iniqua sorte,
Io non vo' su tornar, ma chieggio morte.

PROSERPINA.

Non creder 'io, Consorte
Che nella nostra corte
Pietà si ritrovasse al nostro regno.
Vedo l'Inferno di mercede or prego:
Pianger vedo la Morte,
Parendo a lei costui di pianto indegno.
Dunque tua dura legge a lui si pieghi
Pel canto, pel amor, pe giusti prieghi.

PLUTONE.

Resa sia con tal legge
Che mai tu non la vegge
Finchè tra vivi pervenuta sia:
Non ti volgere a lei per questa via:
Ma te stesso corregge,
Se non che tolta subito ti fia.
Io son contento che a sì raro pletro
S'inclini la potenza del mio scetro.

ORFEO.

Ite triumphales circum mea tempora lauri
Vicimus Eurydicem: reddita vita mihi est
Hæc mea præcipue victoria digna corona.
Credimus an lateri juncta puella meo?

EURIDICE.

Ahimè! che troppo amore
Ci ha disfatti ambidue!
Ecco che ti son tolta a gran furore,
E non son or più tua.
Ben tendo a te le braccia, ma non vale,
Che indietro son tirata——Orfeo mio, vale!

ORFEO.

Chi pon legge a gli amanti?
Non merita perdono,
Un guardo pien d'affetti, e desir tanti?
Poichè rubato sono
E la mia gioja in doglia e volta
Convien che torni a morte un'altra volta.

TISIPHONE.

Più non venir avanti!
Vani sono i tuoi pianti, e le parole.
Solo di te Eurydice si dole,
E ben ha da dolersi.
Vani sono i tuoi versi, e vani i canti.
Più non venir avanti: anzi 'l piè ferma:
La legge de l'abisso è immota e ferma.

TRANSLATION.

ORPHEUS.—*Act IV.*

ORPHEUS.

Infernal Powers! that rule below!
 Pity a hapless lover's woe!
 'Tis love alone my feet hath led
 Down to these regions of the dead.
 Peace, Cerberus!—thy fury stay,
 For when thou hear'st my mournful lay,
 Compassion shall thy breast invade,
 And move each ghost that haunts this
 shade.

Ye Furies, cease your dreadful roar,
 Nor shake your angry serpents more:
 Oh! did ye but my sufferings know,
 With mine your tears would also flow.
 Pursued by all the powers on high,
 I come to win the prize—or die.
 Seek, then, no more my steps to stay,
 But ope these gates that bar my way.

PLUTO.

Who, then, is this, whose golden lyre
 Hath oped the adamantine gate?
 Hath made the lifeless ghosts respire,
 And staid the stern decrees of fate?
 "The stone of Sisyphus stands still!
 "Ixion rests upon his wheel!"
 And thirsty Tantalus drinks his fill!
 Tityus, too, hath ceased to mourn
 His giant form by vultures torn:
 The Danaids rest their empty urn.
 No more I hear the tortured ghosts com-
 plain,
 But all are listening to the dulcet strain.*

PROSERPINE.

Dearest Consort! since thy love
 Lured me from the realms above:
 Since that well remembered hour
 When first I shared thy throne and power,
 Unmov'd have I the sceptre held,
 And every soft emotion quelled.
 But this melodious voice hath stole
 With such deep sweetness o'er my soul,
 That now, methinks, all other bliss
 Were nothing worth compared with this!
 Still, still, my fond, expecting ear,
 The soft, harmonious notes would hear!
 Thy favour, now, if ever, let me gain;
 Suspend thy wrath; and hear th' enchant-
 ing strain.

ORPHEUS.

Dread sovereigns of th' unnumbered hosts,
 For whom the sun hath ceased to shine:
 To whom each power that Nature boasts,
 Descends at last by right divine:
 O deign to grant my humble prayer!
 'Tis Love that doth my footsteps guide:
 Think not I spread some treacherous snare,†
 I seek my lost, my lovely bride.

* The English reader will be reminded
 of the "*Ode to St. Cecilia*."

† The poet alludes here to the expedition
 of Hercules

A snake, midst flowers and grass con-
 cealed,

Hath ta'en my love, my life away:
 Nor aught to me doth pleasure yield,
 Nor comfort, since that fatal day.
 O! if a vestige yet remain
 Of what you once were said to be:
 If not forgotten Enna's plain,*
 Restore my dear Eurydice.

With you, at length, we all must dwell,
 'Tis here our transient journey ends:
 All mortal things your triumphs swell,
 Where'er the moon her crescent bends.
 Our time on earth is short and frail:
 Our voyage here is fixed, and sure:
 We all must enter this dark vale,
 And long your empire shall endure.

Let, then, my lovely Nymph enjoy
 The fleeting hour by Nature given,
 Nor thus your promised fruit destroy,
 Unripened by the light of heaven:
 Why should you prematurely waste
 A harvest that is all your own:
 Of that which must be yours at last
 O why refuse the transient loan!

By the turbid Stygian stream:
 By the lucid ghastly, gleam
 That glares from flaming Phlegethon;
 By Chaos, and by Acheron;
 By that golden fruit of love†
 Thou gathered'st in our world above,
 O Queen! Eurydice restore,
 Or let me also be no more!

PROSERPINE.

Who that so long had reigned in hell,
 And ruled th' unfeeling world of woe,
 Such strange events could e'er foretell!
 Compassion moves the shades below.
 On every side their sobs I hear,
 E'en ruthless Death, that tyrant stern,
 Spite of himself hath dropped a tear,
 And all the spirits round us mourn.
 O Consort! do not thou alone
 Be found to bear a heart of stone:
 Let his just suit thy pity move,
 O yield to music and to love.

PLUTO.

Be it so!—th' eternal law
 On one condition I withdraw.
 See that thou hold in strict controul
 The joyful tumult of thy soul:
 Nor turn thy fond admiring sight

* Proserpine was carried off by Pluto as
 she was gathering flowers in the fields of
 Enna, in Sicily.

† Pluto arrested the flight of Proserpine
 by dropping a golden apple—as Hippo-
 menes did that of Atalanta. Pope has intro-
 duced a similar form of adjuration, in the
 ode before alluded to.

Until thou pass the realms of night.
 For, mark ! if once she meet thine eyes
 The prize is lost :—again she dies.
 Hell's sovereign thus is willing to incline
 His powerful sceptre to thy song divine.

ORPHEUS.

Now let the laurel wreath be bound
 My victorious brows around.
 This triumph well may claim renown :
 Eurydice regained deserves a crown——
 But am I sure that by my side
 Attends my steps my blooming bride ?
 [He looks back.]

EURYDICE.

Ah me ! that fond impatient glance
 At once hath ruined both our hopes !
 Again the Furies round me dance :
 Again th' infernal portal opes.
 No longer may my feet delay,
 To thee I stretch my arms in vain :
 See how they hurry me away !
 Farewell, my Orpheus, once again !

ORPHEUS.

Who would impose a law on love ?
 Who would th' enraptured look reprove,
 Cast by affliction's ardent eye ?
 But since my joy is turned to woe,
 Again I'll seek the shades below,
 Again I'll seek with her to die.

TISIPHONE.

Not a step more !—thy tears are vain :
 Vain are thy prayers, and vain thy
 songs :
 Of thee may well Eurydice complain,
 Who now to our dark realm belongs.
 Stay thy rash steps ! the mad attempt give
 o'er,
 The laws of hell shall never alter more.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account of a fawn's skull in the
 wood of an ash tree, mentioned in
 a late Number of your Magazine, re-
 minded me of the following extraordi-
 nary circumstance :

Sawyers, of the name of Short, were
 employed to saw a fir-tree, raised from
 a turf bog, or peat moss, as it is else-
 where called. The tree was dug up
 six feet below the surface, in the Rev.
 Mr. Steward's property, in Tyrone, and
 brought to his residence at Grange, near
 Armagh, where the Shorts were em-
 ployed to saw it. They proceeded in
 their task, but having advanced about
 half way through the log, the saw was
 arrested. They then turned the log,
 and continued to saw it in the opposite
 direction, when they discovered the
 blade of a knife, in a hole in which a

man's fist could lie. The conjecture of
 the sawyers was, that the knife had
 been stuck into the bark, and that the
 hole was occasioned by the rotting of
 the handle, as it was enveloped by the
 annual coating of the growing tree.

Observe, the blade of the knife was
 above six inches within the sound tim-
 ber ; this tree, then, must have been a
 long time growing after the knife was
 inserted into it, and after it fell it must
 have lain a considerable time, to admit
 so many feet of peat to accumulate
 over it.

The blade is rude, thus

16 3

It had four figures, the last but one is de-
 faced, or rather wholly obliterated. I can
 have no doubt of the truth of the saw-
 yers ; they worked many years for me,
 and were, and are, ready to make oath
 of their statement. They have been
 re-examined by others, and they have
 no interest to speak falsely.

GEORGE ENSOR.

Address, Nov. 29, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Monthly Magazine has long
 been distinguished as the most
 useful and instructive periodical pub-
 lication in Britain, and as papers relat-
 ing to the useful arts and comforts of
 life have perpetually been found to
 give value to its pages, I am embol-
 dened to present this communication to
 your notice, to which, if comporting
 with the plan of your work, I should
 be obliged if you would give a prompt
 insertion.

It cannot be far removed from the
 remembrance of any, that the season in
 which the agriculturist usually cuts
 down his corn, dries it and then collects
 it into the stack or barn, was this year
 peculiarly unfavourable, being mild
 and rainy ; which not only protracted
 the time when these successive opera-
 tions would otherwise have been per-
 formed, but which afforded those cir-
 cumstances in which vegetation is very
 apt to arise ; this is actually the case
 with a large proportion of the grain of
 the last harvest—it has grown whilst
 lying on the ground for the purpose of
 drying, as well as in the layered condi-
 tion of the crop.

New

Now it is found that when this injured grain, especially wheat, is reduced to flour and made into bread, the bread is very sad and heavy: a property uncongenial to the sale of the bread, as well as to individuals' stomachs. The reason of this appears to be, that good wheat flour, which by vegetable analysis yields principally gluten and starch, loses by germination the quality of the starch, which is converted into a saccharine matter for the nourishment of the young sprouting plant, and hence the spongy lightness of which starch is known to be the cause, ceases on account of the change which vegetation has effected in it.

Now it must seem evident that, if from among the tuberoses roots which afford farina in considerable quantity, and which the season cannot have injured, but rather must have conduced to their finer growth, we can select one which yields starch largely, it will be our advantage to decide on it; and as the potatoe is extensively cultivated for culinary purposes, as well as composed of a principal ratio of starch, so for many other reasons it seems the best.

Accordingly, it has been found that, if potatoes be reduced to pulp, by grating, be worked in cold water, and then if the liquid be strained through a hair-sieve, to separate the parenchyma, and be allowed to remain quiet for a short time, the starch which is first diffused through the fluid, will gradually subside to the bottom of the vessel, and there settle so firmly as almost to resist the indentation of the finger; if the supernatant liquor be now poured off, and the sediment be dried by the air or domestic fire, on bibulous paper, it is found to be a very fine, white, crystalline starch. If this be mingled in the proportion of one-fourth to three-fourths of flour, injured by growth, and made into dough and baked, the resulting bread will be found not only tolerably good, but possessing the porous consistence to the same degree as ordinary and good bread, the addition of starch supplying the loss which germination had occasioned.

As grating with the hand is found to be particularly slow and operose, as well as giving occasion to the infliction of numerous wounds to the hands from the hand frequently coming in contact with the acuminations of the grater, a machine has been devised, consisting

of a trough elevated on four supports, and left open at the bottom for the revolution of a solid cylinder, with numerous tin grating projections, which covers the whole bottom of the trough. The cylinder at one end is turned by means of a handle, with a fly-wheel placed at the other to regulate the motion of the man who turns it: now the potatoes by their weight are more closely applied to the acuminate cylinder, which presents a large grating surface, and which forces down the pulp between the edge of the trough and the cylinder, into a tray set underneath, and filled with cold water.

If the potatoes be already washed and near at hand, two men with this machine can grind a bushel of potatoes, weight about 56lbs. in a quarter of an hour, which is said to yield seven pounds of starch, this will be 28 pounds in one hour. Now, supposing these men to work without hindrance for ten hours in the day, they would produce 280 pounds of farina in this time; however, it must here be noticed that this statement supposes a handle at each end instead of a fly-wheel, that two men may work. Potatoes are obtained here at one shilling per bushel; one-eighth of the weight of potatoes is starch.

I am well aware that it is a common practice with some to introduce into bread a certain quantity of potatoes, that is, of the whole constituents of the potatoe: but the addition of starch or potatoe-flour seems far less objectionable, as adding nothing which good flour should not contain; namely, none of the fibrous matter or albumen which enter into the composition of potatoe.

Since the harvest was generally bad this year, I conceive the plan here recommended as likely to be of some use to the agriculturist and baker.

THOMAS ASPRAY.

Olney, Nov. 30th, 1821.

P.S. The model of the machine which has been constructed in Olney, and which has been worked a good deal, is to be found in the first volume of the last Supplement of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which if it meet the approbation of the editor, the writer of this brief article would like to see represented in a wood-cut accompanying the paper; however, this is hinted with extreme deference to the judgment of the editor.—See *Monthly Magazine*, May, 1817, p. 340.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

GRECIAN SONG OF LIBERTY,

BY HUGH CLARKE.

FROM slavery's grasp and the gloom of the prison,

Oh let us arise, and as soldiers unite,
Behold, our stern tyrants have wildly arisen,
To blacken our charter of freedom and right.
By all that is dear to your pride and your glory,
Your firmness of friendship and greatness of name;
By the blush of your vallies, all trampled and gory,
We rouse you to action, and call you to fame.

Come, friends, who remember Thermopylæ's heroes,
Have heated their swords with the blood of their foes—

Behold, how the Sultan's rude swordsmen are near us,
With chains for your children, and hate for your woes.

Come, rush to the field, and as Grecians inherit
The trust of your country, bequeath'd by your sires,

Let noble revenge give your feelings a spirit,
Till liberty triumphs as thralldom expires.

By the deeds of the valiant, who bravely defended,
Their birthright of valour, their country's repose:
By the darkness of power o'er your welfare suspended,

Come, sheath ev'ry sword in the hearts of your foes:

And weaken the poison from tyranny streaming,
Ere, tainting the body, it rush to the mind,
Of high glowing action, in purity beaming,
To brighten the feelings and views of mankind.

As high o'er its ashes the phoenix ascendeth,
Expanding its plumes of the loveliest dies,
So when our dark night of adversity endeth,
Our morning of freedom may brightly arise.
Shall Greeks, at the frowning of slavery, sever,
And see it debasing their hearts and their souls,
When friendship and freedom are shining for ever,
To cheer us alike at the line or the poles.

THE ADIEU.

O, I must seek my own true love
Ere I cross yon billowy sea:

O, I must steal a kiss to prove,
How dear to my heart is she.

O'er the billowy foaming wave I go,
To a foreign clime and strand;
But the loveliest flow'r of brightest hue,
I leave in my own dear land.

This love of mine is the wildest flower,
In Nature's own pathway seen;
Her tear is the glitt'ring April show'r,
Her smile Hope's brightest beam.

From Afric's pearly wave I'll send,
To my love its rarest gem,
In her silent locks to playful blend,
And form her diadem.

Araby's breeze with its sweetest swell,
Whilst the sails of my bark are spread,
Shall pass to the bower where my love does dwell,
From the realm where they are bred.

But the gem its match will quickly meet
In the pearl from my true love's eye,
And the breeze tho' soft, and the breeze
tho' sweet,

Will be lost when Helen's nigh.

Yet suppose in the deep, my Helen dear,
Your love should find his grave:
Will the gushing drops from those eyes so clear,

Fall silent in the wave.

A spirit shall then o'er the ocean skim,
And alight on thy bosom to rest,
In thy ear a voice, and the voice of him,
Shall lull thee then to rest.

But fear not, love, I'll come to thee,
In mortal mould and form;
Thou'st pledged thine own true love to me,
And I'll brave the raging storm.

Birmingham,

G. F. H.

26th Sept. 1821.

SOLILOQUY OF A WINTER BATHER,

PARODIED *from* POPE

TIMID mass of flesh and blood,
Plunge, ah! plunge, into the flood.
Swimming, wiping, glowing, stripping,
O the bliss, the pain of dipping!
Cease, my coward soul, to stop me,
Let me under water pop me.
Chilly wind-gusts seem to say,
Dress you, 'tis the shortest way.
What is this absorbs me quite,
Stuns my hearing, shuts my sight,
Stomach-qualming, breath-depriving?
I have triumph'd; it was diving:
'Tis done; the water disappears,
'Tis running out of both my ears,
And that's a lucky thing.
Reach, reach the cloth: I tingle, glow!
O water, where's thy victory now?
O cold, where is thy sting?

AUTUMN.

Now Winter from his throne is hurling
The deep-voiced matron of the year,
And fitful gusts are wildly whirling
Her yellow hair on high; tho' here
In many a fold of beauty streaming,
It lingers still; whilst from her eye
The watery light of love is beaming,
As bright, but, oh! as fleetingly—
Filling the bosom with a sadness,
Tho' born of grief—allied to gladness!
Yet Autumn's gloom to me is dearer
Than Spring, or Summer's sunniest smile,
And speaks a language far sincerer
Than their all cloudless skies;—the wile
Of

Of Hope—life's darkly chequer'd vision—
 Its passions—follies—pains and fears,—
 Its dimness, and its quick transition,
 Methinks are emblem'd in her tears ;
 Her bright, tho' fading, hues, and even
 The tempests that deform her heaven.

And like to life, in bliss beginning,
 But shadowed ere its close, with gloom,
 Till every tint is bright and winning,
 Yields to the winter of the tomb ;
 Such Autumn's birth and wane ; when
 finished

Her course prescrib'd, awhile she sleeps,
 But with her beauties undiminished,
 Fresh vigils with each year she keeps ;
 So Christians 'scaped a life of pain,
 Soar, though they never sink again!

Woburn, Oct.

W.

IMITATION FROM THE PERSIAN.

In Chin are many men of skill and learning,
 Who show their genius in the painting line ;
 (They have not got their fame without some
 earning,)

And one of these had sketched out a design,
 Which proved he was a wit, shrewd, and discern-
 ing ;

And I will now endeavour to define
 The subject of his picture, in progression,
 'Twas of three men much differing in expression.

The first appeared afflicted and most sad,
 Plung'd like a diver in a sea of thought ;
 And, as if sore oppress'd with grief, he had
 Fix'd his hand on his beard, and heeded not
 Of what was passing round him, gay and glad :
 The portrait of the second seem'd o'erwrought,
 For wretchedness was so depicted there,
 He look'd the very image of despair.

He had an aspect as if mourning o'er
 The dead, and in his hand he held a stone,
 And with it beat his breast in anguish sore,
 From which it seem'd peace had for ever flown.
 The third was of another stamp, and wore
 The look of joy and happiness alone,
 Was gay and smiling, free from worldly care,
 As though to him life was both good and fair.

And above each of these was written plain,
 A short description, to tell what was meant,
 That every one who saw might ascertain
 The artist's fancy, and his true intent ;
 (A satire you will find both sound and sane ;)
 Over the first, whose mind to thought seem'd
 bent :

" This was an Arab, forced by cruel fate,
 To ask in marriage one to be his mate,
 And thinking on it with much bitterness,
 Occasions him to look in such distress."

And above him who smote his breast for woe :
 " This man for beauty did espouse his wife,
 But such a dame she prov'd, (like some I know)
 That since he never has been free from strife ;
 And now repentance overpowers him so,
 That he is grown quite weary of his life,
 And beats his breast, and frantic tears his hair,
 And gives his soul up to this deep despair."

Above the third, who seem'd so blithe and gay,
 Was written—" This man is reliev'd from care,
 Because his spouse was lately ta'en away
 By death's embrace, and secret sorrow ne'er
 Will now more trouble him by night or day ;
 This is the reason why his features wear
 Such cheerful smiles ; and now from wedlock free,
 He evermore will prize his liberty."

MARIA.

A SENTIMENTAL SKETCH.

ON a fine summer's morn as my rambles I took,
 Near a green, shady bank, by a fast falling brook,
 I saw a fair maiden, the fairest that yet
 These eyes in their search after beauty e'er met ;
 Not Angelo's chisel, though full of each grace,
 Ever moulded, I ween, a more soul-witching face,
 O'er her shoulders her locks of pure auburn did

flow,
 And shaded a bosom far whiter than snow,
 Like the sunbeam which gives to the dark storm
 relief ;

Meek patience enliven'd her aspect of grief,
 And her eyes, which yet beam'd with Love's con-
 stancy true,

Like a soft summer's heaven, were light, clear, and
 blue.

Hail sweetness in woman, whose beauty first
 warms,
 Whose tenderness melts us, whose gentleness
 charms !

'Tis pity, those charms ye unrivall'd display,
 Like the rose wins the hand—first to pluck, then
 betray :

Such fate was Maria's, ah ! where is that grace,
 That spirit of health, and that bloom in the face ?
 And where are those accents which sounded so
 well

With the dance of her bosom ? Some villain can
 tell ;

For a villain he was who could play such a part,
 As to tear down the fabric of bliss from her heart ;
 Who could steal, like a reptile, each bloom to
 devour,

And soil the white pure tints of modesty's flower.

—Farewell, thou lorn maiden, and soon may
 relief

Proceed from that Being who knows all thy grief,
 May He who, when winter howls bleak thro' the
 skies,

The poor hungry raven with food kind supplies,
 Once more in thy bosom, sad sorrowful fair,
 Plant a new rose of hope, free from thorns of des-
 pair.

ENORT.

A HYMN.

Composed by *Dr. HAWKESWORTH* in the
 night, about a month before his death,
 which he repeated to *Mrs. Hawkesworth*
 before he rose in the morning.—Com-
 municated by *Mrs. DUNCOMBE, of Can-*
terbury.

IN sleep's serene oblivion laid,
 I safely past the silent night,
 At once I see the breaking shade,
 And drink again the morning light.

New born I bless the waking hour,
 Once more with awe rejoice to be,
 My conscious soul resumes her power,
 And springs, my gracious God, to thee.

Oh ! guide me through the various maze
 My doubtful feet are doomed to tread,
 And spread thy shield's protecting blaze,
 When dangers press around my head.

A deeper shade will soon impend,
 A deeper sleep my eyes oppress,
 Yet still thy strength shall me defend,
 Thy goodness still shall deign to bless.

That deeper shade shall take away,
 That deeper sleep shall leave my eyes,
 Thy light shall give eternal day,
 Thy love the rapture of the skies.

STEPHENSIANA.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. IV.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collecting of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, he may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

An Original LETTER, from a Traveller of Distinction, concerning GENERAL WASHINGTON.

“On my arrival at Alexandria, I was exceedingly desirous to visit Mount Vernon, a seat belonging to General Washington at ten miles distance. After having traversed several extensive woods, and surmounted two hills, I discovered a house built in a style of elegant simplicity, and appearing in every respect agreeable. In front of it, were meadows kept in excellent order; on one side were stables and offices, and on the other a greenhouse and several buildings in which negroes were at work, and a court yard adjoining was full of turkies, ducks, geese, and other fowls. This house which commands a charming prospect of the Potowmac, has a large and elegant portico on the side towards the river; the apartments are admirably adapted to the building, and the outside is covered with a kind of varnish, that renders it impenetrable to the rain.

The general, who did not arrive until the evening, when he came home exceedingly fatigued, had been visiting a distant part of his property, where he intended to open a new road. You have often heard him compared to Cincinnatus; the comparison is exact. This celebrated general is no more at present than a plain planter, unceasingly occupied about the cares of his farm, as he himself terms it.

He shewed me a barn which he had just finished; it is a building about one hundred feet in length, and of a breadth in proportion. It is destined to contain his corn, his potatoes, his turnips, &c. Around it he has constructed stables for his cattle, his horses, and his asses, of which he has multiplied a breed hitherto unknown in that country. The different parts of this building are so skilfully distributed that one man may fill the racks with potatoes, hay, &c. in a very short time, and that without any difficulty; the

general informed me that it was built after a plan transmitted him by the celebrated Arthur Young, but that he had made several alterations in it. This barn, which is of bricks made upon the spot, did not cost above 300*l*.—in England the expenses would have amounted to 1000*l*. He has planted 700 bushels of potatoes this year: all this seems very surprising in Virginia, where they neither erect barns, nor raise provender for their cattle.

His asses, his horses, and his mules, were feeding in the neighbouring fields. He informed me that it was his intention to introduce the use of artificial meadows, which are so uncommon, and yet so necessary in that province, for the cattle often want provisions in winter. His mules thrive uncommonly well, and he has a noble stallion which will keep up the race of the finest horses to be found in this part of America. He also possesses two superb asses, one of which came from Malta and the other from Spain. He has three hundred negroes, who are distributed in log houses, scattered over different parts of his property which, in this neighbourhood alone, amounts to 10,000 acres, and Colonel Humphrey, his secretary, assured me that in different parts of America, he has more than 200,000.

The general sent to England for a farmer well skilled in the agriculture of that country, and this person presides over the cultivation of his lands.

Every thing in his house bespeaks simplicity; his table is served plentifully but without any pomp, and every part of his domestic economy evinces uncommon regularity. Mrs. Washington superintends every thing, and joins to the good qualities of a farmer's wife, that dignified simplicity which ought to characterize a lady whose husband has acted so conspicuous a part.

General Washington has nothing very characteristic in his countenance, and it is owing to this circumstance that his likeness is so very difficult to be

be taken, and that so few painters have succeeded in his portrait. The goodness of his heart, seems conspicuous in every look, and every movement of his mind: his eyes possess but little of that brilliancy for which they were so conspicuous at the head of an army, or during some difficult emergency in the field of battle; they become extremely animated, however, and lively, in the heat of argument. Abundance of good sense is discoverable in all his questions and replies, and in his conversation he evinces the utmost modesty and diffidence of his own powers. He speaks of the American war as if he had not directed its operations, and of his own battles and victories, with an indifference that would not become a stranger.

After having given liberty to his country, he is now about to add to her wealth and her respectability, being called by the unanimous voice of his fellow citizens to preside over the civil government of America, and to evince that zeal, discretion, assiduity and public virtue in peace, which he so wonderfully displayed during a long, a bloody, a ruinous, but a successful warfare."

MARGARET NICHOLSON.

I have the original of the following epistle of this famous lunatic to the matron of Bedlam. No other proof is necessary of her insanity.

MADAM,—I've recollected perhaps 'tis neccessary to acquaint you upon what account I continue here yet, *maim*, after making you privy to my great concern, *madam*, I only waite for alteration of the globe which belongs to this house, *maim*, and if the time is almost expired I wish to know it, *maim*. Tho' I am not unhealthy, yet I am very weak, know *maim*, therefore I hope it wont be long, *maim*,

I am, madam,

Your most obedient,

Wednesday.

M. NICHOLSON.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT to MR. BONHAM.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to introduce to you Mr. Stephens, of Parke house, Chelsea, a literary gentleman and a friend of freedom, who takes Boulogne in the course of a tour on the continent, and from whom you will be able to learn more of what is thought, said and done in England than from perhaps any other one of our countrymen.

You and Mrs. Bonham will rejoice to hear of an Irish apostle in the works of education, who has wrought wonders

in the darkest part of Ireland; but whose labours I understand have been chiefly directed to the teaching of adults to read. The name of this extraordinary man is Thaddeus Donnellan.* He has done great things in London and other parts of England. I am soon to see him, and to introduce him to a lady who is much of an enthusiast in his own way.

My wife and niece beg leave to join me in compliments and good wishes to your lady and yourself.

In much haste, dear Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. CARTWRIGHT.

ADVICE given by a late MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATE to his SON.

If prosperity be your portion, be thankful for it, but live in constant expectation of a visit from adversity. Observe the manners of the human race—despise those which are frivolous—avoid those which have a tendency to vice—cherish those which lead to virtue. Act always from the impulses of nature, when not opposed to the requisite and beneficial laws of society. A fooling and an erring world have forged fetters to enchain her feet, be it your endeavour to burst them asunder. Allow the silly and the weak to laugh at you, heed them not: the ridiculous laws which fashion enacts, and the absurd restraints imposed by an indiscriminate converse with the idle, the vain, and the imperious, have made them any thing but the offspring of nature. Be assured that the applauses of the discerning few, will amply, oh, how amply! recompense you for the disapprobation of the ignorant many. Reject no principles because they are not generally received; weigh them attentively; if they be good, act in obedience to them, and never suffer yourself to be laughed out of them; remember always that the operation of truth has been slowly progressive; learn that the world accepts not quickly positions that are new, and that tend to destroy those that have been handed down from time immemorial.

LADY HESTER STANHOPE.

The inclosed is the postscript of a long note from Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope to me, written at the Convent of Mar Elias, near Sidon, in Syria, in the month of May, 1816, and addressed to me at Aleppo. The first portion refers

* See Monthly Mag. June, 1817, p. 385.

to an Arab servant of mine, about whom she felt interested, from his having served her faithfully. The latter mention of "her poor friend," whose death she determines to revenge, refers to a Colonel Buin, of the French engineers, who, after the abdication of Bonaparte, came to travel in the East, and whom I met at Cairo after his return from the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, in Lybia. He passed a day with Lady Hester at Mar Elias, and was advised by her to avoid going into the mountains of the Arsarie, near Latikea, which he promised. He broke his pledge, however, and followed the impulse of his curiosity—and was murdered there. The French ambassador caring little about him, and the consuls in Syria having no power, Lady Hester obtained a quota of five hundred men from the Pacha of Acre and Damascus, and after great search the murderers were brought to light and executed.

JAS. BUCKINGHAM.

May 28, 1819.

Written by Lady HESTER STANHOPE, at the Convent of Mar Elias, near Sidon, 1816, addressed to Mr. BUCKINGHAM, at Aleppo,

This is a little P.S. for Sady Achmet. Louis Marron, whom I have just ordered to give some money to his wife, says, that if Sady Achmet could go to Bagdad, he would do well to bring with him some Bagdad common shawls to sell at Scyde; those which are striped orange, and brown for the lower Turks and Mueres, and some smaller ones for the waist, and little square ones which children wear for the turbans, and the women wear for zinars. They sell for seven and eight piastres a-piece here, and he will get them for three or four at Bagdad. Also leifias of a common and fine sort, as there are few to be had here. Bagdad muslim shawls come in plenty by the caravans: Bagdad coal for the eyes also would sell well.

I enter into these details as they may be useful for the poor man whose conduct has delighted me; what he said of Selim is very true, he is the best creature in the world, and the warmest friend. I am very sorry that you have not made his acquaintance; I am sure you would have been quite delighted with him; Achmet can tell you that both he and his father have a real affection for me, and I am sure would do any thing in the world to be useful to me. I hope Achmet takes good care of your horse and his own.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 362.

If you have any letter for your wife, and will send it me by the return of the messenger, I will forward it in the first packet I send to the Horse Guards, and it will cost her nothing however *fat* it may be. The Pasha of Damascus intends to join in the attack (not in person) upon the Anzorea Mountains. That is the real cause of the delay, but do not say a word of this at Aleppo: what I do, I do completely. "La Reine," as he used to call me, has sworn to revenge the death of her poor friend.

Two FORMS of PRAYER by EMINENT LADIES.

(Printed from the original MSS.)

PRAYER by MISS CARTER.

Accept, O merciful God, of the tribute of my praise and thanksgiving for the continuance of thy goodness to me this past year, which, like all the former, has abounded with such great, innumerable, and unmerited blessings. Mercifully pardon all my sins, and pardon and graciously accept my imperfect endeavours of doing my duty. To thy divine assistance, and to the influence of thy blessed Gospel on my heart, I owe whatever good is in me. To thy name be the glory; to me belong only shame and contrition for my unequal proficiency under the great advantages thou hast bestowed upon me. Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O merciful God! who knowest our frame, and considerest that we are but dust. Sensible of my own frailty and weakness, I intreat the aid of thy Holy Spirit to enable me to pass my remaining days in such a manner as may, from a firm faith in the atonement of my blessed Saviour, make me quit the world in humble hope and joyful expectation of that happiness which thou hast promised to repenting sinners; and I most earnestly intreat thee, O Father of Mercies, to remove me from hence at whatever time thou knowest my soul to be best prepared for appearing before thee!

Fill my heart with constant gratitude, as for thy former mercies, through a long life, so for those which thy goodness continues in my declining age, which is still blest with such an uncommon degree of strength and activity, and such an use of my senses and understanding as allow me every reasonable enjoyment of all the great advantages with which thy favour has distinguished my life.

Accept, O Lord, my humble thankfulness

fulness for all the blessings of the past year to myself and all my dearest relations and friends, that we are still continued to each other, and for our preservation from all calamitous evils. I bless thee particularly that when my heart was lately sinking with sad apprehensions for one very dear to me, thy goodness has relieved me by more comfortable appearances. Extend thy blessing to us all, I humbly beseech thee, through every period of our lives; and so conduct us by thy Holy Spirit into all piety and virtue, that we may finally meet in that state of everlasting happiness which has, by thy gracious appointment, been purchased for us by our Blessed Saviour and Redeemer, in whose name, and through whose intercession, I humbly offer up all my prayers and praises. Amen.

PRAYER by MISS TALBOT.

Most gracious God, I kneel down before thee at this time, to return thee my most humble thanks for all the mercies and blessings of the day past. I acknowledge with shame and sorrow my many sins and frailties, and earnestly implore thy forgiveness for my Saviour's sake! In his most blessed name I approach thee, to intreat the assistance of thy Holy Spirit through all my future life, that hereafter I may no more offend thee. Alas! I am sensible that, if I have not yet received all the assistance I beg, it is justly withheld for my unworthiness. I know thou art most ready to give to those who ask rightly: cleanse thou me, O Lord, from my secret faults, that henceforth I may so ask as that I may obtain, so run the allotted race of life, as that in the end I may, through thy mercy and bounty, obtain a glorious crown of joy and immortality!

I also implore thy mercy, O kind and bountiful Creator, for all my fellow creatures. We are all, O Lord, thy offspring: preserve us from our powerful adversary, preserve us from our deceitful selves! Through thy goodness our natures are made capable of the highest improvements and noblest attainments: but, alas! without thy grace constantly assisting, they are prone to fall through numberless temptations into the worst excesses. Oh make us all strongly sensible of the frailty and danger of this middle state, and that our whole dependence is upon thee! Have pity upon the wretched ignorance of those who know thee not, but above all, lead sinners to effectual

repentance, and as far as divine justice will permit it, open the eyes of the wilfully or carelessly blind, while yet that last hour comes not when all conviction will be too late!

Look down with compassion, O Father of Mercies, and God of all comforts! upon those who are at this moment in any immediatedistress, anguish, or danger: the sick, the pained, the dying, the afflicted—those who are overwhelmed with poverty or reproach—those who are fighting in a just cause—those whom the sea is ready to swallow up—those who groan in captivity, or under persecution—those who are struggling with any strong temptation!

Be gracious, I beseech thee, to my native country! Preserve its excellent religion and government! Restore its ancient piety and virtue, free from the faults and follies of every age.

To thy good Providence, O Lord, I commend my dear parents, relations, friends, benefactors: all who have ever done me good or wished me well—all to whom I can by thy assistance of my poor endeavours do any real service. Let thy holy angels guard us all during the silence of the night! and permit me to close the day in ascribing to thee, O Father, with the Son and Holy Spirit, all praise, honour, and glory, might, majesty, and dominion. now and for ever. Amen.

QUEEN CAROLINE.

As soon as the death of George I. was known in London, the new Queen addressed the following letter to the younger branches of the royal family; and it deserves to be preserved as honourable to her feelings at a moment when she had attained the highest human distinction.

June 15, 1727.

MY DEAR CHILDREN,

I write to you after a most troublesome night, with a dead king always before my eyes, and he will never be out of my thoughts; I believe the king, your father, can't give you a greater mark of his love and good intention he has for you, than he did in remembering you before he went to London. I hope the death of your grandfather will be as a lesson to you, of the instability of all human grandeur, and that you will be always prepared to give an account to the great God of all your actions whenever he pleased to call you before him.

Adieu, my Dears,

CAROLINE.

FASCINATION.

FASCINATION.

That serpents terrify birds, and to such a degree that the poor little victims flutter about and fall within their reach, I can readily believe; but to suppose that they possess any charm or power of fascination will scarcely be allowed by those who deserve the name of philosophers, or who search into the reason of things. The following occurrence towards the latter end of 1800, suggests an observation that will explain some circumstantial relations quoted in natural history:—A parrot belonging to my family, was entrusted to the care of a neighbour, during our retirement to a country house, and was placed, as usual, at the window. A dromedary happened to pass by, and stretching forth its long neck towards the parrot, affrighted the poor bird to such a degree that it fell off its perch upon its back, and remained a long time in convulsions. Why give an air of adventure and surprize? why plunge into a maze of inquiries? May not a common incident—a fright—produced by an object of terror, serve as a clue to the judgment? Would not this have been called fascination had the part of the dromedary been performed by the serpent?

LADY ARCHER, formerly MISS WEST, lived to a good age—a proof that cosmetics are not so fatal as has been supposed. Nature had given her a fine aquiline nose, like the princesses of the House of Austria, and she did not fail to give herself a complexion. She resembled a fine old wainscoted painting with the face and features shining through a thick incrustation of copal varnish.

Her ladyship was, for many years, the wonder of the fashionable world—envied by all the ladies that frequented the court. She had a splendid house in Portland Place, with *et cetera* equal in brilliancy and beauty to, or rather surpassing those of any of her contemporaries. Magnificent appendages were a sort of scenery she gloried in—milk-white horses to her carriage—the coachman and footman in grand, shewy liveries—the carriage lined with a silk calculated to exhibit the complexion, &c. &c.

I recollect, however, to have seen the late Mrs. Robinson go far beyond all this in the rich exuberance of her genius; a yellow lining to her landau, with a black footman, to contrast with her beautiful countenance and fascinating figure, and thus render both more

lovely. Lady Archer's house at Barnes Elms Terrace, was fitted up with an elegance of ornaments and drapery to strike the senses, and yet powerfully addressed to the imagination. She could give an insinuating interest to the scenes about her, which other eyes were viewing. Her kitchen garden and pleasure ground of five acres—the Thames running in front as if appertaining to the grounds—the apartments most tastefully decorated in the Chinese style—a fine conservatory opening into the principal apartment, with grapes, slow peaches, &c. at the end a magnificent sofa, with a superb curtain, all displayed with a peculiar grace, and to the greatest advantage. Much praise was due to the arrangements in her collection of green and hot house plants, the appellations of which she was well acquainted with, as also every thing relating to their history.

ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD HUGHES was of an ancient family—ran away with Miss Sloane, descended from the family of Sir Hans Sloane; he was a midshipman with Sir Edward Hughes, who, by some mistake, put out the eye of his friend with a fork, when about to transfix a cock roach. While admiral on the Halifax station, he surveyed the woods of Nova Scotia, and was introduced to the King on his return, and had an audience of two hours in the closet. He then became an admiral in the West Indies. He was a very handsome man, wore a ribbon over his eye, and was at once a poet, a musician, a well-informed man, and a most accomplished gentleman.

The late CAPTAIN HUGHES was the son of an admiral and a baronet. This young man, heir to a good fortune, possessed of wit and humour, and undoubtedly had many of the best requisites for a gentleman. But one fault he had also, but it was a fault that precluded his advancement, ruined his constitution completely, cut his life short, and put a period to the hopes of his family and acquaintance.

Constant and habitual intoxication having at length endangered his life, a physician belonging to the fleet told him that if he persisted he would actually wear away the coats of his stomach. With a *non-chalance* that too strongly marked his character, he replied, "I thank you, Doctor, for your information, but in case of such an accident, which I find it difficult to provide against, it must *work* in its waist-coat."

Letter

Letter of the late Mrs. GRANT to a
Friend of Mr. STEPHENS.

Richmond, March 14th, 1804.

DEAR MADAM,

It gave me great pleasure to find any effort, either of my rattling sticks or rambling quill, could afford Mrs. Mal-
liet the least gratification. Both these performances were to me amusing relaxations; they now derive a kind of consequence from having pleased those I sincerely wish to please. The first-
lings of the infant year could not have gratified or even decorated you more than your *jeu d'esprit* did our friend; for she was even vain of it, and though Fursorina does sometimes forget that pride was not made for woman, it is not often that she condescends to be vain. I, myself, did verily think you were playful, with singular ease and felicity. I think diffidence and solici-
tude are unnecessary to those

“Who far from envy’s lucid eye
The fairest fruits of genius rear,
Content to see them bloom and die
In friendship’s small but genial sphere.”

My imagination for your encourage-
ment is visibly on the wane. Your’s need have no other fear of approaching it than the fat kine of coming near the lean. If there was any such thing as descending to plain matters of fact after all this, I would tell you how I went to see Mrs. Peochon last Thursday, and how many reasons I had to be glad I had done so. How I thought to see you on Friday, but found it incom-
patible with returning in the evening to our friend, whom I had left very poorly. How I was, after all, by a disappointment in meeting with Mrs. Tod, and some other people, obliged to stay till Saturday morning in Fen-
church-street; came away in the ear-
liest coach, which was a very shabby one, and only carried me to Kew Bridge, from whence I thought the walk would be a pleasant one, but mark the end,

When o’er the bridge I took my way,
Methought I was right glad,
But there I saw a dog astray,
And feared that dog was mad.

The dog drew near with wagging tail,
And snuffing nose, so kind,
Yet though my fear to pity chang’d,
I left this dog behind.

Then in a grave and solemn tone
I to myself did say,

“Why shouldst thou take the public road
Through Richmond’s city gay,

Thine ancient muff may waken mirth
In Maid of Honour Row,
Thy pockets swelled, may laughter move
In sauntering belle or beau.

“Go seek some lone sequestered walk,
And muse some favourite theme,
Where no rude noise or passing crowd
Will break thy noon-day dream.”

Then to a chubby little boy
I soberly did say,
“To Marshgate thro’ yon new-tilled field,
O, will you point the way?”

“These are the fields where kingly herds
In peaceful plenty stray,
And through those royal pathways, you
May safely take your way.”

O, long and lonely was the path;
’Twixt bowering hedges high,
And long I walked with lofty looks,
Communing with the sky.

Now weary, faint, and hungry grown,
I wistful gazed around,
No trace appeared of Marshgate fair,
No dinner-bell did sound.

When lo! I saw a man in black,
Who seemed a peaceful soul;
And graceful in his dexter hand
He waved a paper roll.

“That man will surely ne’er dismiss
My unprepared soul,
Or rob me of my empty purse,
Or shoot me with yon roll.”

He seemed upon more near approach
A gentleman to be,
And gazed and wondered in that path
A *matron* grave to see.

“O whither tends this lonely road?
O, tell me true, I pray:”
“This lonely road hath led to Sheen
Full many a lady gay.”

“Alas! I fear I’ve wandered wide
From Mr. Wakefield’s door;”
“Tow’rds London, lady, you have gone
An English mile and more.

“But I will lead your wandering steps
To Mr. Wakefield’s door,
Well known to all the worthy rich,
And all the helpless poor.”

With stately march we stalked along
To Fursorina’s gate,
Then lowly to his protégé
He bowed his powdered pate.

To Fursorina when I told
The chances that befel,
She graciously postponed her scold,
And rung the dinner bell.

“Now ponder well,” Louisa dear,
How far I lost my way,
Nor let false shame, or needless fear
Ever lead your steps astray.

I have squandered my own time and
encroached

encroached on yours with "screeching out prosaic verse," as poor Burns says. Will you offer my best respects to Miss Malliet, and tell Miss Hume and Miss Douglas that I look forward with pleasure to the time when I shall see them again, though I doubt it will not suit our friends so early as we talked.

I am,

With sincerity and affection,

Very much your's

ANNE GRANT.

CONTENTMENT; or, if You Please,
CONFESSION; by THOMAS PAINE.

To Mrs. Barlow, on her pleasantly telling the author, that after writing against the superstition of Scripture religion, he was setting up a religion capable of more bigotry and enthusiasm, and more dangerous to its votaries—that of making a religion of love.

O, could we always live and love,

And always be sincere,

I would not wish for heaven above,

My heaven would be here.

Though many countries I have seen,

And more may chance to see,

My little corner of the world*

Is half the world to me.

The other half, as you may guess,

America contains,

And thus between them I possess

The whole world for my pains.

I'm then contented with my lot,

I can no happier be,

For neither world I'm sure has got

So rich a man as me.

Then send no fiery chariot down

To take me off from hence,

But leave me on my heavenly ground—

This prayer is common sense.

Let others chuse another plan,

I mean no fault to find,

The true theology of man

Is happiness of mind.

T. P.

The AMOR PATRIÆ, or PATRIOTISM.

The deficiency of patriotism and the defection of patriots, when all the passions of a corrupted empire figure on the stage of politics, are generally complained of. It should, however, be recollected, that those who maintain the rights of the people, expose themselves to the vengeance of kings and ministers, and that while they are lending their experience, eloquence, knowledge, and capacity, to consolidate the liberties of their country, they have only the prospect of a limited fame (evil re-

* Lady Smyth, with whom Paine was unreservedly in love.

port and good) and a remote advantage, of which their fellow citizens participate equally with themselves. The supporters of prerogative tamely submit to the violation of principle, regardless of their honour, and enjoying the prospect or promise of a speedy reward.

MARMION.

The following exquisitely beautiful passage of Marmion was in circulation before the poem was published, and as it varies in some respects from the printed copy, it will be esteemed a curiosity among the devotees of the illustrious author.

Harp of the north! that mouldering long
hath hung

On the witch elm that shades Saint Fel-
lan's spring,

And down the fitful breeze its warblings
flung

Till envious ivy did around thee eling,
With her green ringlets muffling every
string,

O, wizard harp! still must thine accents
sleep

'Mid rustling leaves and fountains mur-
muring,

Still must thy sweeter sounds their si-
lence keep,

Nor bid a warrior smile, nor teach a
maid to weep.

Not so in ancient days of Caledon,
Was thy voice mute amid the fatal
crowd,

When lays of hopeless love or glory won
Aroused the fearful, and subdued the
proud.

At each according pause was heard aloud
Thine ardent sympathy, sublime and
high,

Fair dames and crested knights attentive
bow'd,

For still the burthen of thy minstrelsy
Was knighthood's dauntless deed, and
beauty's matchless eye.

O, wake once more! how rude soe'er the
hand

That ventures o'er thy magic maze to
stray,

O, wake once more! though scarce thy
skill command

Some feeble echoing of thine earlier
lay:

Though harsh and faint, and soon to die
away,

And all unworthy of thy nobler strain,
Yet if one heart breathe higher at the sway,

The wizard note has not been touched
in vain,

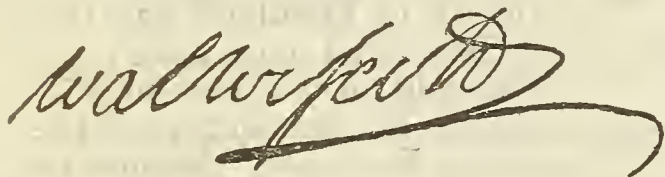
Then silent be no more! Enchantress
wake again!

Sweet Teviot on thy silver tide,

The glaring bale-fires blaze no more,

No

No longer steel-clad warriors ride
 Along thy wild and willow'd shore.
 Where'er thou wind'st by dale and hill
 All, all is peaceful, all is still,
 As if thy waves, since Time was born,
 Since first they roll'd their way to Tweed,
 Had only heard the shepherd's reed,
 Nor started at the bugle horn.
 Unlike the tide of human time,
 Which, tho' it change in ceaseless flow,
 Retains each grief, retains each crime,
 Its earliest course was doomed to know.
 And darker as it downward bears,
 Is stain'd with past and present tears.
 Low as that tide has ebb'd with me,
 It still reflects to memory's eye
 The hour my brave, my only boy
 Fell by the side of great Dundee.
 Why, when the volleying minstrel play'd
 Against the bloody Highland blade,
 Why was not I beside him laid?
 Enough! he died the death of fame,
 Enough! he died with conquering Græme.



February 17, 1810.

LORD NELSON.

I visited Lord Nelson relative to my History of the War. On the Neapolitan subject he was as impetuous in language as in gesture, two or three times clapping his hand on his sword, and once drawing it half out. When he had calmed himself on his questionable conduct in that business, I directed the discourse to the battle of the Nile, and becoming tranquil, he drew on a sheet of paper, a sketch of the positions, and entered minutely into a description of his manœuvres. I thought the sketch curious, and begged to be allowed to bring it away.*

A MODERN MAZARINADE.

Cardinal Mazarine retired for a time from the helm of state, but it was only to devise the means of evading odium, and by his underhand encroachments and machinations to render his power more secure. The adroitness displayed by the wily churchman in those, his systematic attempts, seems to have been copied, in some measure, by Mr. Pitt, when he permitted his friend Mr. Wilberforce to move for a specious inquiry into his own conduct!

* Of this curious document we have judged it worth while to present our readers with a *fac-simile*, perhaps the most accurate ever made; and it is just to say, that we are indebted for its perfection to Mr. I. GREIG.

The DUCHESS of PORTLAND.

On the proposal of parliament to purchase the Bulstrode papers, her Grace, with characteristic public spirit, addressed the following handsome letter to the Speaker, which is now printed from the original:—

To the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow,
 SIR,

As soon as I was acquainted with the proposal you had made in the House of Commons, in relation to my father's collection of manuscripts, I informed my mother of it, who has given the Duke of Portland and me full power to do therein as we shall think fit; though I am told the expense of collecting them was immense, and that if they were to be dispersed they would probably sell for a great deal of money, yet as a sum has been named, and as I know it was my father's, and is my mother's intention that they should be kept together, I will not bargain with the public. I give you this trouble, therefore, to acquaint you that I am ready to accept of your proposal on condition that this great and valuable collection shall be kept together in a proper repository, as an addition to the Cotton Library, and be called by the name of The Harleian Collection of Manuscripts.

I hope you do me the justice to believe that I do not consider this as a sale for an adequate price; but your idea is so right, and so agreeable to what I know was my father's intention, that I have a particular satisfaction in contributing all I can to facilitate the success of it. I am, Sir,
 Your most obedient, humble Servant,

M. CAVENDISH PORTLAND,
 mother of the late and grandmother of the present Duke of Portland.

April 3, 1753.

PERSIAN VERSE *translated into*
 ENGLISH PROSE.

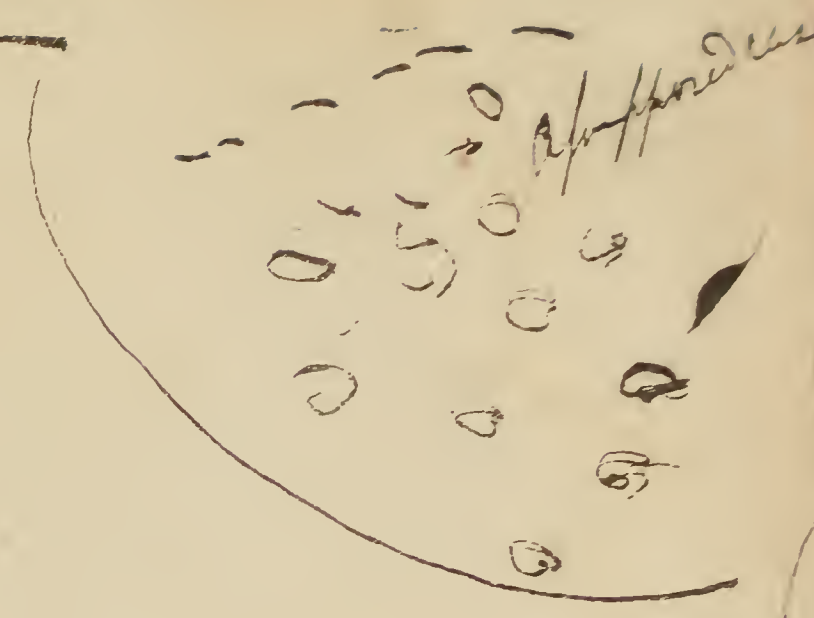
I saw my moon-like beloved in the garden, gathering roses; the thorn wounded her hands, but she only smiled. I asked the cause of her laughter; in answer, she cried, the rose from envy of superior charms has wounded my hands.

VERSIFIED.

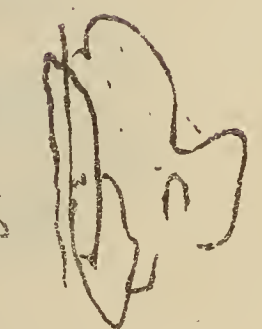
Lovely as the moon my fair
 Cull'd roses bath'd in dew—
 The thorns her snowy fingers tear—
 Breathless to her I flew.
 She only smil'd, and yes, she cried,
 The triumph of my charms:
 Angry to see themselves outvied,
 The roses fly to arms.

NOVELTIES

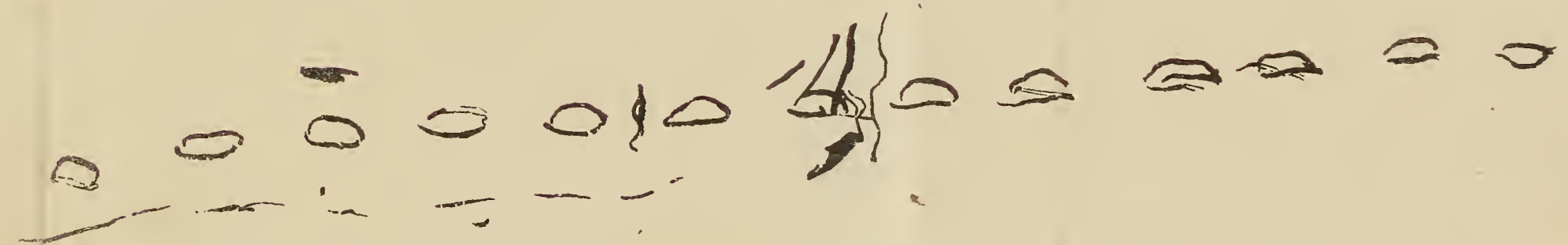
Sketch of the battle of Aboukir



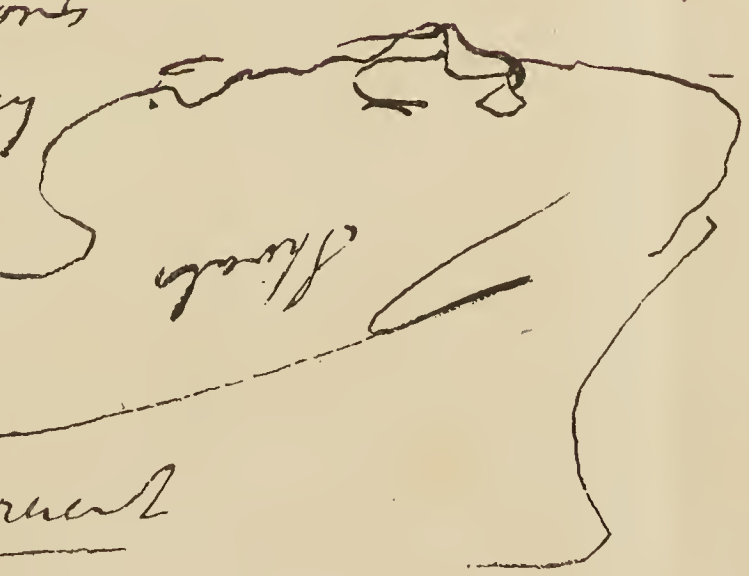
Aboukir



Track of the English Fleet



This was drawn by Lord Viscount Nelson
 left hand (the only remaining one) in my
 presence this Friday Feb. 10th 1803
 at 23 Piccadilly (the house
 of Sir Wm Hamilton late
 Ambassador at Naples) who was present
 Alexander Stephens



Sketch

Horatio Nelson

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

MS. REMAINS of the EMPEROR NAPOLEON, brought from St. Helena, and published by Santini, his Valet.

(Concluded from our last.)

A THOUSAND follies were committed at Berlin at the time of the declaration of war. A few headstrong youths went so far as to sharpen their sabres under the very windows of the French Ambassador: it was probably in order to save us the trouble of putting a fine edge upon them, for a few days afterwards these very sabres no longer belonged to their masters, who came and modestly deposited them at our feet.

My van-guard encountered the Prussians. The king's brother who commanded them, a brave soldier, was killed while fighting sword in hand with a quarter-master; a part of the enemy were cut to pieces; those who remained were our prisoners, and very few escaped. I then put myself as the head of the army, as the Prussians waited for me at Jena. This was one of the most glorious days of my life. The Prussian army was annihilated; and soon after this much boasted kingdom was on the brink of being no longer reckoned among the European powers.

France had now to make up for all the gold which for the last twenty-five years she had lavished in Prussia. I drew large sums out of it; but they were never equivalent to what she had received from us during the time we had the misfortune of dreading her power.

I had great designs on Prussia; and it was not until some days after the peace of Tilsit that I abandoned them, out of friendship for the Emperor Alexander, who nevertheless was ignorant of my intention.

I knew from the best sources that the majority of the Prussians were much inclined towards a less despotic government. I had arranged every thing in a manner so as to offer a constitutional monarchy to Prussia, through the medium of its principal magistrates; I should have left them under no restraint whatever, and without interfering with them in the least; they would thus have chosen that form of government which best suited them.

At the battle of Austerlitz, the Russians were so terribly in disorder, that it was sufficient for me to ma-

nœuvre on their left extremity and on their centre, in order to compel them to lay down their arms. I did nothing out of respect for the Emperor of Austria. The Russians were at liberty to withdraw; I was generous, Alexander repaid me with ingratitude; but some time after he made common cause with the Prussians, and again marched against me.

The battle of Eylau was one of the most sanguinary in which I had ever commanded. The Russians there showed themselves worthy of their adversaries; the French performed prodigies of valour. I remained master of the field, but it cost me dear; two more such victories, and I should have been obliged to recross the Rhine and commence a new campaign.

The victory of Friedland was less dearly purchased and much more decisive. It brought on the peace of Tilsit, surnamed by the soldiers "the peace of three Emperors," because in fact three emperors were present to ratify it.

This peace, which saved the King of Prussia, (for whom I was preparing to cut out work in his own states,) I should not have consented to, had I not previously had occasion to captivate the esteem and the friendship of the young Emperor Alexander, and that, with a view to the great designs which I had formed on the Spanish house of Bourbon.

Under the head of the "Spanish war," are some valuable and highly interesting facts; he thus introduces the subject:

I occupied the throne of the Bourbons; nothing was more natural than that all who formed part of this family should continually be disposed to injure me one time or other.

To expel this family from the thrones of Europe, was most certainly the best thing I could do for my own safety and that of my successors. In fact, as long as a Bourbon occupied a throne, that crown which I had received by the general consent of the nation, would always have been in a very precarious state. This is, no doubt, a truth apparent to all: a truth flowing from the sceptre I had acquired, and which all the reasoning in the world will not metamorphose into sophistry. Now, should the impartiality of my contemporaries be joined to that

that of future generations, in order to sanction this truth, what will then become of the vulgar accusation of excessive ambition? It will share the same fate with all the false judgments of the ignorant; the world will despise it, in order to render homage to truth.

Charles the Fourth, it is true, conducted himself greatly to my advantage. Would his son have imitated him? I know not; but even should I have been certain of it, that would not have done away with the necessity of expelling him from the throne. I wished to build for ages, and the very existence of my edifice was menaced by the existence of a Bourbon king.

If I had no reason to complain of Charles the Fourth personally, it was not the same with his government. Far from seeing that the Continental blockade was severely maintained in terms of our conditions, it protected the English smugglers with all its power. This was calculated to afflict me in the tenderest part. However this was, I should have checked my disappointment for some time longer, had not the troubles which suddenly sprung up in that kingdom, imperiously marked the favourable moment for the execution of my projects.

I was at peace with the North. The Emperor of Russia and myself had secret conferences together, but I was not yet sufficiently acquainted, to confide in him. However, I urged him gently, and in a manner calculated to inspire confidence. It was not without success; for he frankly told me, that, had the affairs of Europe permitted him, he wished, once for all, to put it out of the power of the Turks to alarm his dominions. Now, it appeared to me, this was the favourable opportunity for confiding to him my designs on Spain. I communicated to him the motives which determined me: they appeared to him conclusive; and he told me, (these are his own words): "I should act towards them in the same way, (*J'en ferais de même*)."

We then took a mutual oath—he, that he would injure me in nothing respecting my war with Spain; and I, that I would do nothing against him in the war which he projected against the Turks. If it happened otherwise, it is not the less true, that we both kept our good faith.

The ridiculous ambition of Godoy, Prince of Peace, had put every thing

topsy-turvy in the royal family; the Queen, who was the soul of the councils, saw matters only superficially. Charles IV. being old and infirm, subscribed to every thing. The political ignorance of Godoy, and his ridiculous ambition, had alienated all hearts from him. His intrigues and connexions had placed the royal family at drawn daggers with its chief. The opportunity was excellent, and I seized upon it; nevertheless, I had no intention of acting so suddenly against the Spanish Bourbons, who had put themselves in my power; but two memoirs which Savary brought to me from Madrid, on the moral, political, and financial situation of Spain, decided me in placing the royal family in private confinement. My armies then entered Spain; among the generals who commanded them there were great captains, but the eye of the master was required there more than any where else. I never forgave myself for not conducting this war myself: it is a great blot in the history of my enterprizes; for by confining myself exclusively to that great work, by directing it myself, I should have conducted it successfully, and Spain would not have been the theatre of so many horrors. The means which, at this epoch, were in my power, are a guarantee for this assertion.

Napoleon next alludes to *his Brothers*.

Among the causes of the reverses and disappointments which I had experienced, either in Spain or elsewhere, I ought to include the almost entire nullity of my brothers, except Lucien, who might have rendered me great services, had I not, from his ill-will towards me, been constrained to remove him. The other three had neither capacity nor strength to govern the kingdom of Yvetot. The necessary consequence was, that all the labour devolved upon me; this has given rise to the report, that in bestowing sceptres upon them, I only intended to make use of them as my lieutenants. This assertion, whatever may have been the facts to support it, is entirely false. It is true, I transmitted instructions to my brothers, and even gave them orders, but (and the proofs are not wanting,) their incapacity, and, at times, their ill-will, forced me to act thus towards them. A monarch, it will be said, ought only to govern his

his people in the sense of their interests and of their genius. This is morally true for all other princes; but it will not be denied that the case was very different with respect to my brothers. Certainly had the new kings of Spain, Naples, and Holland, wished to govern conformably to the wishes and to the tastes of their people, they would immediately have broken off with me; even, perhaps, had they been forced to make common cause with my enemies. What, then, would have become of their thrones, which they could only have possessed so long as they could be supported by the strength and the glory of mine? It would have experienced the fate of the throne of Naples, when Murat abandoned my cause in order to please his subjects. It is thus that in politics two and two do not always make four.

The war in Spain was prolonged; I thought I should thus tire out the patience of the Spaniards; but I was deceived. This people, (I only render it justice) in its misfortune, showed itself superior to all other nations, ancient and modern; there never was but one opinion on that subject. Among this people an unanimous and natural desperation was diffused into all classes of both sexes. A virgin and a prostitute, an honest man and a robber, all united, without repugnance, in killing a Frenchman: this effected more than ten armies. Had the French, in 1814, only been one half inspired in a similar manner, the allies would never have returned to their homes. This is the more true, as independent of our desperation, we should have had more than what the Spaniards had, viz. an army of old soldiers ready to form itself from the remains of our armies. On the other hand the idea of an invasion had united all hearts among the Spaniards; but the French became disunited at the approach of the allies: this was, it is true, the work of some men whom history will either proclaim traitors or honest men. Perhaps also, and to be just towards the French, power is not given to every nation to arm themselves with equal desperation; to make abnegation of every thing, of their property, of their lives, of their dearest affections, in fine, to burn their houses in order to throw fire-brands at the heads of their enemies; all this has been done by the Spaniards.

Then follows a fragment, entitled "*Josephine and Marie-Louise*." It is

valuable from the tribute paid to the former.

The mortal whom events, and perhaps, also, the eternal decrees, call to the government of nations, is, without contradiction, the man who belongs the least to himself. I was, more than all others on a throne, a man of this character; I owed more to the French than my royal predecessors; I was elected by the people, and not its master, by birthright; I had placed France in the first rank of European powers. This was imposing; but, in order to secure its stability, I required an heir, and, in this respect, Josephine was hopeless.

I do not believe that in the whole universe there was a woman who suited me better than my first consort. She knew how to mingle with my tastes, my habitudes, my principles, my humour, and my will; all this was natural to her; she was the person of her sex with whom I most delighted to live—with whom I have experienced more of domestic happiness. These truths, which our separation would seem to contradict, are not the less as immutable as the light. Had my first consort given me an heir, however important it was for my glory and the illustration of my family, to ally myself with the daughter of kings, that alliance would never have taken place. This acknowledgement I owe to the memory of a woman whom the French have not sufficiently known,* and which my interest, perhaps, has consigned to the tomb.

Had it not formed part of my character to shew myself superior to every kind of disappointment, I would, at the time of my separation from Josephine, have proved to the French that it was on my part a great sacrifice made to their happiness and future tranquillity. I only spoke of it slightly, and this trait of character and of firmness has unjustly placed me in the rank of the ungrateful, by those men who date my troubles from the day in which I divorced my first consort. This is one more reproach from which my conscience entirely absolves me.

My union with the daughter of Francis II. satisfied at the same time my

* Bonaparte had only himself to blame, if the excellent counsels which his consort gave him are not come to the knowledge of the public. He never would permit her name to appear any where.

policy and my personal felicity. The rank of Arch-Duchess, her youth and her candour, promised me many days of glory and of happiness; soon after she bore me a son. As a man, I had no longer any thing to desire; but as a sovereign, and called to great affairs, it was otherwise. I believed that it belonged to my glory and the interest of the French, to secure them and the other nations of Europe from a great future servitude. This project, entirely in favour of the independence of the European states, was reputed the act of an insatiable ambition. The most absurd ideas were attributed to me; and that of an universal monarchy in Europe, was a project impracticable in the age in which we live. Whereas, my object was solely to prevent the Baskirs and the Cossacks from one day giving the *knout* to the inhabitants of Warsaw, Vienna, Berlin, and even Paris. The idea prevailed that ambition alone directed my steps towards Russia. If the other sovereigns did not immediately oppose it, the reason was, that they were not in a condition to do so; but some time later they lifted up the mask.

The observations of this great man on the war in Russia are so doubly interesting at this moment, that we hesitate not in exceeding our usual limits in order to give place to them.

The continental blockade was conceived in the interest of those nations who repulsed it, because they did not understand it; it is the fate of great enterprizes that they are beyond the understanding of the vulgar. My war against Russia, which had no other object but to deliver Europe from the chains which, with a giant-arm, the Czars were daily forging against it, has created me enemies among nations whose friendship I wished to preserve.

Five years have scarcely elapsed since I marched against Russia, when already the enormous increase of her power justifies my motive in wishing to put a curb upon her ambition. Poland is now under the yoke of the Muscovites!

The slavery of Europe will commence with Turkey. I now understand the words which the Emperor Alexander addressed to me at one of our secret interviews: "As soon as the affairs of Europe will permit, I wish to put it out of the power of the Turks to alarm my dominions." The Czar will seize the first occasion to humble the

order of the Crescent. I have had proofs in my possession that the cabinet of St. Petersburg is upon the watch for every thing likely to create embarrassment to the Grand Seignor. The struggle between the two powers will not be long doubtful: for such is the defects of the Turkish government, that should one battle be lost, Constantinople will become a chapel of ease for the empire of the Czars.

There is only one power which may yet save Europe from the inevitable consequences of the success of the Russians beyond the Bosphorus, and that power is England.

Should this latter power hesitate in opposing the Czars in the dismemberment of the heritage of the Sultans, she will one day run the risk of losing a great part of her maritime superiority.* The result will be that England will not suffer the Russian flag to be established in the Ottoman Ports. It is thus that Europe will owe its independence to the rivalry of these two great powers. We may also affirm that by ably starting from this point, the political system of other governments will be found entirely traced out.

The Russians are at this day on the continent what the English are on the ocean; so that the best thing which the other nations can do, is, to encourage these two great powers to cut each other's throats. When two superb lions, the terror of the forests, happen to seize each other by the mane, very ill-advised will the other animals be in wishing to separate them; upon the destruction of the two combatants depends the safety of all.

I believe I have sufficiently proved that I had good reasons for carrying war into the heart of Russia. However I was not entirely decided until I learned that the Emperor Alexander had declared, that before the lapse of two years, Poland should become part of his dominions. I thought to prevent him. A man, who passes for being well informed on the subject, has said, that I committed a great fault in not re-establishing the kingdom of Poland upon a solid basis, by interesting the neighbouring powers in its preservation; but however specious this might appear, I did not think myself bound to do it, and the character of the Poles was the cause of it.

* This passage is the more curious, as it is dated on the 27th November, 1817.

My arrival in the second capital of the Czars was signalized by a succession of military triumphs, such as there is no example of in the annals of the world. The intrepidity alone of my troops was sufficient to prepare me for reverses. I was obliged to seize the bridle of the horses and the collar of the foot soldier, in order to prevent them from advancing. I decimated forty-five Chasseurs for having sabred, without orders, a squadron of the Russian Imperial Guard. It was a real outrage of valour and intrepidity against an enemy, who on their side, fought well; this is a justice which I must render to the Russians.

Certain political frequenters of public places, have purposely condemned my expedition to Russia. Poor ignorants! who cannot perceive, that at Moscow, the destinies of the world were at stake. It was doing a great deal to have engaged in so great a work for the interests of other men. Had I conquered, the ancient manner of governing nations would have been for ever annihilated, the universe would have taken another form; had I failed, the sovereigns would again find themselves in a situation to govern the people as in times past, provided at all times that the people did not decide to brave the bayonets of the sovereigns. It was the ancient régime in presence of the new. The elements have decided in favour of the former.

Fortune commanded me to die by the side of my soldiers in retreat; but honour and the urgency of saving the empire from total ruin, made it imperative on me to return instantly to Paris, where I arrived only in time to intimidate the traitors, who a short time after, opened the gates of the capital to the allies.

Had I been killed in the retreat from Moscow, the Bourbons would not have reigned in France.

My name would have been wanting in the army; that, perhaps was of some consequence; but would have decided nothing, because there would have succeeded me, a number of good captains brought up under my own eye, and capable of rivalling the best generals of the enemy, who at that time were few in number.

In this state of things and at that epoch, the Bourbons had not even a ray of hope. Some factions might have for a moment troubled the interior; but the Empress Regent and my son were

there: twenty-four hours would have sufficed them to crush the factions, as the army and four-fifths of the nation were devoted to my son. The Empress had still the resource of restoring Italy to her father, who for this consideration, would have risen up against the enemies of his grandson. The interests of Austria were, at that time, different from what they became two years later.

The losses which we had sustained in Russia, were soon almost entirely repaired. The sacrifices of the nation had been worthy of itself. In the month of February I was again formidable in the heart of Germany. There, without doubt, I would have regained my first superiority, had *all* my enemies been on the field of battle. Unfortunately I had left some at Paris, who being the less conspicuous, were on that account only the more dangerous. England, which in order to consummate my ruin, would have sought out adversaries even in the bowels of the earth, had traitors in her pay in the first constituted bodies of the empire. I perceived this when I was in the presence of the Legislative Assembly.

One of them, seated on bags of English guineas, attacking me in the abuse of his power, dared to point me out to the reproaches of the nation. This man well merited a dungeon: even had his intentions been good, the moment chosen to proclaim them was sufficient to have rendered him culpable in the eyes of his sovereign.

Suppose even that my actions had been in a sense contrary to the constitutions which I had sworn to defend, was the moment in which I was about to present myself before the armies of Europe, the time to publish to the world that I possessed neither the entire esteem of the nation, nor its entire confidence? I appeal to the most indulgent policy, what sovereign would not have called upon the tribunals to pronounce sentence on such a crime? Had I commanded justice to have been exercised towards this traitor, and five or six others who were no better, the Cossacks never would have encamped in the Thuilleries. Every act of misplaced indulgence is generally more dangerous than a political homicide.

* * * * *

My departure for Dresden had enlarged the field for the secret machinations of the traitors concealed in the capital,

pital, and in some other great cities of the empire. Soon afterwards false reports and alarming intelligence were circulated among all classes. This state of affairs placed me between two lines of almost insurmountable dangers, those of the interior and those from without. The affair of Leipsic and our retreat on the Rhine, put the finishing stroke to our misfortunes.

France was invaded; affairs however were not yet desperate, and the soil of France would have become the grave of the allied armies, had the French of 1814, been only the French of 1812! But treason had provided for all. Parties were formed under the influence of several chiefs: irresolution and inquietude passed from the citizens into the administration; from thence a homicidal indolence in the supplies of the armies, and effeminacy in the mayors and prefects in the recruiting of them. The government, overcome with stupour, knew not what it did, nor what it had to do; the army alone well performed its duty. These platoons of warriors, whose valour and patience were a prodigy, were at that time struggling against a million of men!

The campaign of 1814 was a masterpiece of the kind: any other general, less broken down than I was, could have made as well as myself, an immortal campaign of it. Could it be otherwise with soldiers who valued neither the number of their enemies, nor fatigue, hunger, reverses, nor even death itself?

Those men are much mistaken who believe that I rejected terms of peace at Chatillon, out of pure obstinacy. I had but too powerful motives for refusing them. Dispatches, seized three months before at Missenheim in the Hunds-Ruck, had informed me of the measure of outrages reserved for me, if after having once submitted to the yoke, I should not have sufficient force to struggle against one of the three northern powers, which England would have protected with its gold.

I was conqueror of Europe during fifteen years, ten of which I had the honour to sway the sceptre of a great nation, and my consort was the daughter of kings. Was it with all these titles that I could accept of disgrace and infamy?

And the allies also had their reasons for offering me peace at Chatillon. The more they advanced into France, the more they feared they would not be

able to get out of it. The fate of my troops in Spain alarmed them in such a way that they marched tremblingly and with the greatest precautions. In that they followed the instructions of Bernadotte, which, had they always been constantly followed, would have given me time to annihilate the allied army. Not that the counsels of Bernadotte were foolish, but they were out of season, as the French were no longer what they had been. I shall give an extract of these very instructions.

“Prudence and moderation ought, as much as force, to direct the operations of the allied Sovereigns on the French territory. Care must be taken not to exasperate the inhabitants. Although not subject to acts of desperation, yet, if in consequence of bad treatment they are reduced to it, the armies of their Majesties will have much to suffer. If the enemies, which Napoleon has in the interior, do not take advantage of circumstances to alienate from him the hearts of the people, it is not unlikely that numerous battalions will join him. However few in number may be the army under his command, the allied sovereigns will not forget to keep themselves on their guard against the boldness and the desperation of his manœuvres.”—*Extract from the Note remitted by Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, to their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns, the 15th of December, 1813.*

In offering me terms of peace at Chatillon, the allies being uncertain of their ground, had no other object in view but to postpone their intentions for a year, in order to have more time for reflection, and then to return to complete my ruin. I knew their intentions and wished to defeat them; the more so, as I had yet the means of doing so with honour. In fact, although it has been obstinately denied, I was on the eve of giving to the world the spectacle of a single power, annihilating on its own territory, all the armies of Europe. I had succeeded, by manœuvres which military men can alone appreciate, in turning the positions of the allies: a few days later and their communications would have been intercepted; all the garrisons of the north were to receive intelligence of the day and the hour for a general movement to co-operate in such a way with my principal manœuvre, that it would have been a miracle for the allies to have escaped: add to this, that a great movement was to have been effected in a part of Champagne and of Lorraine, a movement which, in the position

position in which the enemy would have found themselves, would have been worth an army to me.

Will it now be credited that the man who had combined and arranged all the parts of this great manœuvre, should have been prevented entirely from seeing the execution of it by his own fault? This fact however is established by evidence.

Without any political necessity, but solely to tranquillize the empress, I dispatched a courier to her with a detailed plan of all the operations which I was about to put in force. Unfortunately this courier fell into the hands of the enemy, and with him all my dispatches. This misfortune cost me a throne!

We now hasten to close this interesting volume by a few extracts under the head of "Waterloo."

I began the campaign by successes; the inconceivable battle of Waterloo destroyed all, except what was not permitted to mortals to deprive me of, viz: the great actions of my brilliant career.

Were I not an enemy to fatalism, I should believe that Waterloo was written from all eternity to the advantage of the English and the Prussians. We commenced the battle like warriors accustomed to conquer, but one half of our army terminated it like militia, who stood fire for the first time. Were I to live for ages, when speaking of Waterloo, I should never alter my opinion.

Wellington in that day, passed from one extremity to the other. He had posted his army in such a manner as to have rendered it liable to have been cut to pieces even to the last soldier.

Marshal Ney who immediately perceived it, told me, that probably the English general had betted in London,

that he should be defeated at Mont St. Jean. However, the Prussians came up and circumstances were no longer the same. The allies gained a complete victory. In point of easy glory the English general was fully gratified. He was indebted to the Prussians for his commission of a "great captain;" and it only remains for him to prove his title to it. I ought to have the more credit for what I say in this respect, as I always took pleasure in rendering justice to those generals who fought against me.

It only remains for me to make a declaration to my age and to posterity, and one which I do with the most heartfelt pleasure.

If I have displayed in misfortune a rare firmness, a constancy superior to the evil intentions of my oppressors, these great qualities are not entirely owing to the force of my mind: but friendship comes in for its share in the stoicism of which I have given proof!

Bertrand, the Montholons, Las-Casas, Gourgaud, Marchand, and in fine, generally all those who followed me to the rock of exile, what have they not done in order to render my residence more supportable? What have they not imagined to extend over my misfortunes the veil of hope? They did not always abuse my patience; but from time to time, I took delight in the sweet illusions which they created. These were so many happy moments snatched from the mass of my sorrows. Who will recompence these heroes of fidelity? Mankind? I doubt it. My consort or my son? Will the power be left them? It is then to HIM who governs the universe, to whom I bequeath this sacred duty: if HE be what I love to believe, the incomparable devotion of my generous friends will receive an incomparable reward.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To GEORGE SHOBRIDGE, of Houndsditch, and WILLIAM SHOBRIDGE, of Marden, Kent, for a Substitute for Flax, or Hemp, and for Manufacturing the same.—Feb. 1820.

THE substitute for flax or hemp here proposed, is the fibrous substance which nature produces between the pith or core, and the outer bark or rind of the hop-bind, and the said fibrous substance is separated from the said pith or core, and from the said bark

or rind, and is manufactured or made fit for the purposes to which flax or hemp are applied, in the following manner:—

First, We take the hop-binds in their green state immediately after the hops have been gathered, and we cut them into lengths of about four feet (or more or less,) and when so cut into lengths, we tie them up in bundles of any size convenient to be handled, and not too large for the depth of the water into which

which they are to be immersed, as hereafter described. The sooner this is done after the hops are gathered the better, as the difficulty of afterwards separating the fibrous part is increased if the hop-binds be suffered to dry before the process commences.

Second, The said bundles, without suffering them to dry, are to be immersed in hot or boiling water in vessels of sufficient capacity, and kept in hot or boiling water till, on the trial, the fibrous or flaxy part is found to separate easily from the pith or core; or, which is a more economical method than that which we usually follow, the said bundles of hop-binds, cut into lengths as aforesaid, are immersed in running or in standing water, the softer the water is the better it answers, and are kept under the same by stones or weights laid upon them till, on trial, it was found that the fibrous or flaxy part can be easily stripped from the pith or core. This is seldom effected in less than eight days, and sometimes it requires two or three weeks, according as the hops have been suffered to remain ungathered for a longer or shorter time by favourable or unfavourable weather, and depending also on the quality of the water in which the bundles are kept immersed.

Third, When the steeped hop-binds are found ready for the process, the fibrous or flaxy substance is, along with the outer bark or rind, separated from the pith or core in the following manner: posts or benches, of heights convenient for the men, women, and children employed, are provided; into these are driven iron nails in pairs, or pieces of iron in pairs, presenting angular edges in such a manner, that the tops of the said nails or pieces of iron shall stand a few inches above the posts or benches in which they are fastened, and be close at the bottom, and a little open at the top of each pair. To these pairs of nails, or of pieces of iron, we give the name of strippers, and they are used as follows: the work people take the pieces of hop-bind by one end, one or two pieces at a time, and, placing them in the strippers, which they enter to a greater or less depth, according to their respective sizes or diameters, the work-people draw them through the strippers more or less often, till the fibre and bark is stripped from the pith or core, drawn up in balls or lumps at the back of the strippers.

Fourth, The said balls or lumps of

fibre and bark are taken off from the back of the strippers as quickly as they are produced, by women or children, whose business it is to draw them out again into length with their fingers, and to lay them down, in order that they may, when dried as hereafter directed, be in a fit state for the subsequent manipulations.

Fifth, When the fibre and bark have been disentangled from the lumpy state in which they are found at the back of the strippers, and brought into longitudinal arrangement, they should be taken up in convenient handfuls and rinsed in water, to separate, as much as can in this way be separated, of the vegetable gluten or mucilage which adheres to the fibre.

Sixth, The fibrous or flaxy material thus separated from the pith or core, and rinsed or washed as has been directed, is to be spread out to dry in the sun and air, or, if the weather be unfavourable, on hurdles or any kind of shelves made under sheds, or it may be dried by stoves or on kilns. The sooner this is done the better.

Seventh, When thoroughly dry, the fibrous material is beaten by the hand with mallets, batons, or rods, or any other means, for the purpose of breaking and reducing the bark or rind that still adheres to it, to a state of powder; a great part of which may then be shaken from the flaxy fibre, which is then to be dressed by hackling, or all or any of the usual means employed to dress and prepare hemp or flax, for the different purposes of manufacture.

Eighth, When we wish to obtain the fibrous substance in its longest state, which is more useful for some purposes of manufacture; then, instead of drawing the steeped hop-binds through the strippers as before directed, we cause the work-people to peel off by hand the fibrous substance with its rind, which is then to be dried, and afterwards beaten and dressed as before directed.

To WILLIAM ANNESLY, of Belfast, for Improvements in the construction of Ships' Boats and other Vessels.— June, 1821.

The improvement in constructing ships' boats and other vessels consists in making the hull of the same of three or more layers of planks, the direction of the grain of the alternate layers proceeding from bow to stern, and that of the intermediate layer passing from one gunwale around and under the vessel to the other gunwale without being cut or

or separated by the keel, the whole of the planks being well pinned, trenailed or bolted together, without frame timbers, beams, knees, breast-hooks, or stern. The thickness and number of layers of planks must depend upon the strength required for the tonnage of the vessel, and the service in which she is intended to be employed.

The next improvement consists in making the keel in three thicknesses; the middle, called the core of the keel, being of timber keyed together, and lying horizontally fore and aft, which is to be cased with planks placed vertically on each side crossing the core, together with a horizontal plank under the whole, called the sole, for the purpose of protecting the ends of the cross planking.

The *third* part of the improvement consists in producing, from a given model on a small scale, a set of temporary frames, or moulds, for the purpose of giving to the hulk of the vessel the same figure and relative proportion as the model. To effect this object a model is made out of a solid piece of soft wood to the shape required, according to the service for which the vessel is intended, upon a scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to a foot; to this are affixed a keel and cutwater, in such a manner as to be capable of being detached from the hull. This model is then cut through at right angles to the keel, in as many places as the builder intends to provide temporary frames for giving the layers of planking their proper support and figure, while building the vessel.

In the *third* course it is proposed to lay sheathing-paper dipped in tar, the joints being slightly caulked. The fourth course is also to be covered with sheathing fastened by wooden pegs, so that no iron may be in the way of the augur; and the whole of the work may be payed over with hot stuff and the paper put on instantly, so as to adhere without pegs and shew a fair surface to the last course, by which moisture will be effectually resisted, and a considerable expense saved. A composition of quick lime and linseed oil made fine, should be well pressed into the seams each course, and a very thin coat laid over the last planking, would tend to preserve the wood from decay and secure it from damp; or white lead and oil in some cases may be preferred in laying on the wales, bends, mouldings, &c.

To CHARLES PHILLIPS, of *Albemarle Street, London*, for *Improvements in the Apparatus for propelling Vessels; and an Improvement in the construction of Vessels so propelled.*
—July, 1821.

This invention consists in a method of propelling vessels on water by means of paddle-wheels which revolve horizontally. It includes also a method of constructing and applying moveable paddles, which are made to descend into the water at that point of the wheel's revolution where the paddle is to be brought into the action of rowing, and to ascend again out of the water when the full effective stroke is given. It is proposed to enclose between decks, all but the paddles in immediate operation; by which contrivance, it is conceived, that vessels may be propelled in high or rolling seas with greater effect, and will hence, be more safe and generally suitable.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

To James Gardner, of Banbury, ironmonger, for his machine preparatory to melting, in the manufacture of tallow, soap, and candles, and which machine may be used for other similar purposes.

To John Bates, of Bradford, machine-maker, for certain machinery for the purpose of feeding furnaces of every description, steam engines, and other boilers, with coal, coke, and fuel of every kind.

To William Westley Richards, of Birmingham, gun-maker, for his improvement in the construction of gun and pistol locks.

To William Penrose, of Sturmmorgangs, Yorkshire, miller, for his various improvements in the machinery for propelling vessels, and in vessels so propelled.

To Edward Bowles Symes, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. for his expanding hydrostatic piston to resist the pressure of certain fluids, and slide easily in an imperfect cylinder.

To Joseph Grout, of Gutter-lane, Cheapside, London, crape manufacturer, for his new manufacture of crape, which he conceives will be of great public utility.

To Neil Arnott, M.D. of Bedford-square, for his improvements connected with the production and agency of heat in furnaces, steam and air engines, distilling, evaporating, and brewing apparatus.

To Richard Machamara, of Canterbury-buildings, Lambeth, esq. for his improvement in paving, pitching, and covering streets, roads, and other places.

To John Collinge, of Lambeth, Surrey, engineer, for his improvements on hinges, which he conceives will be of public utility.

To Henry Robinson Palmer, of Hackney, civil engineer, for his improvements in the construction of railways, or trainroads, and of the carriage or carriages.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE revived art of Engraving on Wood, is about to be extensively and effectually applied to the illustration of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books. In February will be published, in all the usual sizes, and varied bindings, at an advance of only four, five, or six shillings each, on different sized editions, the *HOLY BIBLE*, with *Three Hundred Engravings*, copied by W. M. Craig, esq. from the designs of the great masters in the different schools of painting, and engraved in a style of superior effect and beauty. Whatever may have been the attempts hitherto made to illustrate Bibles in a pleasing and popular manner, this undertaking will unquestionably be the cheapest, most comprehensive, and complete that has ever been submitted to the world. For Pocket Bibles, impressions of one hundred and fifty, or upwards, of the best subjects will be taken on India Paper as proofs, and this edition, at the same extra cost of five Shillings, will form the most exquisitely beautiful edition of the Bible ever offered to the world. *Ornamented Testaments* of all sizes may in like manner be had, each illustrated by one hundred engravings, at two shillings above the usual price; and the cheapest School Testaments will be prepared at only one shilling extra. *Ornamented Common Prayer Books* will also be prepared of every size, from the large octavo to the small 32mo, illustrated with sixty engravings, and may be had at one shilling and sixpence, or one shilling extra in every variety. By changing the inscriptions the engravings will be adapted to Bibles and Testaments in all languages. Foreign booksellers and Missionary Societies, may be supplied with sets of the engravings with inscriptions in any language for the ornament and illustration of Bibles and Testaments, whatever be the language in which they are printed. The English editions into which the engravings will be introduced, will be the best that are produced at the *authorised presses* of the United Kingdom; and the Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books, thus offered to the world, will, in consequence, unite every point of perfection.

Illustrations of Shakspeare, are at this time in course of publication, from

pictures painted expressly, by ROBERT SMIRKE, esq. R.A. and engraved in the finest style by the most eminent historical engravers. The editions having for the most part been published without embellishments, or encumbered with engravings so indifferent, as to make their possessors consider them "when so adorned, adorned the least;" it is to supply such editions that the present work has been undertaken. Each play will furnish subjects for five elegant engravings, in addition to a vignette: the aggregate number, therefore, of the plates will be two hundred and twenty-two!

We are happy in having occasion to notice as being in the press, a *Tour through Belgium*, by his Grace the Duke of Rutland, embellished with plates after drawings by his accomplished Duchess. The riches and capabilities of Belgium deserve to be better known to the world, and it is pleasing to see the task undertaken by a Noble Author.

An interesting volume is printing in square duodecimo, Brevier type, under the title of the *Anecdote Library*. It will contain a Selection of the best Anecdotes that ever have been printed; and constitute a volume of universal gratification and use. Close printing has enabled the editor to include as much letter-press as is contained in Andrews, Rede, Adams, and Seward united, and at a sixth of the expense. It will comprise above 2000 anecdotes.

The *Miscellaneous Tracts* of the late W. WITHERING, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. with a Memoir of the Author, by W. Withering, esq. F.L.S. &c. &c. embellished with a portrait of Dr. Withering, in 2 vols, 8vo, are nearly ready.

The *Miscellaneous Works* of HENRY GRATTAN are preparing for publication in one volume, 8vo.

Travels multiply so fast, and are also so expensive, that it has been determined to compress the really valuable substance of the best Modern Travels in all parts of the World, into a single volume in duodecimo, under the title of the *Universal Traveller*. To add further to the intrinsic interest of the work, it will be enriched with 100 engravings of the principal objects which arrest the attention of travellers, and excite the curiosity of readers.

Mr.

Mr. CAMPBELL having finished his Survey of the Districts in Ireland and Scotland, which were the scenes of the events in OSSIAN, will immediately put to press an edition of those immortal Poems, with such notes, illustrations, additions, and improvements, as will command the respect of the literary world.

Mr. PEARSON, F.R.S. F.L.S. M.R.I. will shortly publish the Life of William Hey, F.R.S. late Senior Surgeon of the General Infirmary at Leeds, in two parts; Part I. will contain the professional Life, with remarks on his writings, and Part II. the moral and social Life, with appendices.

A work is preparing for publication, in one vol. 8vo. called Europe; or, a general survey of the present situation of the principal powers, with conjectures on their future prospects; by a citizen of the United States.

As some Teachers of Youth prefer the form of Simple Question with Answer, to the principle of Questions without Answers; Mr. MITCHELL, author of several Elementary Works, has prepared a general view of every important branch of knowledge, in a volume which he calls *the Universal Catechist*. To give it greater effect, the subjects will be illustrated with 200 engravings, and it will be printed in a new manner, according to the invention by which Messrs. Applegath and Cowper proposed to confer so much beauty on Bank Notes. In matter, manner and form, it will constitute an unique volume.

Dr. J. C. PRITCHARD, F.L.S. &c. has ready for publication a Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System, vol. 1. comprising convulsive and maniacal affections. The design of this work is to illustrate, by numerous cases of epilepsy, mania, chorea, and the different forms of paralysis; the connection between affections of this class and a variety of disorders.

Dr. FORBES is preparing a Translation of a treatise on the diseases of the Chest, in which they are described according to their anatomical characters, and their diagnoses, established on a new principle, by means of acoustic instruments.

An edition is printing in London, with certain national variations of the celebrated *Leçons Françaises*, which Messrs. Noel and La Place recently prepared for the schools and universities of France, and which has received the highest sanctions in France. The Paris edition is in two volumes, octavo,

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but the London one, will, with a view to economy, be printed in one duodecimo.

The great French work on Egypt is to be continued under the sanction of the King of France, and agents are appointed in London to receive subscriptions for twenty-five monthly volumes of text, at 7s. 6d., and for 180 parts, of five plates, at 12s. 6d. It will constitute the greatest literary production that ever appeared.

We have been assured that the sale of Scottish novels has been unduly *exaggerated*, and that not more than 12,000 of one novel has ever been sold. The profits, therefore, are not more than a third of our late estimate.

A new edition of Mr. YOUNG's Farmer's Kalendar being called for, and the world being deprived by death of his further labours; Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON, author of the Middlesex Survey, liberally volunteered his services to confer on this national volume every possible perfection, and the edition thus revised, will appear in a few days, in duodecimo, with engravings.

Mr. JAMES HOGG, the Ettrick Shepherd, will shortly publish in 3 vols, the Perils of Man; or War, Women, and Witchcraft.

Early in the ensuing month will be published Conversations on Mineralogy, with plates engraved by Mr. Lowry, in 12mo.

The next part of the Monthly Journal of New Voyages and Travels will consist of a *Walk through the Maritime Provinces of China*, by an Officer of an English Ship, wrecked on the Coast. Similar opportunities for viewing that secluded people never before were presented to any European.—The next part of the same Monthly Journal will contain the *Narrative of a late Wreck of the Sophia on the Coast of Africa*, with the extraordinary adventures and discoveries of the crew, in their march through the interior. It is accompanied by fine drawings, and forms the most interesting original work on Africa which has lately appeared.

Illustrations are announced of the History, Manners, and Customs, Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Japan, selected from Japanese manuscripts and printed works, by M. TITSINGH, formerly Chief Agent of the Dutch East India Company at Nangasaki; a gentleman well known in India and Europe. This work will be accompanied by many coloured engravings, faithfully copied from original Japanese paintings.

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That delightful writer, Miss OPIE, has in the press *Madeline*, a tale, in two vols.

An alabaster sarcophagus, which lately arrived from Alexandria, has been uncased and deposited in the British Museum. It is nine feet long, and about four feet high, apparently of a single piece of very fine alabaster. It is shaped like a modern coffin, and is more than large enough to hold the mummy, with all its envelopes, which is presumed to have been deposited within this costly repository. But its chief value are the innumerable hieroglyphics which cover the sides, interior and exterior, from top to bottom. They are small. The human figures, of which there are long processions in various circumstances and attitudes, erect, linked together, towing galleys, bending as if in worship, &c. are from an inch to an inch and a half high. Between them are compartments of symbols, the eye, the ibis, the lotus, &c. The serpent occurs frequently, and in some instances of considerable size, and with much exactness of detail. This noble work is supposed to be the coffin of *Psammis*.

The New Society of Practical Medicine of London intend to publish quarterly a Report of their Transactions, with original communications, &c. &c. in which practice will be preferred to theory.

Early in January will be published *The Annual Biography and Obituary*, for the Year 1822, containing Memoirs of celebrated men who have died in 1820-21.—The present volume will contain, Napoleon; the late Queen; Lord Sheffield; Mrs. Piozzi; Mrs. Inchbald; Lord Malmesbury; Mr. Hayley; Sir Home Popham; Admiral Hunter; Mr. Hatsell, Clerk of the House of Commons; Mr. Rennie; Mr. John Scott; Mr. Keats; Mr. Harris; Dr. Knox; Mr. C. Stothard, &c.

An Atlas of Ancient Geography, by S. BUTLER, D.D. author of *Modern and Ancient Geography*, also an Atlas of Modern Geography, by the same, are in considerable forwardness.

Mr. THOMAS GILL, Chairman of the Committee of Mechanics, in the Society for the Encouragement of Arts Manufactures and Commerce, Adelphi, is about to commence a *Technical Repository*; containing practical information on subjects connected with discoveries and improvements in the useful arts.

Miss SPENCE will shortly publish a new work, entitled *Old Stories*, in 3 volumes.

The Rev. JOSHUA MARSDEN, author of the *Amusements of a Mission*, has nearly ready for publication, *Forest Musings; or, Delineations of Christian experience*, in verse; to which are prefixed *Sketches of the early life of the author*, with a portrait.

We have to record a most extraordinary abuse of the liberty of the press in Edinburgh. A malignant newspaper was commenced under the title of *The Beacon*, and soon discontinued; but a libel having appeared on a Mr. Gibson, that gentleman has commenced a suit at law against the parties concerned, who appear to be one Mr. DOUGLAS CHEAPE, Advocate; Sir WILLIAM RAE, of St. Catherine's, Baronet, his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland; JAMES WEDDERBURN, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland; JOHN HAY FORBES, Esq. Advocate, Sheriff-depute of the county of Perth; JOHN HOPE, Esq. Advocate, and deputy under the said Lord Advocate; Sir WALTER SCOTT, baronet, principal clerk of Session, and Sheriff-depute of the county of Selkirk; the Right Hon. WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh, and secretary to the trustees for fisheries and manufactures in Scotland; HENRY HOME DRUMMOND, Esq. Member of Parliament for the county of Stirling; and JOHN WAUCHOPE, Esq. writer to the signet, and keeper of the register of Hornings and Inhibitions; all charged with "combining, by contributions in money and otherwise, to support the said newspaper in its most wicked and nefarious attacks upon the pursuer." The action concludes for 10,000*l.* damages, &c.

Mr. BOOTH's Letter to Mr. Malthus, on the subject of Population, will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

A Critical Dissertation on the Nature and Principles of Taste, is in preparation, by M. M'DERMOT, author of a Letter to the Rev. W. L. Bowles, on his two Letters to the Right Hon. Lord Byron, in vindication of the Defence of the Poetical Character of Pope.

The Choir of Westminster Abbey during the Coronation of George IV. engraved by CHARLES TURNER, from a picture by FREDERICK NASH, is just finished, and will be published in a few days.

Part 8 of Views in Paris and its environs, engraved from drawings by FREDERICK NASH, is in great forwardness.

Mr. BRITTON's History and Antiquities of Canterbury Cathedral, consisting of 26 engravings by J. Le Keux, &c. and an ample portion of letter-press, will be finished in March next. About the same time will be completed the fifth volume of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, by the same indefatigable and tasteful antiquary. This volume is in chronological arrangement: it classifies the architecture of this kingdom in 80 superior engravings, mostly by S. Le Keux; and it is prefaced by an historical and critical essay on the rise, progress, and characteristics of ecclesiastical architecture.

The Genuine Remains, in prose and verse, of Samuel Butler, with notes by ROBERT THYER, are preparing for publication. This edition will comprise many original pieces never before published; and will be carefully revised, with additional notes and illustrations, forming 2 vols. 8vo. It will be embellished with a portrait of Butler, from the original picture by Sir P. Lely, and a portrait of Thyer, from a painting by Romney, with numerous vignettes on wood, from original designs.

A work called Stories after Nature, is in the press, in one volume.

Eight Ancient Mysteries, founded on the Apocryphal New Testament, described; with copious extracts from the original MSS. in the British Museum. Also some account of the Brethren of the Holy Trinity, a Guild of the City of London, from their Chartulary in the author's possession, are the titles of a work written by Mr. HONE, and which will appear early in the present month, together with his refutation of the Quarterly Review, and a detached pamphlet of the Superflux of his Reading and Remarks.

The Rev. RUSSELL SCOTT has in the press an Analytical Investigation of the Language of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, concerning a Devil: delivered in a Series of Lectures at Portsmouth, during the last winter.

The Rev. THOMAS FINCH, of Harlow, has in the press, Elements of Self-Knowledge, or a familiar Introduction to Moral Philosophy, principally adapted to young persons entering into active life.

Miss HILL, author of The Poet's Child, has in the press Constance, a tale.

Tasso, La Gerusalemme Liberata, 48mo, is printing, by CORRALL, uniformly with Horace, Virgil, and Cicero de Officiis, &c. recently published.

In the press, Cases illustrative of the treatment of Diseases of the Ear, with practical remarks relative to the Deaf and Dumb, by JOHN HARRISON CURTIS, Aurist to the King, &c.

Speedily will be published, Instructions for Civil and Military Surveyors, in Topographical Plan Drawing; forming a Guide to the just conception and accurate representation of the surface of the earth, in Maps and Plans. Founded upon the system of Major John George Lehmann, by WILLIAM SIBORN, Lieut. H. P. 9th Infantry. The plates will be engraved by Lowry. Lehmann's System of Topographical Plan-drawing, has met with the unanimous approbation of civil and military surveyors upon the continent; has been adopted in almost all topographical bureaux and military schools in Prussia, Saxony, Austria, and Russia; and, above all, received the highest encomiums from the Emperor Napoleon, the great Captain of the age, and most competent judges of such subjects.

In the Arctic Land Expedition Lieutenant Franklin, R.N. proceeded from York Factory towards their wintering ground at Cumberland, a distance of about 900 miles from the coast.—Lieutenant Franklin, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Back, and Mr. Hood, attended by the Orkneymen, who had been engaged to man the boats in the rivers of the interior, had worked in the Company's service several years, and understood the language of many of the Indian tribes, left the factory on the 7th of September, 1819. As the travellers advanced, the mild season not having yet begun to disappear, vast herds of grey deer were observed passing the rivers towards the Esquimaux lands. They entered upon Lake Winnipie, at the farther side of which they had to encounter the grand rapid, extending nearly three miles, and abounding in obstructions quite insurmountable. Here they were obliged to drag their boats on shore, and carry them over the land. The woods along the banks were all in a blaze, it being the custom of the natives, as well as of the traders, to set fire to the trees, for the double purpose of keeping off the cold and the wolves.

wolves. The expedition passed several other rapids and falls, along a flat, woody, and swampy country, across five miles of which no eye could see. After a tedious journey of forty-six days, (the dangers and distresses of which rather increased than diminished as they advanced,) the expedition arrived at Cumberland, a post situated on the banks of a beautiful lake, and stockaded against incursions of savages, the attacks of wolves and bears, and the more ferocious assaults of rival traders. Here the winter of 1819 was passed. In June 1820 they set forward in canoes manned by Canadians. On the 29th of July they arrived at the north side of Slave Lake. A party of Copper Indians were engaged to accompany them, and they commenced the work of discovery. On the 1st of Sept. they reached the banks of the Copper Mine River, in lat. 55. 15. N., long. 113. W., a magnificent body of water two miles wide. They had penetrated into a country destitute of wood, and the men were exhausted with the labours of carrying canoes, cargoes, &c. amounting to three tons, from lake to lake. Their broken spirits were revived by success; but the season was too far advanced to make farther progress. They returned to a small wood of pines, and erected their winter residence of mud and timber, which they named Fort Enterprise. By Indian report this river runs into the Northern Sea, in west longitude 110, and in lat. 72. In June, 1821, they proposed to re-embark, and it was supposed that the river would enable them to reach the sea in a fortnight.

Mr. J. R. BRYCE is printing a second edition of the *Elements of Latin Prosody*, with considerable improvements. The first edition of this work, published last year, has obtained the approbation of some of the most distinguished scholars and teachers of the day.

Dr. WILSON PHILIP has just ready for publication, a second edition of his *Treatise on Indigestion*, and some additional observations.

A novel, called the *Village Coquette*, is printing, in three volumes, 12mo, by the author of "Such is the World."

Mr. MACKENZIE, author of the *Thousand Experiments*, a volume which has acquired for its author a great reputation among the European and American chemists, is preparing *First Lines of the Science of Chemistry*, for the use of Students, with engravings.

Blighted Ambition: or, the Rise and Fall of the Earl of Somerset; an Historical Romance, by Maurice Brantome, will soon be published in three volumes, 12mo.

On the 1st of February will be published, handsomely printed, in royal quarto, and dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty, a *Celestial Atlas*, comprising projections of the planispheres, and particular constructions of the Signs of the Zodiac, and the Constellations in each hemisphere, exactly as they appear in the heavens, in a series of thirty beautifully engraved maps, which are illustrated by scientific descriptions of their contents, and by catalogues of the stars, from the first to the sixth magnitude, by ALEXANDER JAMIESON, A.M.

Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, of Lloyds, is about to put to press a fourth, and improved edition of his *Essay on Average*, and on other subjects connected with the contract of Marine Insurance, to which will be added the practice and law of mercantile arbitrations. It is not his intention to proceed at present with his proposed work on the *Practice of Lloyds*.

The Obelisk of red granite, brought home in the Despatch, for Mr. Banks, jun. which had previously been removed down the Nile, from the island of Philoe, on the borders of Nubia, was safely unshipped last week at Deptford, and is now lying on the deck of the sheer-hulk there, till it be ready to be removed to Mr. Banks's seat in Dorsetshire. It is the first ever brought to England. Artists have already been making drawings from it, for the purpose of engraving; it being supposed that it may very probably furnish a key to the interpretation of the hieroglyphical characters; since the Greek, upon the pedestal, which records its first erection under Ptolemy and Cleopatra, is very probably a translation of the hieroglyphics with which all the four sides of the obelisk itself are richly covered.

A *Mother's Portrait*, sketched soon after her decease, for the study of her children, by their surviving parent, is preparing for publication.

Proofs and Illustrations of the Principles of Population, by Mr. FRANCIS PLACE, are preparing for publication; and the known talents of the writer may be expected to set at rest many disputed and idle questions on this subject.

The Rev. J. DAKINS, Editor of a Selection of Tillotson's Sermons, in two volumes, just published, has in the press, a second Edition of his Selection of Beveridge's Sermons, which will appear in February.

The Chronology of the last Fifty Years, including the year 1821, will be published on the 5th of January. This useful volume within two years, has been several times at press, and appears likely to become a permanent work.

In a few days will be published in 8vo, the second edition of Views of America, in a Series of Letters from that country, to a Friend in England, during 1818-19-20, by Mrs. FRANCES WRIGHT, whose name as the authoress of this ingenious work, we are gratified in being able to present to the world.

DOCTOR ROCHE will publish on the 1st of February next, the first number (containing fourteen songs) of a New Series of Ancient Irish Melodies, with appropriate words, and accompaniments for the Piano Forte, &c.

Mr. W. H. IRELAND will shortly publish France for the last Seven Years, containing many facts, and much valuable information hitherto unknown, with anecdotes, jeux d'esprits, &c. &c.

According to advices dated September, from Capt. DUNDAS COCHRANE, of the British navy, he had reached the chain of Mount Altai, on the confines of Chinese Tartary. His object is to explore the straits which separate Asia from America, and if possible, proceed by land to Hudson's Bay. A passport and other facilities have been provided for him by the Russian government.

The Society of Arts, of London, have adjudged a silver medal to Mr. COOKE, for the discovery of a substitute for alcohol now used for the preservation of anatomical objects. It consists of a saturated solution of muriate of soda or common salt, taking about three pounds of salt for four pints of water. Where spirits of wine are dear, this discovery is likely to be of great utility.

FRANCE.

The lighting of Paris costs, for the year, £19,811. 8s. and the cleansing of the streets, bridges, &c. £16,110. 4s.

M. Henry, an engineer of the French Royal corps of roads and bridges, has presented to the Academy of Sciences a plan for a new hydraulic machine; the object of which is to weigh loaded

boats in the same manner as carriages are weighed, by means of loaded scales. The machine, it is said, will operate under water without preventing the boats from continuing to float.

The Zodiac of Tintira has arrived at Marseilles. Besides this monument, M. Lelorrain has sent some boxes of mummies, and a great number of objects of antiquity. The planisphere has been skilfully detached from the vaults of the ancient temple, and is no less interesting to the history of the arts than useful to astronomy and geography.

M. LENORMAND, Professor of Technology in Paris, author of several valuable books, and M. DE MOLEON an ancient clève of the Polytechnic School, who has likewise published several works upon the useful arts, are conducting, in Paris, a very interesting periodical publication, under the title of *Annales de L'Industrie*. This work has already given many details upon the last public exhibition of French industry, and it contains a description of several of the discoveries and improvements which have taken place either in France or in other countries.

M. GAMBA, banker, of Paris, has terminated his journeys through the provinces of Caucasus and Georgia, undertaken by order of the French government in 1820 and 21. The numerous documents and articles which he has collected, are valuable in their relation to science as well as to commercial and manufacturing interests. He was constantly attended in his travels by his son, M. J. Gamba, lieutenant of dragoons, who has just arrived in Paris from St. Petersburg.

ITALY.

Canova's Statue of Washington represents him as writing his farewell address. He is seated in an ancient Roman chair, with his right leg drawn up and his left carelessly extended; holding in one hand a pen and in the other a scroll; at his feet lie the baton of a field marshal, and a sword like that of the ancient Roman. The costume is also Roman, the head and neck bare, a close vest and braceæ, with a girdle round the waist, upon which are displayed Medusa's head and other classical emblems. The statue is of white marble of the finest kind, as is likewise the pedestal; upon the four sides of which are four bas-reliefs, commemorating important circumstances in the life of the hero.

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The Lancasterian system has been introduced into many of the principal towns and cities of Italy, as in Naples, Milan, Brescia, Valenza on the Po, Rivoli, &c. and schools on this plan are establishing in Genoa and Rome. The Abbate Cesola and M. Caupin have employed themselves in forming similar ones in the city and environs of Nice. Nor has this method of instruction met with less encouragement in Florence, in which city is the "Florentine Institution," a very remarkable establishment, being, in fact, a combination of several schools. It is under the immediate patronage of government, and is superintended by Zuccagni Orlandini, the first projector of the plan. He is assisted by Borcini, Pierrotini, and Giuliani, young men who zealously co-operate with him in a design so patriotic, and tending so greatly to ameliorate the condition of their fellow citizens. This institution does not confine its instruction to the mere elements of reading and writing; in the preparatory school, are teachers for elegant penmanship, arithmetic, drawing, geography, and history.

SPAIN.

In the beginning of August, the Conde de Toreno, said to be the most influential man in the Spanish Cortes, addressed a letter to Mr. Bentham, from Paris, requesting his observations on the draught of a proposed penal code for Spain, as prepared by the legislative committee; and in that view towards the close of the month, caused a copy of that work to be transmitted to him. The subject, embraced in its whole extent, would have drawn upon Mr. Bentham for much more of his time than could be spared for it. But in deference to an application coming from so respectable a quarter, we took occasion to communicate his thoughts on a few of the most prominent points, in a series of seven letters. A Spanish translation of them, as they were sent over, has been for some time making at Madrid, under the inspection of another leading member of the Cortes, who had declared, and probably has, before this time, manifested his intention of holding them up to the view of the august assembly to whom those of Mr. Bentham's works that are in French, are so well known. Before the consignment of this article to the press the discussion on that proposed code has commenced, and before this Number of our Magazine is published, will not improbably

have been concluded. On this occasion it is most gratifying to discover so much mind in the Spanish public, and to find that so much of it is applied to a subject of such prime importance. Between forty and fifty paeluts of observations were sent in from different quarters—bodies, and individuals together—in consequence of an invitation that had been made public. It is, at the same time, interesting to see so much notice taken, on the opening of the discussion, of the works of our illustrious countryman; the reporter of the committee thinking it necessary to make an apology for not having followed *exactly* the plan traced out by him; though he did not state any thing in the shape of a reason in support of it; also, on the other side of the question, the like apology was made, but still without any more attempt at reasoning than before.

GERMANY.

The monument erected at Witterberg in honour of Martin Luther was installed with great solemnity on the 31st of October. The statue by Mr. Schadow, is a masterpiece. Before the statue was uncovered, the ancient and celebrated hymn "*Ein feste Berg ist unser Gott*," was sung in chorus, and had a sublime effect. Dr. Nitsch then delivered a suitable discourse, at the conclusion of which, a signal being given, the covering of the monument fell, and disclosed this noble work. In the evening a bright fire was kindled in iron baskets placed around the monument, and was kept up the whole night. All the houses, not excepting the smallest cottage, were illuminated; the town-house, the lyceum, the castle, and the barracks, were distinguished by suitable inscriptions, and a lofty illumination between the towers of the town announced the sense in which the inhabitants of Luther's native place honoured his memory.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Ralph Buckley, of New York, has invented and obtained a patent for a fire shield. It is intended to protect firemen whilst employed in extinguishing fires, but particularly designed to prevent fire from spreading. It is made of a metallic substance; thin, light, and impervious to heat; it is of a length and breadth sufficient to cover the whole person, and it may be used in several different positions. For example: when used in the street, it is firmly fixed on a small platform, with wheels, and a short

short elevation from the ground. The fireman takes his stand on this platform and behind the shield; he is drawn by ropes near the current of heat and flames, without being scorched or feeling any inconvenience; and with the hose pipe, or leader in his hand, he directs the water to the part where it is most required. In this way a line of shields may be formed in close order, in front of a powerful heat, behind which the firemen may stand with safety and play upon the houses with their water pipes.

AFRICA.

A remarkable animal has been discovered in South Africa, by the Rev. John Campbell, of the London Missionary Society. The Hottentots who shot the creature never having seen or heard of an animal with a horn of so great a length, they cut off its head, and brought it bleeding on the back of an ox to Mr. Campbell. Mr. C. would gladly have transported the whole of it with him to Europe; but its great weight, and the distance of the spot (the city of Mashow) from Cape Town (about 1200 miles,) determined him to reduce it by cutting off the under-jaw. The head measured from the ears to the nose three feet; the length of the horn, which is nearly black, is also three feet, projecting from the forehead, about ten inches above the nose. There is a small horny projection of a conical shape, measuring about eight inches, immediately behind the great horn, apparently designed for keeping fast or steady whatever is penetrated by the great horn. This projection is scarcely observed at a little distance. The animal is not carnivorous, but chiefly feeds on grass and bushes. It is well known in the kingdom of Mashow, the natives of which make from the great horn, handles for their battle-axes. The animal appears to be a species of rhinoceros; but judging from the size of its head, it must have been much larger than the common rhinoceros of South Africa, which has a large crooked horn, nearly resembling the shape of a cock's spur, pointing backward, and a short one of the same form, immediately behind it. Mr. Campbell was very desirous to obtain as adequate an idea as possible of the bulk of the animal killed near Mashow, and with this view questioned his Hottentots, who described it as being much larger than the rhinoceros, and equal in size to three oxen or four horses.

EAST INDIES.

The establishments of the English East India Company, have been detailed in a French journal, as follow: Their commercial operations commenced originally about 200 years ago, with a capital of £72,000 sterling; and now the commercial capital in shipping, merchandize, &c. is estimated at twenty-one millions. The territorial possessions comprehend 380,000 English square miles, with a population, more or less subject, of 80 millions, and a revenue of about 17 millions sterling per annum. The military force consists of 150,000 men, of which 118 battalions are infantry and 16 regiments cavalry, native troops; also three regiments of infantry, with six battalions of artillery, Europeans.

In the civil establishment the company has judges, governors, ambassadors with Indian princes, and a vast number of other subordinate characters. These immense colonial establishments are under the immediate direction of twenty-four merchants resident in London: subject, however, to the controul of a council or board *ad hoc*, composed of ministers of state, and depending on the Parliament, from which the company received its privileges.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

On the 23d of March, 1820, Governor Macquarie, (New South Wales) laid the first stone of a school for the education of poor children. It is to contain 500, and adopt Lancaster's method. There is another school in the colony for orphans (male,) another for ditto, (female,) and a third for indigent children of both sexes. In these are taught the elements of the Christian religion, reading, writing and arithmetic, the principles of drawing and practical agriculture. Their progress, as reported, is very satisfactory. Civilization is making advances among the savages, many of their children being in these schools. The ulterior intention is to intermarry the young persons, when of age, and to grant them farms, cattle, ploughing implements, &c. On the 1st of Dec. 1820, Governor Macquarie laid the foundation of a new town, to be called Campbeltown. The situation is in the district of Aird, within a larger level territory of the same name. This will make the seventh town erected in that part of the world. The others are Sidney, Parramatta, Windsor (late Hawksbury,) Liverpool, Newcastle, and Bathurst.

REPORT

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

M. BERARD has been engaged in a course of experiments to determine what chemical changes take place during the maturation, ripening and decay of fruits of various kinds, in the *Annales de Chimie*: his general results are as follows: "Fruits act upon atmospherical air in a different manner to leaves. The former at all times, both in light and darkness, part with carbon to the oxygen of the atmosphere, to produce carbonic acid, and this loss of carbon is essential to ripening, since the process stops if the fruit is immersed in an atmosphere deprived of oxygen, and the fruit itself shrivels and dies. This occurs equally to those fruits which when gathered green are able to ripen of themselves, though separated from their parent tree; but in these the ripening process may be by this means delayed for a certain time, and be completed on restoring them to an oxygenized atmosphere. In this manner peaches, plums, apples, pears, &c. may be preserved unspoil't for from three to ten or twelve weeks, inclosed in an air-tight jar, with a quantity of lime and sulphate of iron worked up into a paste with water, which has the property of abstracting oxygen from the air that is in contact with it. The passing from ripeness to decay in fruits is also characterized by the production and evolution of much carbonic acid, and equally requires the presence of an oxygenized medium. The internal changes produced in fruits by the ripening process are particularly distinguished by the production of sugar, which hardly exists in any notable quantity in immature fruits; and it appears to be produced at the expense of part of the gum, and especially of the ligneous fibre. Lastly, the change which the woody fibre experiences during maturation continues during the decay of the fruit. It becomes brown; much carbonic acid is given out, and part of the sugar again disappears."

M. BERTHIER has lately been engaged on the alloys of chromium, iron and steel, and has given much interesting information respecting them, in a paper published in the *Annales de Chimie*, xvii. p. 55. Chromium has so strong an affinity for iron, that the presence of the latter metal very much facilitates the reduction of the former, and the combinations which result are, according to M. Berthier, more analogous to sulphurets and phosphurets than to alloys. The oxide of chrome also has so strong an affinity for the oxide of iron, as frequently to prevent its reduction, an effect that is not observed with any other substance.

Oxide of chromium heated very intensely, in a crucible lined with charcoal, was completely reduced, and gave a button

that had suffered hasty fusion, was brittle, hard, grey in some places, grey-black in others, perhaps containing carbon in combination.

Mixtures of oxide of iron and oxide of chromium, in various proportions, were heated in crucibles lined with charcoal, and reduced, giving perfect combinations of the two metals. These alloys are generally hard, brittle, crystalline, of a whiter grey than iron, and very bright, less fusible, much less magnetic, and much less acted on by acids than iron, and these characters are more marked in proportion as more chromium is present. An alloy, resulting from an equal mixture of peroxides of iron and oxide of chromium, gave a rounded button, full of cavities, lined with prismatic crystals, its fracture crystalline. Its colour whiter than platinum, and hard enough to scratch glass like a diamond. It was easily reducible to powder in a mortar, and its powder was metallic. Strong acids, and even nitro-muriatic acid, scarcely acted on it.

Chromate of iron, being heated in a crucible lined with charcoal, the iron was only reduced into a minor state of oxidation, and acted on the magnet. Without the presence of the oxide of chrome, the iron would have been reduced.

On heating chromate of iron with an equal quantity of glass, containing 16 per cent. soda, there was reduction of part of the metals, and a loss of 10 per cent. which M. Berthier thinks is iron and chrome volatilized, because a metallic scoria appeared on the surface of the crucible: and this loss was greater on adding borax, and increased with its quantity.

The best method of obtaining the alloy from chromate of iron, is to fuse it in a crucible lined with charcoal, with .30 of lime and .70 of silica, or with 1. of alkaline glass, or better still with .40 of borax; and to obtain as much chromium as possible, a portion of oxide of iron should be added.

M. Berthier was induced to try the effect obtained by adding a portion of this alloy to steel. Two alloys of cast-steel and chromium were made, one with 0.01, the other with 0.015 of chromium. These both forged well, the first better than cast-steel. A knife and a razor were made from them, and both proved very good; their edges were hard and solid, but their most remarkable character was the fine damask they took, when washed over with sulphuric acid. This damask was composed of white silvery veins, and nearly resembled that given by the alloy of steel and silver. The white parts are probably pure chromium, on which acids have no action.

action. There is room to suppose that chromic steel will be found proper for the manufacture of damask blades, which will be solid, hard, and have a fine appearance,

and also for many other instruments. It was prepared by fusing together cast-steel and the alloy of chromium and iron.—*Brande's Journal.*

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXVI. For regulating the Fur Trade, and establishing a Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction within certain Parts of North America,

VI. Courts of Judicature established in Upper Canada to take Cognizance of Causes in Indian Territories. Actions relating to Lands not within the Province of Upper Canada to be decided according to the Law of England.

XI. His Majesty may issue Commissions under the Great Seal empowering Justices to hold Courts of Record for the Trial of Criminal and Civil Offences.

XII. Court to be constituted as His Majesty shall direct, but Power of the Court not to extend to Capital Offences; nor to Civil Actions where the Amount in Issue exceeds 200*l*.

XIV. Not to affect Rights of Hudson's Bay Company.

CAP. LXVII. For extending the Drawbacks on Coals used in Mines and Smelting Works within the Counties of Cornwall and Devon, and for allowing a Drawback of the Duties on Coals used in draining Coal Mines in the County of Pembroke.

CAP. LXVIII. To repeal so much of several Acts to prevent the excessive Price of Coals, as relates to Coal Yards established at the Expence of the Public in Dublin and Cork.

CAP. LXIX. For vesting all Estates and Property, occupied for the Ordnance Service, in the principal Officers of the Ordnance; and for granting certain Powers to the said principal Officers.

CAP. LXX. For raising a Loan of Thirteen Millions from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

CAP. LXXI. For raising the Sum of Twenty-nine Millions by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

CAP. LXXII. To establish an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for advancing the Sum of Five hundred thousand Pounds Irish Currency; and to empower the said Governor and Company to enlarge the Capital Stock or Fund of the said Bank to Three Millions.

CAP. LXXIII. To permit, for Three Years, the Transfer from certain Public Stocks or Funds in Ireland to certain Public Stocks or Funds in Great Britain.

CAP. LXXIV. To repeal an Act, passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of His late Majesty King George the Third, for regulating Payments to the Treasurer of the Navy under the Heads of Old Stores and Imprests, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

CAP. LXXV. To continue and amend certain Acts for preventing Frauds and Depredations committed on Merchants, Shipowners, and Underwriters, by Boatmen and others; and also for remedying certain Defects relative to the Adjustment of Salvage in England, under an Act made in the Twelfth Year of Queen Anne.

CAP. LXXVI. To continue and amend certain Acts for preventing the various Frauds and Depredations committed on Merchants, Shipowners, and Underwriters, by Boatmen and others, within the Jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports; and also for remedying certain Defects relative to the Adjustment of Salvage, under a Statute made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne.

CAP. LXXVII. To abolish the Payment, by Prisoners in Ireland, of Gaol Fees, and all other Fees relating to the Commitment, Continuance, Trial, or Discharge of such Prisoners, and to prevent Abuses by Gaolers, Bailiffs, and other Officers,

CAP. LXXVIII. To regulate Acceptances of Bills of Exchange.

Bills accepted payable at a Banker's or other Place deemed a general Acceptance. Bills accepted payable at a Banker's or other Place only, deemed a qualified Acceptance.

CAP. LXXIX. To repeal certain Bounties granted for the Encouragement of the Deep Sea British White Herring Fishery, and to make further Regulations relating to the said Fishery.

CAP. LXXX. For raising the Sum of One Million British Currency, by Treasury Bills in Ireland, for the Service

vick of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

CAP. LXXXI. To amend so much of an Act of the Twenty-eighth Year of His late Majesty as requires a Registry of Wool sent Coastwise.

CAP. LXXXII. For allowing to Distillers of Spirits for Home Consumption in Scotland, a Drawback of a Portion of the Duty on Malt used by them; and for the further prevention of smuggling of Spirits on the Borders of Scotland and England.

CAP. LXXXIII. For further reducing, until the Fifth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the Duty on Malt made from Bear or Bigg only, for Home Consumption in Scotland.

CAP. LXXXIV. To Grant Duties of Customs on certain Articles of Wood imported into Great Britain, in lieu of former Duties; and to amend an Act made in the Fifty-ninth Year of His late Majesty, for granting certain Duties of Customs in Great Britain.

CAP. LXXXV. To explain and amend several Acts relating to the assessing, levying, and collecting the County Rates.

CAP. LXXXVI. For amending an Act passed in the First Year of His present Majesty, for enabling William Blackall Simonds, Esquire, to sell or mortgage his Estate and Interest in the Improprate Rectory of Caversham, in the County of Oxford, free from the Claims of the Crown.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

* * Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

MR. WILKS'S *Memoirs of her Majesty, Queen Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, Consort of George the Fourth, King of Great Britain*, in two volumes, is an interesting work, divided into eleven chapters; to which is added, a copious appendix, containing, besides the celebrated defence of the Princess of Wales in answer to the charges on the Delicate Investigation by Mr. Perceval, numerous and important documents from many respectable persons in Italy, relative to the conduct of the Princess of Wales. The whole abounds in curious, important, and novel information. The *first* chapter contains some account of her late Majesty's ancestors, the Dukes of Brunswick. The *second*, the early history of the life of her late Majesty. The *third*, the life of the Prince of Wales from his infancy to the period of his marriage with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, in 1795. The *fourth*, a narrative of events which transpired from 1795 to 1800, including particulars of quarrels between the Prince and Princess of Wales, their separation, correspondence, &c. The *fifth*, a history and developement of the Douglas conspiracy. The *sixth*, memoirs of the private and public life of her Majesty from 1806 to 1814, including the history of the celebrated Book, &c. The *seventh*, travels of her Royal Highness on the continent, the Holy Land, &c. from 1814 to 1820, including the particulars of her return to England. The *eighth* includes the period from the Queen's landing at Dover to the termination of her trial before the

House of Lords. The *first* chapter of the second volume contains observations on the trial, and the character of the witnesses, together with a tabular analysis of the trial, and the ulterior proceedings in the House of Lords, &c. The *second* includes the period from the withdrawing of the Bill of Pains and Penalties to the interment of her Majesty at Brunswick. The *third*, and last chapter, contains concluding moral and political observations. The author of this work has been indefatigable in his researches, and in obtaining the most authentic information relative to the illustrious lady, of whose life he has here drawn an interesting, though lamentable portrait. He has had, too, the rare good fortune to have access to persons and documents, on whose veracity undoubted reliance may be placed; and, therefore, this life of the late Queen is entitled to peculiar regard. The secret history of the first year after the marriage of the royal parties; the motives, here for the first time distinctly developed, which prompted the Douglas conspiracy; the documents relative to the Milan commission; the tabular view of the charges made by the Attorney-General against her Majesty, with the answer to these charges; and the documents in the appendix No. 2, are those parts of the work which will unquestionably attract the most attention. The whole will, however, be perused with an intensity of interest and of feeling, which the history of oppression and misfortune never fails to excite.

We feel a pleasure in directing the attention

tion of our readers, to a little volume, from the pen of Mr. RICHARD RYAN, whose critical knowledge of Irish literature is well known to the public, entitled, *Eight Ballads on the Fictions of the Ancient Irish, and other Poems*. They are marked by a rich and elegant vein of playfulness and humour; and, in many instances, exhibit great depth and energy of feeling. At the same time we feel ourselves bound, as impartial critics, to observe, that the Eight Ballads with which the volume opens, though the most prominent, are by no means among the happiest efforts of the author. They appear to us deficient in spirit and animation; the fourth, in particular, can only be regarded as a very feeble imitation of the hacknied English song, "*How sweet are the flowers that grow by yon fountain!*" It likewise strikes us, that from so fertile a field as that of Irish tradition, a much more interesting and judicious selection of fictions than the present might have been made. Of the poems annexed to the ballads, we can speak in terms of more unqualified approbation. They are at once lively and tender; and are evidently the offspring of a vivid imagination and a feeling heart. The writer is of the school of Moore, and he does not dishonour the model he has chosen. We subjoin a small piece extracted from Mr. Ryan's volume, which will, we have no doubt, in the opinion of our readers, justify the praise we have bestowed upon it.

Forget thee!—in my banquet hall,
Go ask my fellow men,
Or ask the tear that secret falls,
If I forget thee then.
The midnight hours with song and wine,
I ever shar'd with thee,
The midnight hours, they still are thine,
And fatal memory!

Forget thee!—in the mirthful dance,
There steals some eye's bright ray,
Like thine—that makes me with its glance
Turn swift in tears away.
Go ask my min-strels, when they breathe
The verse, the poet's pen
With each Parnassian sweet hath wreath'd,
If I forget thee then?

Forget thee!—Oh, there is but one,
Could from my mem'ry chase
Each sweet charm I have gaz'd upon.
Each softly winning grace.
To be that one's, my first, first vow,
I pledg'd with infant breath,
And he comes to demand me now,
Thy rival, love—is death!

Forget thee!—when my funeral urn
Thy tearful gaze shall meet,
And censers of aroma burn,
Exhaling at my feet:
When winds and storms careering sweep
Unheeded o'er my breast,
And cypress waves—then turn and weep,
And own my love's at rest!

A pamphlet of considerable interest has just been published, under the title of *War in Greece*, in which the writer draws the following picture of the respective forces, &c. of the Turks and Greeks:—

Greece at this moment is full of men highly endowed, and a powerful and general thirst for knowledge has filled the universities of Europe with Greek students, supported by the patriotic aid of their countrymen.

I do not say that the Greeks are pre-eminently industrious, brave, learned, patriotic, or religious; but I do say, that to possess these qualities at all, is a strong proof of their force of character, to those who know what the Turkish sway has been, and that it still is, with regard to civilization, an exterminating principle.

It is said that the Greeks lie—that they steal—that they assassinate—be it so; but let it be asked what can men do that have no protection against conquerors, who at pleasure take from them their wives, their children, their fortunes, and their lives?

They will lie, whose destruction follows the truth; they will steal, from whom all has been stolen; they will assassinate, who have no other protection against murderers. There was but one reproach against the Greeks: "Why do you not rise upon your tyrants?" and this reproach they have wiped away; let it not be said that a great people, struggling sword in hand for freedom, are a debased people; say, rather, that those surrounding nations who withhold their aid are debased.

The writer gives the following estimate of the advantages possessed by each of the contending parties:—

What is then the state of the Greeks?

1st. They are far more numerous than their enemies.

2d. They possess equal courage.

3d. They possess the greatest part of the country, and many large tracts, and some islands where the Turk, even in the day of his strength, never could penetrate; and these form so many impregnable fortresses from which to draw supplies.

4th. The Greeks have sailors; the Turks have none.

5th. The machine of Turkish government has, in all its subordinate parts, been worked by Greeks, and will go on badly without them.

6th. The Greeks are better informed on all subjects than the Turks.

7th. They fight not for civil and religious freedom alone, but for existence; extirpation is certain, if they are defeated; whereas the Turks have Asia Minor to retreat into, and only fight for a province belonging to their sovereign.

8th. The best troops the Sultan had in his army are amongst those Greeks now in arms against him; and

9th. The Turkish army may have courage and arms, but nothing else, and is not entitled to the name of an army; it is a numerous banditti, so bad, that the last Emperor lost his life by an attempt to restore discipline and introduce the European system among the Janizaries.

Against these nine advantages may be placed these on the side of the Turks:—

1st. They have an established government.

2d. They hold most of the fortresses.

3d. The Sultan may have great command of money if he acts wisely.

4th. He has greater means of forging arms and making gunpowder. A total ignorance of the art of war, and a complete want of discipline, is a disadvantage common to both Greeks and Turks, but the former have the advantage of being aware of their ignorance, and eager to remedy the deficit. This feeling is a host of strength on their side.

With respect to the manner of arming the Greeks, he proposes the *pike* as the best weapon they can adopt. It can be made by every peasant; it is cheaper than any other; it needs no ammunition but courage; it is used without any instruction; it is terrible in attack, and offensive war is the game for Greece to play: it is termed by Montecuculi the *queen of weapons*. He does not assert that it is superior to the musket and bayonet generally, but it is superior to the Turkish musket that has no bayonet. In retreating, a musket is a superior weapon, and he proposes that one-fourth of the army should carry

carry them. The cavalry should be armed with swords and lances; and pistols, which abound in Greece, might be given to both services.

At a time when it appears to be the object of government to emulate the military establishments of the continent, and to give to that description of force a decided preference over the other branches of the service, we observe with pleasure the appearance of a work calculated to recal the public attention to the merits of our NAVY, which, whilst it forms an effectual defence against foreign attacks, is free from the objections which render a standing army so obnoxious at home. Mr. JAMES is already known as the author of "An Account of the Naval Occurrences of the late American War," and he has now presented us with two volumes of *The Naval History of Great Britain, from 1793 to January, 1820*. These two volumes form only part of the intended work, and embrace the transactions of the war commenced in 1793, and terminated by the peace of Amiens in March, 1802. We are surprised at the mass of information which Mr. James has been enabled to collect, and which render his work of the highest value to those who are professionally interested in naval matters. In a series of tabular abstracts, which he asserts to be the only documents of the kind ever published, Mr. James exhibits the state of the British navy as it existed at the commencement of every year from 1793 inclusive. After taking an introductory view of the gradual progress of our naval force, the author divides his subject into four annual heads, consisting of the state of the British navy, encounters of fleets, encounters of detached ships, and coast and miscellaneous occurrences. These details are drawn up with a minute and scrupulous attention to impartiality and truth, and from the peculiar sources of information to which Mr. James had access, he has been enabled to correct many exaggerations and mis-statements. The reception of this part of the work, will, we have no doubt, excite the author to the speedy completion of an undertaking, which is at once of great importance to the politician and historian, and by no means devoid of interest to readers of a different class.

Mr. W. FRIEND has published his annual volume, called *Evening Amusements*, for the year 1822. These pleasing volumes have effected more for astronomy than all the works ever published, and have also done much towards dispelling numerous errors. The liberal mind of Mr. Friend, superior to the prejudices engendered by university education and dignities, has led him to become the first public advocate of the simple and palpable system of nature promulgated at different times in this *Miscellany*; and as the accession of such

an advocate to the cause of truth is a very important circumstance in the future history of science, we shall quote several passages of Mr. Friend's work, as opinions meriting general circulation, and as authorities entitled to the respect of the public.

A considerable length of time must necessarily elapse before men can get rid of the errors and prejudices engrafted on them in the long series of the dark ages. Yet the time will come, and the errors of the present generation will be no less a matter of wonder to our posterity, than the ignorance and superstition of the dark ages are to us. We have seen, in the instance of Galileo, the folly of attempting to darken the light of philosophy; yet how many are there, even in this island, who labour under a similar prejudice with the priests in those days. In the same manner the Newtonian dream of attraction will share a similar fate, and its end is much nearer than its advocates imagine.

The opinions maintained in one age, upheld by authority, by force, or by fraud, are in another age justly stigmatized with the name of delusion and imposture. It has been objected to me, that, in opposing the atomick system of attraction set up by Newton, I have advanced no theory of my own to supply its place. The fate of the system-makers in preceding ages is assuredly no great encouragement to such a task. Where are now the cycles and epicycles of Ptolemy? the vortices of Descartes? the atoms of Boscovich and Newton? Each has had its supporters for a time; but Newton himself is not likely to retain much longer his sway, even with the French philosophers.

Sir Richard Phillips has published a work on the Proximate Causes of Material Phenomena, and the true Principles of Universal Causation. This is by no means an inglorious attempt to lay down a system that shall solve the phenomena of the universe; and in this we must do Sir Richard the justice to allow, that he has surpassed his predecessor Sir Isaac; for he derives his principles from an actual survey of the phenomena in the universe, instead of laying down a system upon paper, and then bringing the real-world to an imaginary one, formed on an hypothesis which has no basis in nature. But before he gives us his own system, he has very properly, and in a very judicious manner, pointed out the errors into which his predecessor had fallen.

I shall select a few of his objections to the Newtonian system, which have long appeared to me incontrovertible. Newton assumes, that matter is made up of indefinite small particles, each of which has a power beyond any distance that we can name; and this power is of such a nature, as to diminish with the distance, according to a certain law. This is a gratuitous assumption; as no one would have dreamed of it, if it had not been gravely repeated by high authority, that the parings of his nails were exerting an influence on the Moon, the Sun, and the Planets. On this idle supposition, now so generally adopted, and pretended to be believed, Sir Richard properly observes,

Matter is not itself an agent or source of power.

It has no consciousness of any distant matter to be moved or attracted.

It has no means of knowing the relative quantity, and of moving accordingly.

On the supposed projectile force, which first directed the motion of the planets, he observes with great propriety,

It is a gratuitous assumption, that the Deity hurled the planets into space at their creation, and a draft on faith beyond what the worth or necessity of the gravitating hypothesis justifies.

The doctrine of vacuum is a great point with the Newtonians, but Sir Richard contends, that

A vacuum is impossible on the principle of elasticity; and, if it could exist, all elastic bodies would expand and fill it.

It is impossible, on the principle of motion; as, without resistance, every impulse would carry bodies through infinite spaces in the smallest time.

It is inconsistent with the phenomena of the planet

nets, which find similar matter, and make similar appearances every where.

It is inconsistent with the propagation of light, and other known communications in space.

It is inconsistent with the notion of an omnipresent Deity, who is at the same time omnipotent.

My limits permit me to extract only a part of the objections to the dreams of the Newtonian school; but I agree entirely with Sir Richard, that "each of these features of the Newtonian school is to the last degree improbable, gratuitous, and visionary."

Matter having been thus divested of the imaginary qualities attributed to it by Newton, and reduced to an inert substance, incapable of acting till it has been acted upon, our system is surveyed; and, first, we find an Earth moving with a double motion, one round its axis, the other in its orbit; a Sun in the centre, round which several planets revolve in a similar manner with the Earth, the Sun itself having a two fold motion, the one round its axis, the other in, comparatively speaking, a very small orbit. The space between these planets and the Sun is filled, according to Sir Richard, with a gaseous medium, on which the Sun is continually acting, and the impulse is felt by all bodies in the system, according to the squares of their distance from the central body.

We have to notice a small work which we think extremely well calculated for the instruction of youth in the principles of the indispensable science of Arithmetic. We allude to *The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Arithmetic*, by H. WHITE. It contains all the fundamental rules, illustrated by the clearest examples as far as compound division. One material difference between this and all other works of the kind we remember ever to have fallen within our notice, consists in introducing decimals in each rule throughout the work.

We can with confidence assert that a clearer and more interesting account of that noble and useful science, architecture, in so reasonable a compass, as *Lectures on Architecture, comprising the History of the Art from the earliest times to the present day*, by Mr. JAMES ELMES, *Architect*, has never before been published. The lectures were delivered at the Surrey and Russell Institutions, London, and the Philosophical Institution, Birmingham. The author displays great research and knowledge of his subject in his accounts of the various eastern architectural styles and their comparative features. He has not entered too fully into the practical part of his subject, so that to a general reader this book loses none of its interest, by conveying instruction suited only to a student of the art. The style of the work itself is not so good as might have been expected from one of Mr. Elmes's literary attainments.

The Life and Adventures of Guzman D'Alfarache or the Spanish Rogue, are too well known to require any remarks from us. We are led to advert to them, at this moment by a new translation, from the French edition of Le Sage, by Mr. JOHN HENRY BRADY, which is executed with considerable spirit, and great fidelity. To render acceptable the work of the divine Spaniard, as the author of Guzman was

called by his countrymen, retouched by the exquisite pen of Le Sage, nothing more than a plain and faithful version is required; and for this, freed from the inaccuracies with which former editions have abounded, we are indebted to the present translator.

We are happy to observe a second edition of Mr. MAWE's *Travels in the Interior of Brazil*, the merits of which have been duly appreciated by the public. Since the publication of Mr. Henderson's elaborate account of these regions, noticed by us in a late number, there is little occasion to refer to any other work for general information on the subject. Mr. Mawe's previous work, however, is rendered particularly interesting by the minute description which it contains of the gold and diamond districts, and of the mode in which they are worked, illustrated by very striking engravings. These precious stones are found in considerable numbers in the beds of rivers, which are partially laid dry, and the soil subjected to a close examination. The river Abaiti is particularly celebrated for its rich productions. The workmen are negroes, who labour in gangs of two hundred each, under an administrator and other officers, amongst whom are a clergyman and a surgeon. Diamonds of uncommon magnitude are occasionally met with. Three offenders, who had been banished into the desert interior, employed themselves in this search, in the hopes of meeting with a prize which might purchase their pardon. They were so fortunate as to discover a fine stone of near an ounce in weight in the Abaiti, which easily reconciled them to justice. It is singular that in a country abounding in real gems, Mr. Mawe should have been the first person to undeceive the government respecting an immense stone, supposed to be a diamond, and weighing almost a pound, but which he proved to be merely a chrystal. There is a great deal of interesting matter in this portion of his work, and we think the author has done well in dwelling on a branch of natural history, in which this part of the world so far surpasses all others, and on which Mr. Mawe, by his various publications, has proved himself so well qualified to treat.

May You Like it, by a Country Curate, we like very well, with the exception of the title, which is a foolish one, and the affected and mysterious way in which its publication was announced, in imitation of the advertisements of Don Juan. We were rather prepared not to like the reverend author at all; but a few minutes perusal of his pages, which form a very neat little volume, altered our feelings. It turns out to be a series of very pretty and simple stories, intended chiefly for the use of young grown up persons, and well adapted to

to interest their feelings, and to form their principles. The author has purposely thrown a strong infusion of religion into his work, having interwoven it, as he says, with every tale. But we have not the happiness of going along with him in the faith that all the thirty-nine articles of the church are founded on Scripture, as a house upon a rock; and we believe it is generally admitted, that those articles are at the present day, rather matter of subscription than of conviction.

Amongst the crowd of new novels we may mention *The Priest*, as a work indicating no inconsiderable powers. The scene is laid in the reign of Edward the Sixth, when the contest was at its height between the Catholic and Protestant Creeds. From this cause a schism exists in the house of the Earl of Arding, from which the interest of the piece is drawn. There is some very good description to be met with, and some strong delineation of character; but the plot is too improbable and forced, to be pleasing.

With the return of this period of the year, we have to notice the appearance of the recurring volume of *Time's Telescope*, for the year 1822; for the character of which it might be sufficient to refer to our remarks on the previous volumes. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with observing, that conchology forms the prominent feature of natural history in the present number, to which is prefixed a well written treatise on that science, with a reference to the best works on the subject. We find the same industry and ingenuity displayed in the selection of anecdotes and facts appropriate to particular days, and the same good taste in the choice of the poetical pieces, thickly interspersed through the pages. It is unnecessary to say more of a work which has now passed several times under our notice, and whose merits are so fully substantiated as to leave the critic no further duty to perform.

The Welsh Non-conformist's Memorial; or, Cambro-British Biography, by the late Dr. WILLIAM RICHARDS, edited by Dr. EVANS, is a work which undeservedly, but not designedly, has hitherto escaped our critical notice. It principally consists of sketches of the founders of the Protestant dissenting interest in Wales; besides which, it contains essays on various subjects, with some of which we must confess ourselves much pleased.

* * * *Lord Byron's new Poem will be fully noticed in the Supplement, and "The Pirate" in our next Magazine.*

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Considered merely as an *air*, this little composition is not without its attractions; but regarded as a duett, its construction is slight and inartificial. The melody moves with ease and smoothness, and the accompaniment is arranged with address; but the under voice-part betrays a want of skill in harmonic combination. This, however, is a fault more obvious to musicians than general auditors; and with common ears, will not much detract from what real beauty the piece possesses.

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Mr. Emdin has introduced his arrangement of this deservedly-popular melody, with a movement in the minor (six eighths, andante) in which, if novelty is scarce, some taste and a respectable degree of science are displayed. By the new modification of the

air on which he has exercised his ingenuity, he has furnished a treat for the ear, and an improving lesson for the finger. His treatment of his theme is in the style of *variations*; and it is no slight praise of his effort, to say that he has diversified without quitting his subject matter. In its general effect, this publication is much above mediocrity, and will prove an acceptable acquisition to piano-forte students.

"My Boat is on the Shore," written and addressed to Mr. Thomas Moore, by Lord Byron. The Music by Henry R. Bishop. 1s. 6d.

Neither of the music, nor words of this song, can we speak in the loftiest terms of commendation. Had Lord Byron never produced any thing superior to this rhymic address, the translator of Anacreon would have little reason to be proud of his eulogist; and did Mr. Bishop's reputation as a vocal composer depend on such music as he has bestowed on the lines before us, it would not be very exalted. The noble poet stoops from Pindus to the lowlands of affected prose; and the ingenious musician has had the inverted ambition to sink from his native height, to the level of his self-humbled author.

"Oh, blame me not," a Ballad adapted to a Favourite Melody, by Mozart, with a new Accompaniment and Symphonies, by C. N. Smith. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad, comprised in two verses, is simple and delicate in its melody; and Mr. Smith's piano-forte accompaniment is tasteful and appropriate. The words, though without pretensions to our highest praise, are unaffectedly moral, chastely cheerful, and not destitute of the spirit of poetry. On the whole "Oh, blame me not," is so much more than *unblameable*, as to promise to be among the favourite vocal trifles of the day.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN. The magnificent liberality with which this establishment is conducted, has produced a degree of success which cannot fail to invigorate its future exertions. The charming music that illustrate the scenes of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the splendour of the pageantry that adorns and brightens the revival of *The Exile*, the passionate and forcible colouring given by Mr. Macready to *The Slave*, and the pleasant and humorous after-piece of *The Two Pages of Frederick the Great*, (taken from Berquin's *Ami des Enfants*) to which list of attractions may be added the vocal excellences of

Miss Hallande and Miss M. Tree, have drawn and gratified numerous and respectable audiences. The *Two Pages* is a gem of the first water, and, taken altogether, in acting, story, and effect, one of the most classical pieces which has appeared for many years.

DRURY LANE. Of this theatre, it is with pleasure we have to report, that notwithstanding the drawbacks of so many minor exhibitions, the meritorious exertions of its zealous and indefatigable manager have placed it in a successful and flourishing state. The revival of the tragedies of *De Montfort*, *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Macbeth*, and *Jane Shore*, sustained by the unrivalled talents of Mr. Kean, and the newly-introduced powers of Miss Edmiston, have proved most profitable attractions; while the comic pieces of *Maid or Wife*, and *Monsieur Tonson*, been played to admiring audiences. The last piece, in particular, is the best conceived and

best performed broad farce on the stage, and no description can do justice to the admirable acting of Mr. GATTIS in *Monsieur Tonson*. The *Coronation* has been concluded after a successful run of 102 nights!

To these attractions are now to be added *Don Giovanni in Ireland*, which contains a delightful assemblage of Irish melodies, and some correct and beautifully-executed scenery. As a *Spectacle*, the procession and installation of the Knights of St. Patrick, and the concluding allegorical vision, might have entitled it to popular favour; but the author has exhibited neither plot, wit, or taste; and the partiality of all the friends of the theatre has been unable to save it. How wretched must be that composition, which could not be saved by the singing of Vestris, Fitzwilliam, Povey, and Cubit, and by an expenditure of several thousands, in dresses and scenery!

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

It has before been remarked in one of these monthly communications that an endemic character is often perceived in respect to the prevalence even of affections which would be thought not under the influence of atmospherical changes, or any external circumstances. During the few preceding weeks there has been an unusual number of disorders, which implicate especially the heart and circulation, without apparent reference to any irritating cause in the first passages,—and, at the same time, without the organ just mentioned being absolutely the seat of structural derangement; the affection has seemed to be one of pure irritability. In some of these cases *digitalis*, in others *hyoscyamus*, has appeared best calculated to allay the induced disturbance. Small bleedings have been required in some, in all, rest and quiet have been enjoined as necessary.

Rheumatism still continues to prevail, but not in the same measure as in some of the preceding months—the pains, indeed, which are now complained of, and which might, without discrimination, be registered under the head of rheumatism, have recently proved rather periosteal, if they may be so named, than absolutely rheumatic, and affect the membrane which lines the bones more than the fascia which invests the muscular fibre. In the writer's practice large doses of Peruvian bark have been more radically operative upon these

distressing irritations than any other single medicinal; but to be effectual the quantity given must be large, and continued for a considerable length of time. Half-grain doses of the stramonium extract are not seldom useful in allaying the urgent pain in cases where opium is objectionable.

What would be called typhus fever has not latterly been a very common disease, but inflammatory affections of the brain have occasionally assumed such a typhoid character as almost to justify the assumption of Dr. Clutterbuck respecting the identity of phrenitis and fever. In these cases elaterium, administered in an early stage of the complaint, immediately after bleeding, and in some instances, even to the exclusion of bleeding, proves a most valuable medicine, since it not merely acts as a purgative, but by pervading the whole system with its influence, induces that state by which the febrile irritation is suspended, and often entirely subdued. The writer has before remarked, and he may here repeat the statement as one of great practical value—that small doses of the drug now referred to will often arrest the course of those irritable movements which end, if not interrupted, in water on the brain.

Many cases of porriginous affections have lately fallen under the writer's notice. Unguents are still perhaps too copiously and indiscriminately had recourse to in these affections of the skin; cleanliness is one of the great cardinal points necessary in the

the treatment of them, and very small quantities of the citrin ointment, or some stimulant lotion, will prove for the most part abundantly more serviceable than large masses of tar ointment, or other greasy application, with which the practitioners were formerly wont to plaster *sculled* heads. A small treatise, by a friend of the reporter, Mr. Plumbé, of Russell-street, will be found to contain some valuable hints on the disorders now referred to, both as it respects their pathology and remedial demands.

Scarlatina has lately been rather frequent, and the reporter has just had under his care a case of small-pox after vaccination, which in the first blush of the business assumed a most formidable aspect; but which, as is almost universally the case, became mild and favourable at the precise period when, had the disease been unmitigated by vaccination, death would have claimed the subject of it as his victim.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Dec. 20, 1821.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather has continued, almost invariably, since our last, in the same course of wind and rain, the former often approaching to hurricane, and the latter inundating all the low grounds. The damage, by sea and land, has been unusually great; and the floods and water-sodden state of the soil, in many parts, have prevented wheat sowing or fallowing the land at the regular season. In the meantime, the mild temperature of the whole autumn has pushed forward all the early sown wheats to a height and luxuriance scarcely ever before witnessed. The grass and every green production have increased in an equal ratio, and all kinds of live stock have been kept at a cheap rate where the land would bear them. There is an universal great crop of turnips, reckoning the foliage; and also of *mangel wurzel*, which the farmers, after many years-deliberation, have of late condescended to make trial of in most parts. They form an excellent substitute for the turnip, on soils unfriendly to that root; and Mr. Gibbs, seedsman, of Piccadilly, gained great credit at the late Cattle Show, by the exhibition of fine and weighty specimens of his *yellow mangel wurzel*, which is the most nutritious and valuable of the species. There is nothing new to be reported of the state of the country. From the mere excess of our own native products, both the corn and flesh markets have been in all parts still gradually declining in price, and that even at the festive season of Christmas, in the metropolis. The case of too many farmers, in every county, is actually desperate, irretrievable; but as every measure which bears the semblance of being remedial, ought to be circulated as extensively as possible, we make the following quotation from the Farmer's Journal, of Dec. 17th:—
“To consume as much of the corn we grow as can possibly be kept out of the market, by fattening with it cattle and pigs; to feed our own families, servants, and labourers, with the produce of our farms; to use the greatest economy in our expenditure, and not

embark a shilling in draining, limeing, or in any other permanent improvement; to confine ourselves entirely to the cleaning of our lands, and to be satisfied with such manure as our yards will afford; to lay down with grass seeds all lands of inferior quality, and at a distance from home.” It is said, that in Devon, Cornwall, and some parts of the principality, between ten and fifteen thousand acres of corn land have been thrown up this season, and are now lying in a state of waste. As to effectual remedies, our agriculturists, grossly misled in the first instance, have, for some time past, began to open their eyes to the true state of their case. Their distress and ruin have originated, neither in importation, false averages, return to cash payments, nor in any of those numerous effects which have been so currently mistaken for causes. *The original, the fundamental cause, was the late unjust, unnatural, and libticide war, and consequent burdens of taxation, too great for the country to bear.* Proof?—the state of the country, previous and subsequent. For a real, national remedy, the country must look to the advice and exertions of Sir Francis Burdett, *the landlord who raised no rents*; to Mr. Hume, Mr. Coke, Mr. Ricardo, and that band of patriots, who are so nobly struggling to regenerate Old England, and to give to every man his just share of the common property.” Complaints, from various parts, are made of landlords, who, slighting the general example, and indeed their own ultimate interest, refuse any relief to their distressed tenantry. In the peculiar poachy state of the lands, vast damage is said to have been done in all parts by the *hunters*, and more especially in the vicinity of the metropolis. Pulmonary and catarrhal affections, the consequence of a moist and variable state of the atmosphere, have prevailed generally among the horses in the western counties.

The present has been altogether a wet half year; in the first half of the year the depth of rain was below the average,

vage, but the last three months have swelled the annual fall in Middlesex to an excess of nearly *double* the annual average. In the last two months the fall has been 13 inches, ($6\frac{1}{2}$ per month,) flooding all lowlands, and destroying the agricultural and gardening crops. On Christmas-day the barometer presented a phenomenon which has not occurred these 35 years—it fell to 28.05, and on the 25th, at 7 A.M. was at 28.17, while the day was clear, the wind SW., and the thermometer 47.5, between which and 53, the latter has ranged through the month, the

prevailing winds being SW., with very slight morning frosts, and no snow.

Smithfield.—Beef 2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.—Mutton 2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.—Pork 2s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.—Bacon 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.—Raw Fat 2s. 8d.—Wheat 32s. to 72s.—Barley 17s. to 28s.—Oats 16s. to 28s.—The quartern loaf in London 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—Hay 60s. to 84s. 0d.—Clover do. 36s. to 105s.—Straw 24s. to 36s. 0d.—Coals in the Pool 36s. 0d. to 48s. 0d.

Middlesex, Dec. 24, 1821.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.			Nov 27. .			Dec. 28.		
Cocoa, W. I. common	3	0	0	to	4	0	0	per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	4	0	..	4	14	0	ditto.
Coffee, ———, fine	5	4	0	..	5	7	0	ditto.
———, Mocha	12	0	0	..	18	0	0	per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	9	..	0	0	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{3}$	..	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	ditto.
Currants	5	15	0	..	0	0	0	per cw.
Figs, Turkey	2	6	0	..	2	5	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	55	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	42	0	0	..	43	10	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Poekets	2	0	0	..	4	4	6	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	2	0	0	..	3	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	8	15	0	..	9	10	0	per ton.
———, Pigs	5	0	0	..	7	0	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	10	0	0	..	0	0	0	per jar
——, Galipoli	66	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	0	0	..	4	8	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	ditto.
——, East India	0	9	0	..	0	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	1	0	..	1	1	4	per lb
——, Bengal, skein	0	14	6	..	0	17	1	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	3	..	0	8	0	per lb
———, Cloves	0	3	6	..	0	3	9	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	3	8	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
———, ———, white	0	1	1	..	0	1	2	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	4	4	..	0	4	10	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	6	2	0	..	0	2	9	ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	13	0	..	2	8	0	per cwt.
———, Jamaica, fine	3	15	0	..	4	1	0	per cwt.
———, East India, brown	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	ditto.
———, lump, fine	3	15	0	..	4	0	0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	2	6	6	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
———, Russia, yellow	2	3	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5	..	0	0	0	per lb.
———, Hyson, best	0	5	9	..	0	6	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	21	0	0	..	40	0	0	per pipe
———, Port, old	30	0	0	..	48	0	0	ditto
———, Sherry	25	0	0	..	65	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. 0d.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. 0d.—Bel-fist, 20s. 0d.—Hambro', 40s. 0d.—Madeira, 20s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 6gs. to 12gs.

Course of Exchange, Dec. 27.—Amsterdam, 12 12.—Hamburgh, 37 6.—Paris, 25 60.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50.—Dublin, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey 59l. 0s.—Grand Union, 20l. 0s.—Grand Junction, 222l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 325l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 649l.—Trent and Mersey, 1810l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India

India Docks, 164l.—London, 104½l.—West India, 180l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 13l.—Strand. 5l. 5s. Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 250l.—Albion, 50l. 0s.—Globe, 131l. 0s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 62l. 0s.—City Ditto, 105l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 77¼; 3 per cent. consols, 87¼; 5 per cent. navy 110¾.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 14s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 114.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ARMISTEAD, J. Clapham, Yorkshire, cotton spinner. (Buck and Startifant, and Norris, attornies.)
 Athwood, A. Lymington, surgeon. (Capes, & Guy.)
 Aydon, S. and Elwell, W. Halifax, ironmasters. (Walker, and Alexander.)
 Baker, W. and Baker, N. Portsea, grocers. (Shelton, and Poulton.)
 Bamford, R. Pontefract, maltster. (Lake.)
 Barker, W. Welch Whittle, Lancaster, victualler. (Stock, and Chippendale and Co.)
 Barratt, A. Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, farmer. (Spence, and Desborough.)
 Beale, W. Newbury, timber-merchant. (Ashfield and Co. and Hedges.)
 Beaumont, J. D. Maidstone, upholsterer, ironmonger, &c. (Dickinson.)
 Bellott, H. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Wiglesworth, and Woodburne.)
 Bell, J. and Bell, G. Berwick-upon-Tweed, coopers. (Bennett.)
 Bingham, R. Gosport, banker. (Montagu.)
 Boulton, J. and Cole, J. W. Peterborough, Northampton, bankers. (Anderson.)
 Box, T. Buckingham, banker, &c. (Evans.)
 Brander, J. and Barclay, J. Sizer-lane, merchants. (Brackenbury, and Hurd and Johnson.)
 Bray, D. Plymouth Dock, victualler. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, and Bevan and Britton.)
 Brown, J. Canterbury, linen-draper. (Reardon, and Davis.)
 Burkitt, W. Beverley, Yorkshire, miller. (Shaw, and Richardson.)
 Callanan, D. and Walsh, T. Wapping, soap-makers. (Thompson.)
 Calvert, J. Covent Garden, merchant. (Lavie, and Oliverson.)
 Campart, W. H. Croydon, hatter. (Saunders, and Bailey.)
 Cavey, J. Beckley, Sussex, dealer. (Egan, and Watterman.)
 Cella, P. Minorics, wine-mercht. (Annealey & Son.)
 Chamberlin, J. Bristol, merchant. (Poole and Greefield, and Pallin.)
 Clarke, J. Commercial-road, ship-owner. (Simpson.)
 Clarkson, J. Gracechurch-street, hatter and coal-merchant. (Osbaldeston and Co.)
 Cleaver, W. Chelsea, grocer and cheese-monger. (Dawson and Co.)
 Cooper, C. Gray's Inn-road, grocer. (Amory and Coles.)
 Court, H. Fish-street Hill, straw hat-manufacturer. (Reynolds.)
 Cropper, J. Westminster, brewer. (Magnale.)
 Dentith, J. Liverpool, silversmith and common brewer. (Mawdsley, and Wheeler.)
 Dewzilye, M. K. Bridport, Dorsetshire, bookseller. (Murley, and Hopkinson.)
 Dobell, J. Cranbrook, carrier. (Alliston, and Hundlely.)
 Dobson, T. and Thompson, G. Darlington, merchants. (Perkins and Frampton, and Raisbeck.)
 Durrant, W. Castle-st. Finsbury, tailor. (Clarke.)
 Eastwood, R. Leeds, draper. (Atkinson.)
 Eastwood, H. Eastwood, Yorkshire, fustian-manufacturer. (Hampson, and Ellis.)
 Edwards, W. Chatham, linen-draper. (Rippon.)
 Elliott, T. and Haslock, Northampton, boot and shoe-manufacturer. (Carter.)
 Else, S. Tredegar Iron Works, Monmouthshire, shop-keeper. (Gregory.)

Epps, J. Holborn, ham, and bacon-merchant. (Hervey, and Wilson.)
 Evans, T. Mackynlleth, Montgomery, inn-keeper. (Philpot and Stone, and Madox and Burley.)
 Fisher, F. jun. Leicester-square, surgeon dentist. (Budel, and Hayes.)
 Fowler, J. Mark-lane, tea-dealer. (Hodgson.)
 Fuller, J. M. Worthing, linen-draper. (Jones.)
 Gale, Q. Newgate-market, butcher. (Wilmot.)
 Garrick, J. L. Mitcham, merchant. (Grimaldi, and Stables.)
 Gayter, T. Brinsyard, merchant. (Raybett and Mayhew, and Alexander.)
 Gleave, S. Warrington, Lancashire, shop-keeper. (Hurd, and Johnson.)
 Greaves, J. Sheffield, merchant. (Knowles, and J. and J. Wheat.)
 Harrison, J. late of Beckfoot, Kirby Lonsdale, carpenter. (Holme and Co. and Pearson.)
 Harvey, B. Rayleigh, surgeon. (Shaw.)
 Hatfield, H. Goswell-street Road, merchant. (Jones, and Howard.)
 Haviland, R. Cirencester, rectifier and distiller. (Becke, and Gardner.)
 Holland, H. L. Coventry, builder. (Corry, and Alexander.)
 Hommsfield, J. Cononly, Kildwick, Yorkshire, calico-manufacturer. (Lowe and Bower, and Newton and Winterbottom.)
 Howard, J. St. Martin's-lane, cordwainer. (Jones, and Howard.)
 Hutchins, J. Stoke Damerel, Devon, builder. (Raine and Co. and Elworthy.)
 Jackson, R. Cannon-street, merchant. (Borradaile.)
 James, R. Conderton, Worcester, dealer in horses, &c. (Olive, and Jenkins and Co.)
 Jarvis, E. Norwich, carpenter. (Poole & Greenfield.)
 Kay, E. Sheffield, merchant. (Thompson and Battye.)
 Kay, T. Walcot, Somersetshire, auctioneer. (Noel.)
 Kerwood, C. G. Mary-le-bone, printer. (Jones, and Howard.)
 Lepage, S. Clements-lane, dry-alter. (Griffith.)
 Lancaster, J. and Gillard, R. N. the younger, Bristol, carpenters. (Ambury, & Sherwood & Son.)
 Levi, H. late of Deimarara, now of Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, factor. (Green and Thorley.)
 Litchfield, J. Cambridge, gardener. (Chevell, and Farlow.)
 Longrigg, I. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Mawdsley, and Wheeler.)
 Longster, G. Islington, merchant. (Smith, and Buckerworth.)
 Matson, W. Kelsall, farmer, &c. (Southwell, and Edkins.)
 Margetts, T. Wooton, Oxfordshire, wheelwright. (North and Co. and Lowden and Co.)
 Marsden, P. Sheffield, grocer, &c. (Blacklock, and Branson.)
 Marshall, W. H. Bristol, ship-broker. (Vizard, and Blower.)
 Monkhouse, R. New Shoreham, timber-merchant. (Rogers, and Hicks.)
 Moore, J. Sowerby, Halifax, woollen-cloth-manufacturer. (Wiglesworth, and Thompson & Co.)
 Morton, P. Salford, Lancashire, merchant, &c. (Higson, and Ellis.)
 Moyse, W. Saxmundham, Suffolk, baker. (Southwell, and Elkins.)
 Mumby, R. Glamford Briggs, mercer, draper, and grocer. (Nicholson.)
 Niblock, J. & Latham, R. S. Bath, woollen-drapers. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, and Bevan and Britton.)
 Nicholson

- Nicholson, J. Cummersdale, Cumberland, iron-founder. (Clemmel, and Sanl.
 Page, W. Lime-street, spirit-merchant. (Farlow.
 Paine, E. Little Chart, Kent, paper-maker. (Elwyn and Fisher, and Sudlow.
 Parker, R. Whitechurch, Salop, stationer and book-seller. (Stocker and Co. and Brooks, and Lee.
 Parr, J. Strand-lane, Pilkington, check-manufacturer. (Perkins, and Frampton.
 Pattison, C. St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, iron-monger. (Day.
 Potter, T. Manchester, publican. (Shaw, and Smith.
 Rendall, J. Bridport, painter. (Nicholeth, & Allen.
 Rickett, H. Shoreditch, grocer. (Amory & Coles.
 Rirkham, G. Lancaster, merchant. (Chippendall, and Robinson.
 Rivolta, A. Brook-street Holborn, looking-glass-manufacturer. (Jones.
 Ritchie, J. Richardson, F. and Ritchie, J. warehousemen, Watling-street (Smith and White.
 Saunders, J. Coventry, auctioneer. (Mullis, and Combe.
 Smith, H. St. Martin's-lane, woollen-draper. (Pownall, and Fairborne.
 Staff, E. and Winson, W. Staff, Norwich, brick-makers. (Bignold and Co. and Holme and Co.
 Staff, H. A. Norwich, soap-manufacturer. (Unthank and Foster, and Lythgoe.
 Staff, C. and Staff, W. W. Cheapside, bombazine manufacturers. (Goodwin, and Abbott.
 Staples, G. C. Halifax, wool-tapler. (Wiglesworth.
 Temple, N. Fleet-street, wine and spirit merchant. (Bartlett and Co.
 Tippetts, E. and Gothen, E. Basinghall-street, factors. (Pullen and Sen, and Brutton.
 Todd, S. Southampton, mercer, &c. (Browne, and Caught.
 Townsend, J. Honiton, Devon, and Brooke G. Whimble, bankers. (Luxmoore and Flood, and Mules.
 Turner, G. Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor & Roscoe.
 Warner, R. Huntingdon, iron-monger. (Manle, and Egan, and Waterman.
 Warner, J. late of Garforth, Yorkshire, maltster. (Battye and Pearson.
 Warner, R. Garforth, Yorkshire, chapman. (Parker, and Wiglesworth.
 Whatley, T. Batcombe, shop-keeper. (Dyne.
 Whitehead, J. Hanley, merchant. (Tomlinson, and Wright.
 Wild, W. Sheffield, merchant. (Blacklocke, and Smith.
 Wildman, J. Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Le Blanc.
 Williams, S. Bristol, apothecary. (Poole and Co.
 Wills, R. Bloomsbury, tobaccoist. (Cobb.
 Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, farmer. (Gregson, and Formereau.

DIVIDENDS.

- Alder and Co. Liverpool.
 Anderson, D. Billeter-lane.
 Aubrey, G. E. Manchester.
 Austin, G. Gregory, J. and Husson, J. Bath.
 Barnett, J. jun. West Smithfield.
 Bartholomew, R. Basildon, Berks.
 Belcher, J. B. Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.
 Bennett, W. Laurence Pountney Hill.
 Bennett, S. Bristol.
 Benson, J. R. Artillery-place, Finsbury-square.
 Betty, W. S. Sculcoates, Yorksh.
 Blackburn, P. and S. Plymouth.
 Bolingbrooke, H. Gt. Yarmouth.
 Bourdillon, B. Walthamstow.
 Bourke, J. Albemarle street.
 Bowler, W. and Warburton, J. Southwark.
 Boydell, J. Bethnal-green.
 Brade, W. Preston.
 Brown, W. Sutton-at-Hone.
 Browne, J. R. St. Pancras.
 Brumfit, T. Bradford, Yorkshire.
 Buckland, J. Strand.
 Bull, W. Banks, W. and Bryson, G. Cheapside.
 Burgess, H. and Hubbard, J. Cannon-street.
 Burn, J. Lothbury.
 Campbell, D. and Co. Old Jewry.
 Cary, J. Fleet-street.
 Canby, W. Leeds.
 Clarke, H. Buckden, Huntingdon.
 Clay, J. Kingston-upon-Hull.
 Clements, R. Coventry.
 Cohen, E. London.
 Cornwell, J. Kirtou-Fen.
 Creser, W. City-road.
 Cullen and Pears, Cheapside.
 David, J. Threadneedle-street.
 Davie, G. and Co. Plymouth.
 Dingle, J. Charlestown, Cornwall.
 Dove, T. Malden.
 Dubois, J. & F. Alderman's Walk.
 Duffill, J. Broomsgrove.
 Dufour, W. A. F. Berners-street, Oxford-street.
 Durham, W. Oxnead, Norfolk.
 Dwyer, E. Exchange-alley.
 Fenner, B. Fenchurch-street.
 Fenton, F. Sheffield.
 Force, J. Wimborne, Minster.
 Fraser, A. Norfolk-street.
 Fry, E. Newbury.
 Fry, J. Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.
 Gaillon, S. Cheapside.
 Gent, F. Piccadilly.
 Gilbert, W. R. Leicester.
 Gordon, J. Cophall-court.
 Gratrix and Sons, Manchester.
 Gowland, F. Gt. Winchester-st.
 Green, J. Oxford-street.
 Griffiths, G. Corsitor-street.
 Grose, P. Commercial-road.
 Handley, S. Hilderstone, Staffordshire.
 Hammon, E. Threadneedle-st.
 Harris, J. Redbridge, Hants.
 Hattersley, M. Bilton, Yorkshire.
 Hershaw, J. Gloucester-place.
 Hollis, J. Goswell-street-road.
 Holmes, J. and J. Carlisle.
 Hunt, C. Mark-lane.
 Jarman, W. jun. Knightsbridge.
 Jeffs, J. Coventry.
 Kershaw, W. Halifax.
 King, W. Worcester.
 Kirkman, C. F. Deal.
 Knott, J. Barston, Kent.
 Kruse, A. Broad-street.
 Laddin, W. Levi, Leicestershire.
 Landon, T. Harford, Cheshire.
 Lander, G. Birmingham.
 Leeson, G. Cheapside.
 Lent, W. Bridlington.
 Lewis, G. Llanbister, Radnorsh.
 Little, T. Rodham, Sussex.
 Longridge and Pringle, Durham.
 Lucy, H. Tupsley, Herefordshire.
 Luscombe, N. Kingsbridge, Devon.
 Marr, R. C. Rathbone place.
 Martin, J. Liverpool.
 Matson, R. Barston, Kent.
 Matthews, J. Coventry.
 Nash, J. Birmingham.
 Nedby, W. Lamb's Conduit-st.
 Neville, R. Colchester.
 Newman, J. M. Broomsgrove.
 Owen, O. New Bond street.
 Palmer, J. Rugely, Staffordshire.
 Pardow, G. Coughton, Warwickshire.
 Parkinson, T. and R. Preston.
 Parkinson, A. Duckett, J. and Atrop, S. Manchester.
 Parks, T. and Lawton, A. Birmingham.
 Paisons, G. Liverpool.
 Peake, W. Sloane-square.
 Percy, R. Blandford Farm.
 Perfect, G. jun. West Mallings.
 Phillips, P. R. Carmarthen.
 Philpot, R. Banbury, Oxon.
 Petbust, J. Cranbrook.
 Pinke-ton, T. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
 Price, R. Tewkesbury.
 Pullen, W. Leadenhall-street.
 Ratcliffe, R. Southwick, Durham.
 Reel, E. Bermondsey.
 Richardson, A. Mary-le-bone.
 Ritson, J. Carlisle.
 Robinson and Co. Manchester.
 Robinson, J. Birmingham.
 Robson, E. Morpeth.
 Roy, J. Wolverhampton.
 Rudhall, J. and H. Birmingham.
 Sedgwick, T. Clements-lane.
 Sellers, H. Burnley, Lancashire.
 Shakespear, J. Fillongley, Warwickshire.
 Sharples and Danby, Liverpool.
 Shaw, J. Wem, Salop.
 Sheppard, R. W. Aldermanbury.
 Smith, A. Lime-street-square.
 Smith, G. and Sanderson, J. Howden, Yorkshire.
 Snuggs, W. A. J. and Walley, J. Lime-street.
 Stodart, R. and M. Strand.
 Sutton, G. Lambs Conduit-street.
 Taylor, J. Shoreditch.
 Taylor, A. Kent-road.
 Thirkle, G. M. New street-square, Fetter-lane.
 Tidy, M. Southgate.
 Timmins, J. Birmingham.
 Vaughan and Appleton, Liverpool.
 Vice, J. Blackfriars.
 Warburton, G. Northwich, Cheshire.
 Watts and Buch, Bristol.
 Watts, G. Chichester.
 Whalley and Whalley, Friday-st.
 Wheatley, H. Coventry.
 Wildashe, T. R. Aylesford, Kent.
 Wilson, W. Fenchurch street.
 Wood, J. Thomas, and Wood, J. Wakefield.
 Wood, S. Bolton, Lancashire.
 Worsley, J. Liverpool.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOME accessions to ministerial power have taken place, and some cold-blooded cyphers have retired, or are about to retire. The Marquess Wellesley is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Duke of Montrose, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquess Conyngham, Lord Steward; and the Duke of Dorset, Master of the Horse. The Grenville party are also to receive appointments; but the arrangement which most gratifies the public is the substitution of Mr. Peel for Lord Sidmouth as Home Secretary. A change in this department was devoutly to be wished, as in the liberal and magnanimous performance of its duties depends so much of the happiness of the people.

The following account of the Monies assessed and levied in England and Wales, for the relief of the Poor, will prove the state of pauperism to which high rents and taxes are driving the mass of the people.

YEARS.	Total Sum Assessed and Levied	Sums expended for relief of Poor
1748—49—50..	£730,135	£689,971
1776.....	1,720,316	1,521,732
1783—84—85..	2,167,748	1,912,241
1803.....	5,348,204	4,077,891
1812—13.....	8,640,842	6,656,105
1813—14.....	8,388,974	6,294,584
1814—15.....	7,457,676	5,418,845
1815—16.....	6,937,425	5,724,566
1816—17.....	8,128,418	6,918,217
1817—18.....	9,320,440	7,890,148
1818—19.....	8,932,185	7,531,650
1819—20.....	8,719,655	7,329,594

The following are the amounts expended for the maintenance of the Poor in each county.

Counties.	Year Ending 25th March, 1820.	£.	s.
ENGLAND.	£. s.		
Bedford	73,465	12	
Berks.....	123,280	1	
Buckingham	133,163	16	
Cambridge...	91,163	10	
Chester	121,169	16	
Cornwall	115,254	5	
Cumberland	59,664	15	
Derby	103,764	—	
Devon	249,963	1	
Dorset	104,825	7	
Durham	101,755	2	
Essex	312,037	14	
Gloucester	182,791	18	
Hereford	81,108	3	
Hereford	100,667	9	
Huntingdon	38,793	2	
Kent	394,619	6	
Lancaster	317,057	19	
Leicester	159,673	10	
Lincoln	172,971	18	
Middlesex	625,665	10	
Monmouth	33,022	19	
Norfolk	272,939	19	
Northampton	162,546	9	
Northumberl.	82,030	14	
Nottingham	105,318	10	
Oxford	143,230	9	
Rutland	12,425	9	
Salop	111,617	8	
Somerset	191,887	11	
Southampton	229,566	12	
Stafford	153,132	7	
Suffolk	245,076	8	
Surrey	277,271	10	
Sussex	236,066	11	
Warwick	181,984	18	
Westmorland	29,412	9	
Wilts	188,808	12	
Worcester	107,260	17	
York	105,867	19	
York	91,666	14	
York	346,814	—	

WALES.

Anglesea	14,836	19
Brecon	20,270	—
Cardigan	18,213	19
Carmarthen	35,942	9
Carnarvon	18,030	10
Denbigh	39,920	15
Flint	23,181	13
Glamorgan	43,558	9
Merioneth	16,290	16
Montgomery	33,402	19
Pembroke	25,406	17
Radnor	15,180	2

Total of England and Wales.....	7,329,594	7
Expended in Towns.....	1,371,495	17
Expended in other Parishes	5,958,098	10

An account of the average price of Wheat per quarter, in England and Wales, from the 25th of March, 1811, to the 25th of March, 1821.

1812 — 197	10	1817 — 87	4
1813 — 28	8	1818 — 90	7
1814 — 98	—	1819 — 82	9
1815 — 70	6	1820 — 69	5
1861 — 61	10	1821 — 62	5

Average of 10 Years 84 11

A decision of the Bank Directors to discount inland bills at 95 days, will assist both commerce and agriculture; but the reported reduction of one per cent. on the interest of the funds is a consummation devoutly to be wished; for while it would relieve us from ten millions of taxes, it would place funded and other property more nearly on a level.

IRELAND.

The sufferings of the poor tenantry of Ireland have contributed to excite them to most frightful outrages. They assemble by night in the south western counties, and they rob and murder, or they burn the houses of all whom they consider as oppressors of the people. Every night increases their numbers and their victims. We have not heard of any concessions or commissions of enquiry with a view to cure the disease by destroying the causes; but a legal commission has been appointed to sit at Limerick to try the offenders, and subject them to the penalties of the law. Already four convicted murderers have expiated their crimes; and it is said that a hundred others remain for trial.

The arrival of the Marquess Wellesley is, therefore, anxiously looked for, in the hope that he has full powers to apply his true Irish feelings to the grievances of his country. If our opinion reach him we conjure him to bear in mind that in allaying irritation, gentle means are the only specifics, and that “a spoonful of oil always goes further than a quart of vinegar.”

In our last we alluded briefly to one of the most savage massacres on record, and we now give place to the proceedings relative to it, before the Coroner's inquest.

Nicholas Shea, of Seven Acres, farmer, deposed, that he is brother of the deceased Edmond Shea; knows the bodies of Edmond Shea, Mary Shea, Edmond Shea, jun., Mary Shea, jun. Nicholas Shea, jun., Wm. Shea, and Margaret Shea. Witness was called out of his bed on the morning of the 20th instant, by John Butler, about the

one or two o'clock, who told him that his brother's house was on fire; when he arrived there, the house was on fire, and the roof had fallen in. Witness, about the hour of nine o'clock that morning, went to the door and saw the bodies of several persons lying on the floor, who had been burnt to death. Saw the bodies of 16 persons taken out of the house that morning.

John Mulcahy, of Ballywalter, farmer, deposed, that he knew the bodies of Patrick Mullally, Michael Mullally, and Catherine Mullally; saw them lying dead at the house of the deceased Edmond Shea, on the morning of the 20th instant.

William Williams, of Gurtnapish, labourer, deposed, that on the night of Monday, the 19th instant, he got up to look after a pig; saw Edmond Shea's house on fire; went towards the house, but was afraid to go on in consequence of hearing several shots fired about the house. A man of the name of Phillip Dillon fired a shot towards Shea's house, which was returned by one or two shots from persons about the house on fire, who shouted and desired Dillon to come on if he dared.

Philip Dillon, of Gurtnapish, farmer, deposed, that William Williams called him out of bed on the night between the 19th and 20th inst. who told him that Edmond Shea's house was on fire. He desired Williams to call some neighbours; he then advanced towards Shea's house, which was in a blaze, and fired a shot, and called out, "Oh, you rascals," which was returned by two shots, and he was desired to advance if he dare. Heard several shots about Shea's house.

The Jury found "that Edmond Shea, Mary Shea, Edmond Shea, jun. Mary Shea, jun., Nicholas Shea, jun., William Shea, Margaret Shea, Michael Butler, Patrick Mullally, Michael Mullally, Catherine Mullally, Mary Shea, Margaret Power, and three men (labourers to us unknown,) were wilfully and maliciously burned to death, by some persons, to us unknown, setting fire to the dwelling-house of Edmond Shea, the deceased, on the night between the 19th and 20th of November inst."

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 15th contains an ordinance of the King for the appointment of a new administration, as follows:—

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

Louis, by the grace of God, &c.

We have ordered, and do order as follows:

The *Sieur Peyronnet*, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is appointed Minister Secretary of State for the department of Justice and Keeper of the Seals.

Viscount Montmorency, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of War.

The *Sieur Corbiere*, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior.

The Marquis de Clermont Tonnere, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine.

The *Sieur de Villele*, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Finance.

Our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of our Household is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

This event has occasioned great sensation in France, and may lead to a more liberal system, but in regard to great principles of liberty, we ask CUI BONO? One benefit has, however, resulted. An insulting proposition of the late ministers, to continue the *censorship* 5 years longer, has been withdrawn.

The new ministers have obtained an anticipation of one-fourth of the taxes, taken at 890 millions of francs, or 37 millions sterling.

SPAIN.

The presses under the insolent domination of *legitimacy*, having laboured incessantly to misrepresent the state of Spain, a committee of the Cortes on the 9th inst. reported on the state of the country as follows:—

The committee state, that they have carefully examined all the documents laid before them, have heard in several different sittings the secretaries of state and the deputies of the province of Cadiz, and have, from all these sources of information, drawn up a narrative of the events in question. They commence with the affairs of Cadiz—the appointment by his Majesty of the Marquis de la Reunion to the government of that city—the fermentation caused at Cadiz by this nomination—the petitions of the inhabitants to appoint another person, and the refusal of the Marquis to accept the office, which rendered it unnecessary for the king to revoke his choice, and his Majesty's nomination of the Baron d'Andilla. The committee then detail all the circumstances of the disobedience of the people of Cadiz to his Majesty's orders, in refusing to suffer the Baron d'Andilla to assume the government of that city.

The report then details the proceedings at Seville, which immediately followed those of Cadiz, and were precisely of the same nature. The committee limits its report to the affairs of Cadiz and Seville, they being the only ones referred in the communication of the government to the Cortes, and regret that they cannot give a less afflicting picture of them. They observe, that the question

question is wholly distinct from the merits or demerits of the ministers, and involves only the disobedience of the royal authority: his Majesty has the constitutional power of filling all civil and military employments, and every Spaniard ought to respect it, though he also has the right to censure the conduct of the minister who authorizes an improper measure, or accuse him if he violates the law.

It is true public offices ought only to be given to those who have given positive proof of their attachment to the political constitution of the monarchy: and nobody can be more persuaded of this than the members of the committee; but from the documents laid before them, it is evident that no objection whatever was made to the Marquis d'Andilla by the people of Cadiz, or to Don Tomas Marino Daoiz and Don Joaquin Alvista by those of Seville. The committee find that there is more excuse for the people of Cadiz than those of Seville, the latter not having any ground of complaint whatever, but only wishing to retain Don Manuel Velano and D. Ramon Luis de Escovedo; so that those two persons have been more regarded than the respect due to the government, the tranquillity of a whole province—more than the reputation of the Spainards among foreign nations—more than the constitution and the sacred empire of the laws. Whereas the people of Cadiz had some motive of dissatisfaction at least, though none that could authorize the mode of conduct which they adopted.

The committee, therefore, does not confound the events at Cadiz with those at Seville, in the latter of which it cannot help recognising a certain character of faction; whereas in those of Cadiz it is persuaded that the whole has proceeded from an error, from an excessive ardour, and a distrust which cannot be wholly condemned in those who love liberty, and have suffered much for it: the error in some points, and the aberration of some persons in others, are not such that the committee attributes them to the will, and they cannot but merit the indulgence of the Cortes. But the national Congress cannot but expressly disapprove in the face of all Europe, the disobedience and illegal proceedings of those authorities, which will doubtless suffice to make them return to their duty, acknowledging that they have erred.

The Cortes may be pleased to examine, in the first place, this point; and above all, let the observance of the constitution, and obedience to the royal authority, in conformity with it, be secured. These two things are inseparable: the question is not of the ministers, but of Government, and of the power which the constitution assigns to the King. The ministers may

be culpable; but the government and authority of the King, when they remain within the constitutional limits, ought to be sacred to all. What would become of liberty if the laws did not govern?—and how shall they govern, if it is lawful to disobey him who is charged to execute them, when he does not act contrary to them? Under pretence of supporting the constitution, it has been scandalously violated at Cadiz and Seville, by creating, under the title of Juntas, authorities unknown to the constitution, attacking prerogatives which the constitution consecrates, and resisting orders which the same constitution commands to be obeyed. Illegitimate organs erect themselves into interpreters of the public opinion, and usurp the functions of all the powers of the state. Weakness and irreflexion have yielded to their impulse, and for the first time been precipitated into disobedience. The Cortes may fear that those evils will increase, unless they are stopped at their origin.

For these reasons the committee, though it thinks other measures advisable in our present situation, proposes them to the Cortes in the second part of this report, which it presents sealed, intimating that in its opinion the dignity of the throne, the decorum of the Cortes, the welfare of the nation, and the cause of liberty, imperiously require that no debate be opened till in a future sitting distinct from that in which they communicate to the government the resolution which the Cortes may take on their first part, and confining itself at present to the message of the King, and the exposition of his ministers, “the Congress make a solemn declaration, by means of another exposition to his Majesty, conceived in the terms which it now presents separately, as a part of this report.”

Before their departure from Barcelona on December 8, MM. Pariset, Bally, Francois, and Andouard, the French physicians, replied to different questions. They declared that the nature of the evil was the yellow fever, and that the disease was exotic and contagious. They do not point out any effectual remedy against the contagion; but they observe that the best treatment cannot produce any effectual result except by a well-regulated sanatory police. They say the disease is a kind of poison, which attacks from the commencement the interior organs of human life, such as the lungs, heart, stomach, and bowels, which become irritated, inflamed, gangrened, and paralytic. The kidneys are also attacked, and experience acute pains. It has been discovered by dissections, that a deposit of a glutinous oil takes

place in this part of the body, and that the blood is decomposed, dissolved, and evacuated externally by transpiration. The best remedy known is the *melambo* taken as the *kina*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Letters, dated the 27th October, have been received from Pernambuco. A great change has been produced in the situation of affairs there, by the arrival of orders from Lisbon, in pursuance of the decrees of the Cortes,—1. For the recall of the Governor. 2. For the formation of a Provisional Government by the votes of the College of Electors. 3. For licensing the militia for a given period. 4. For the removal of the European troops to Lisbon. In consequence of these orders, the election of the members of the Junta took place on the 26th, when the choice, as might have been expected, fell principally upon the native Brazilians. The turn the elections had taken created so much disgust in the Portuguese, that nearly all the families of respectability were preparing to quit Pernambuco, either for Lisbon or for Bahia, a revolution and declaration of independence being inevitable.

SANT IAGO, Aug. 15.—It is not possible to describe the demonstrations of joy with which the people of Chili celebrated the news received of the liberation of the capital of Peru, accomplished by the valour and wisdom of Gen. San Martin.

GAZETTE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDEPENDENT LIMA, 18th July, 1821.

First year of the Independence of Peru.

By a communication from Bujama, under the date of the 13th inst. we have the following: “The enemy continue their precipitous flight, and leave in their march spectacles which would excite horror in the most insensible minds. From the time of our departure from Lurin we have scarcely gone a step without traces of their barbarity. More than thirty dead bodies, some from weakness, some from disease, and others shot on the way because unable to pursue their march, have presented themselves to our sight, as the food of birds of prey. Rodil, according to unvarying accounts, has been the person who sacrificed the greater part of those victims. During yesterday and to-day we have met with 39 sick, of whom five have died. I do not believe that the half will survive. The whole of these have been found in the open fields, but some remain likewise in this town,

where a small hospital has been formed.”

Another letter from the same place, and the same date, is expressed as follows: We have arrived at this place in pursuit of the enemy, who, proceeding in their cowardly flight, leave on the road indubitable evidence of their atrocity. I feel a horror at the crimes committed by Rodil and Valdes, and even endanger my credit by mentioning them. They shoot all the soldiers who, either by fatigue or infirmity, cannot continue their march, saying to them—‘Die, wretches, rather than become our enemies.’ Their dead are consequently numerous; many fugitives present themselves to us daily, without including the infinite number who escape by bye ways. These cowards, out of terror of our troops, have proceeded by indirect roads to the Sierra, committing at every step injuries and outrages. At this date the loss is not less than 500 men; and, further on, on account of the difficulty of the roads, the loss will be greater.”

MEXICO.

On Thursday, the 27th of September, the inhabitants of this capital had the infinite satisfaction of receiving the Liberating Army of the Three Guarantees, with its worthy commander, Don Agustin de Iturbide. The general was received at the principal gate of the Temple by the illustrious archbishop, dressed in pontificals, &c. A solemn *Te Deum* was performed by the whole orchestra, the sublime harmony of which expanded the hearts of the spectators in the great temple, which was illuminated and adorned. The *Te Deum* was followed by a salute of artillery and peals of bells. The procession then returned in the same order to the palace, where a magnificent dinner was served up, which had been prepared by the Ayuntamiento, and of which more than 600 guests partook.

On the following day the Provisional Junta of the government was installed with the greatest splendour and solemnity, when they took the oath, conceived in the following terms:—

“Will you, Senors, . . . swear, by God and the Holy Evangelists, to keep, and cause to be kept, the treaties concluded on the 24th of August, in the Villa de Cordoba, by the Excellent Senor, First Chief of the Tri-guarantee Army, as representative of the Mexican empire, and the Excellent Senor Don Juan O'Donoju, as Captain General, and Superior Political Chief for his Catholic Majesty?”

“Will

"Will you, Senors, also swear to discharge the duty of members of the Junta, for which you have been chosen?"

To which they all replied—"We swear."

PROCLAMATION.

The first Chief of the Imperial Army.

MEXICANS!—You are now in a situation to proclaim the country independent, as I announced to you in Iguala. Already is the immense space which separates slavery from liberty passed over, and motion is given to the different springs whereby every American may speak his private opinion, because the fear which restrained some is dissipated, the malice which warped the judgment of others is moderated, and the ideas of all are consolidated. I find myself in the capital of this most opulent empire, without having left behind streams of blood, ravaged plains, disconsolate widows, or orphan children, covering with execrations the assassin of their fathers. On the contrary, the principal provinces of this kingdom have been examined, and all, uniform in their rejoicings, address expressive salutations to the Tri-guarantee Army, and vows of gratitude to Heaven. These demonstrations give to my heart an ineffable pleasure, and more than compensate the sufferings and privations of the soldiers, who have always been active, steady, and courageous. You already know what it is to be free, and you are on the point of knowing what it is to be happy. The Junta will be installed, the Cortes assembled, and the law, on which your felicity

depends, will be sanctioned. I exhort you to forget the words of alarm, and threats of extermination, and to pronounce only those of union and intimate friendship. Contribute by your knowledge to the grand code; but avoid satire and malignant slander. Obedient to authority, you will complete, in concert with the sovereign Congress, the grand work which you have commenced; and allow me to cast a look behind me to observe attentively the picture which Providence has traced, and which American wisdom is about to fill up. If my labours (due to the country) be considered by you worthy of recompence, all I ask is, that you respect the laws, that you allow me to return to the bosom of my beloved family, and that you sometimes recollect your friend

Mexico, Sept. 27.

ITURBIDE.

It is since understood that all Mexico is in possession of the Independents, except the fort of Vera Cruz. And that Columbia being quite free, an expedition is preparing by the President Bolivar against Panama, and its isthmus. These are glorious revolutions, equal to any in our wonderful times.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Russia is said to be prepared for war, and to have a million of men in arms. In the mean time, the Prince of Persia has invaded the Asiatic provinces; and the brave Greeks prosecute their cause with success in the Morea.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Nov. 19. **A** BOAT, containing seven men, upset at Staines, and four were drowned in consequence of the rapidity of the current.

— 21. Eight individuals executed at the Old Bailey, viz. four for uttering forged notes, two for highway robbery, and two for felony.

— 23. The following letter was addressed to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex:—"Gentlemen,—As it is evident that a large body of the enlightened and respectable part of the community are decidedly against the severity of the present criminal code, and more especially of that part which relates to the punishment of death for forgery of Bank Notes, it has been thought desirable to call a public meeting, in reference to the cases of the persons under sentence of death, for next Tuesday; and the undersigned request you will have the goodness to call the same."

— 27. Mr. Sharpe, secretary of the Bridge-street Society, tendered another bill to the Middlesex grand inquest,

against Mr. Phipps, proprietor of the *News*, which, like its predecessors, was thrown out.

Dec. 3. The Society, calling itself the *Vice Society*, obtained a warrant against G. Clarke, Mr. Carlile's shopman, for the sale of a libel, and committed him to Newgate for want of bail. Clarke had scarcely been removed an hour, when his place was taken by a young girl, who was also arrested, and held to bail.

— 4. A meeting was this day held at the Thatched House Tavern, of the noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland, for presenting an address to the King upon the miserable state of that country.

— 6. A Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, when the report of the committee on the affray at Knightsbridge, was given in. The report stated that a violent outrage had been committed on Mr. Alderman Waithman, and corroborated the whole of that gentleman's statement of the affair.

— 10. Faulkner's Dublin Journal of this day contained notices of no less than 18 separate outrages, besides additional ones in other papers.

— 14. The 23rd annual exhibition of fat cattle, took place this morning, at Smithfield, when the respective premiums were adjudged. Several ingenious agricultural implements and machines were exhibited.

— 15. The indictment of the Bridge-street Society against Mr. Dolby, was this day brought on in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Sheriff Garratt returned the common jury, when at the same time he was a member of the society prosecuting the present indictment. The question was formally put to the triers, whether Mr. Garratt, at the given time, was or was not a prosecutor of the indictment, to which they replied in the affirmative; this and the other prosecutions consequently stand over.

— 16. This morning a fire broke out on board a fine West Indiaman, of 300 tons burthen, moored in the river Thames. The ship was in the middle of a tier when the fire broke out, but by the activity of the sailors they removed every vessel from the ship on fire.

— 28. Two of Carlisle's shopmen were brought before the sitting alderman to give bail *on his view*, under one of the famous *five bills*; but they refused to give their names, and in such refusal afforded a practical commentary on the impropriety of holding obscure servants responsible for the sentiments of a printed book.

MARRIED.

Mr. G. R. Tucker, of Bread-street Hill, to Miss Anston, of Washfield, Devon.

Lieut. George Bague, R.N. to Miss Yarrow, of Jermyn-street.

Capt. George Harris, R.N. C.B. to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of John Woodcock, esq. of Fern Acres, Buckingham.

Mr. James Christopher Forsyth, of Leyton, Essex, to Miss Waterhouse, of Holloway.

Lieut. Col. Marshall, to Maria Letitia, second daughter of Evelyn J. Gascoigne, esq.

Robert Whitmore, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Eliza Kaye, of New Bank Buildings.

George H. Gower, esq. to Miss Ann Newbury.

J. W. Birch, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Diana, eldest daughter of the late James Bouchier, esq.

Mr. Taylor, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Sarah Birkett, of Cloak-lane.

H. Boldero, esq. of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss M. Christie, of Hoddesdon.

Thomas Holmes, jun. esq. of Lower Tooting, to Hester Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Scott, esq. of Hastings.

The Rev. C. S. Wood, of Paddington-green, to Miss M. Lomas, of Dorset-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Thomas Nunn, of Thayer-street, to Miss Tomlins, of West Ham, Essex.

Astley Paston Cooper, esq. of Cheverell, Herts. to Elizabeth Harriott, only daughter of W. Rickford, esq. M.P.

W.R.K. Douglas, esq. M.P. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Walter Irvine, esq. of Luddington-house, Surry.

Walter Wombwell, esq. to Martha, daughter of the late W. Cockerton, esq.

Mr. W. Dormant, to Miss S. Harvey.

Mr. John Lacey Weller, of Silver-street, to Maria, youngest daughter of M. Foot, esq. of Clapham.

DIED.

At Kennington-green, 38, *Peter Martin Bayley*, esq. after a lingering illness.

At Kentish-town, 14, *Louisa*, fifth daughter of Mr. Daniel Hose.

In Crutched Friars, the infant son of *Quarles Harris*, jun. esq.

In Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, *James Wilson*, esq. F.R.S. professor of anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons, and many years lecturer in the Hunterian school of Windmill-street. A man of great original powers of mind.

At Popham terrace, Islington, *Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. Robert Willis.

In Edgeware-road, 84, *W. Burch*, deeply lamented by his family and friends.

In Camberwell-grove, 89, Mrs. *Eleanor Coade*, sole institutor and proprietor of the celebrated artificial stone manufactory, Lambeth, which invention is now adopted in all our public buildings, and will secure her the applause of posterity.

At Richmond, 71, Mrs. *Greening*.

At Walworth, 70, Mr. *J. Perry*, sen.

Philip Grubb, esq. jun. of the Jamaica coffee-house.

At Newing, 71, Mr. *John Elderfield*.

At Merton, 41, *Richard Dalletti*.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, 68, *Samuel Weymon Wadeson*, esq.

At Edmonton, Miss *Hitchener*.

At Enfield, 69, *George Roberts*, esq.

In Upper Thames-street, *Maria*, wife of John Forster, esq.

In Gloucester-place, New Road, 80, *James Arbouin*, esq.

In Gracechurch-street, Mrs. *Whinfield*.

On Snow-hill, Mr. *John Lloyd*, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

In Leicester-square, 20, after a lingering illness, *Elinor*, wife of Mr. Joseph Fisher.

At Chertsey, deeply lamented, Mrs. *M. Sewell*, relict of the late Rev. G. S.

In Upper Thames-street, Mr. *S. Colson*.

In Rotherhithe, Mrs. *Castle*.

In Nottingham-place, 34, Mrs. *M. Tew*.

At Kensington Gore, 75, Mrs. *Bentley*.

At Pentonville, Mrs. *Skull*.

In Gloucester-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, widow of the late Lieut. Col. F. of the 2d Life Guards.

In

In Guildford-street, *Anna Elizabeth*, daughter of J. H. Booth, esq.

At Clapton, 17, *William*, eldest son of Mr. Gaviller.

In Duke-street, Portland-place, 16, Miss *Harriet Sophia Davies*.

In Upper Cadogan-place, Lieut. Col. *Andrew Hamilton*.

In Queen Ann-street, 82, the Hon. Mrs. *Anson*.

In Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. *Sarah Briggs*.

In St. Clement's Church-yard, Mr. *Hudcock*.

In Mansfield-st. Sir *Martin B. Folkes*, M.P. for King's Lynn.

At Horton Lodge, near Epsom, in her 88th year, the Hon. *Louisa Browning*, widow of J. B. esq. of the same place; she was the eldest daughter and only surviving child of the Right Hon. Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and sister to F. Calvert, the last Lord Baltimore.

At Ealing, 12, Miss *Elizabeth James*.

In York-street, Portman-square, 73, *Rose Fuller*, esq.

At Ewell, 70, Mr. *Richard Mason*.

At Stoke Newington, 66, *Anne Capper*, one of the Society of Friends.

Mr. *Joseph Bullock*, in the Tower of London, keeper of the Menagerie.

At Brompton, after a lingering illness, 20, *G. A. F. Dawkins*, esq.

At Twickenham, 69, Mrs. *Sarah D'Oyly*.

At Norwood-green, *W. A. Thackthwaite*, esq. of Fulmer, Gerrard's Cross.

On Croydon Common, 54, *R. Oliver*, esq.

In Old Burlington-street, the lady of *T. Cockayne*, esq. of Ickleford-house, Herts.

In Newington-place, Mr. *W. Derey*, many years a factor at the Coal Exchange.

At Cranley, Mrs. *Butcher*, late of Park-hatch.

At Cholmondeley-house, Piccadilly, Col. *Seymour*, the son-in-law of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The colonel had been ill for some time, and had never wholly recovered the fatal effects of the pestilential disease he contracted when on duty with his regiment, the 3d Guards, at Walcheren; he was in the prime of life, and considered one of the finest looking men in his Majesty's service. He has left a wife and child.

The Rev. *Caleb Evans*, third son of Dr. E. of Islington, deeply lamented by his family and their friends.

At Ripley, 79, *R. Harrison*, esq. formerly of Mansion-house-street, banker.

In Russel-square, the Right Hon. Sir *James Mansfield*, Knt. Sir James was bred to the bar, and began to practice in the Court of King's Bench. He first distinguished himself as a junior counsel in Mr. Wilkes's contests, which gave him some celebrity. He practiced afterwards in Chancery, and there obtained a handsome fortune. He was bred at Cambridge,

which university elected him their counsel, which he held many years, and returned him in two parliaments to be one of their representatives, in which honourable situation he continued until 1782, in which year he was appointed Solicitor-General, but lost both at the same time by the powerful influence of Mr. Pitt, who dismissed him to make room for Sir Richard Pepper Arden, as Solicitor-General, and himself and Lord Euston (now Duke of Grafton) stood candidates for Cambridge university against the old members, Lord John Townshend and Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Mansfield continued as King's counsel, but had no other post under government until he was past the age of seventy, when he was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law, and appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; he was at the same time sworn of the Privy Council. At that great age he executed the duties of that high office with considerable ability, and having held it ten years, retired on the usual pension. Sir James enjoyed his faculties to the last, although at the advanced age of eighty-eight. While at the bar, he was considered as one of the soundest lawyers of his day, but not being made a judge till he was superannuated, he dissatisfied, when on the bench, the expectations of his friends.

In Hanover-street, Hanover-square, *John Ring*, esq. an eminent surgeon. He was a pupil of the late celebrated surgeon, Percival Pott, esq. and when he had completed his education, settled in business. He resided and practised with considerable reputation and success, in New-street, Swallow-street, till obliged to remove to make room for the new street, now called Regent-street. Mr. Ring was a member of the College of Surgeons, and member of the Medical Societies of London and Paris. He was, from the first, a warm advocate for the vaccine inoculation, and has published several works on that subject; as a Treatise on the Cow Pox, containing the History of Vaccine Inoculation, 2 parts, 1801—3; and Answers to Mr. Goldson, Dr. Moseley, and Mr. Birch, who violently attacked the vaccine practice. His first work was "Reflections on the Surgeon's till 1790." He has also published on other subjects,—as a translation of Dr. Geddes's Ode to Peace, and a translation of Mr. Austey's Ode to Dr. Jenner.

At Brighton, 65, *James Perry*, esq. upwards of 33 years conductor, and chief proprietor of the Morning Chronicle newspaper, and in that employment one of the most active and useful men of his age. It was the newspaper of liberty during the whole of the eventful period of the French revolution, and Mr. Perry, as its conductor, had a most difficult task and arduous struggle to maintain; but like Paukoeke, of Paris, who conducted the Moniteur through

through the greater part of the same political storm, he maintained his integrity and his principles without provoking persecution, or being questioned by irritated power, except on two trifling occasions.* In truth, Mr. Perry stood dauntless in the front ranks of the advocates of liberal opinions, and seldom flinched in the performance of his duty, although nearly every other public writer on the same side suffered deeply, or was overwhelmed in the conflicts of malicious parties. This success arose from the happy temperament and intellectual acumen of Mr. Perry. Like a great general in the management of an army, he did not always attack the adversary in front, but performed his manœuvres in subordination to the positions and temper of his opponents. He kept up a constant fire in the small shot of wit and humour, of which he possessed an inexhaustible magazine, in his own pen, and in those of his correspondents, as will be manifest to any one who turns over the files of the *Morning Chronicle*, or the annual volumes of the *Spirit of the Public Journals*. At other times he assailed the enemy on their flanks and outposts, and at other suitable opportunities made his attacks in the open field by a powerful cannonade of unanswerable arguments and irresistible eloquence. For his skill in the stratagy of the press, he nevertheless often exposed himself to the taunts of other writers on the same side, who sustained their cause with equal integrity, but with inferior tactics. In some respects, also, Mr. Perry differed in his political views from other champions of the popular cause. He was of opinion that liberty can be protected in England only by a powerful party in the senate, and to such party he constantly attached himself, became its firm advocate, and, by reciprocal feeling, its organ. He was, therefore, in the life of Mr. Fox, a Foxite and a Whig; and since the decease of that great man he has lent his support to his political successors. In this policy he was at variance with other writers, simply as to the means by which liberty could be upheld, but not in regard to the end, for no man was ever more attached to the genuine principles of liberty than himself. If he had a fault in the conduct of the *Morning Chronicle*, it was in too frequently indulging in piques, or sarcasms against partizans of liberty as zealous as himself, and who sought for support in the voice of the people rather than in the ambiguous professions of the po-

* Twice in the course of forty years he was prosecuted by ex-officio informations, and was as often honourably acquitted. In the first instance he was ably defended by Mr. Erskine, and in the second he took his defence upon himself.

litical aristocracy of whom Mr. Perry, on every occasion, was the zealous advocate. He was, probably, right in supporting a well-intentioned aristocracy; but they, on the other hand, are bound to stand fairly before the public, and to render manifest the purity of their principles and intentions. On this basis no man of his age equalled the editor of the *Morning Chronicle* in the consistency of his conduct. Considering, therefore, the onerous duties which Mr. Perry has had to perform during so prolonged a period, and in so eventful an age, in which he has been the recorder of the greatest revolutions that appear in the page of history, and in which he has often come into personal contact with the chief actors of his time, by turns flattering and thwarting their ambition—he must be regarded as one of the most considerable agents of the public press that has appeared since the invention of newspapers.—Mr. Perry was a native of Aberdeen, where his father, of the name of Pirie, was a wright or house-joiner. His first school was at the Chapel of Guriveh, kept by Mr. Farquhar, father of the late Sir Walter. He was thence removed to the Grammar School at Aberdeen, afterwards entered the Latin and Greek class at Marischal College, where he continued three years, and was then articled to Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, an attorney. When his term had expired his genius led him to associate with the actors in a company which visited Aberdeen, and being at that time a good dancer, he was seduced by Digges, Mills, and others of the company, to engage himself in their pursuits. He accordingly appeared on the stage at Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, and Perth, and according to Mr. Holcroft, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where Mr. H. was of the same company. His performances consisted of Sempronius, and some second-rate characters, and of a hornpipe between the acts; but on the company's return to Edinburgh, Digges, the manager, candidly told Pirie (*Anglicè* Perry) that his brogue was an insuperable bar to his success on the stage. Procuring recommendations hence to Manchester, he was retained as a clerk, by Mr. Dinwiddie, a cotton manufacturer, in whose service he continued two years. From thence he came to London, where, through the friendship of Alexander Chalmers, his townsman, he obtained a precarious subsistence by writing for the booksellers. The "General Advertiser," being then a new concern, it was the practice to exhibit it on boards at the shop window. Mr. Perry being unemployed, amused himself with writing essays and scraps of poetry for this paper, which he flung into the letter box of the printing-house, and which were always inserted. Calling one day at the shop of Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart,

Urquhart, booksellers, to whom he had letters of recommendation, he found the latter busily engaged in reading an article in the *General Advertiser*. After Mr. Urquhart had finished the perusal, Mr. Perry put the usual question to him, whether he had heard of any situation, to which he replied in the negative—at the same time holding out the paper, he said, “If you could write such articles as this, I could give you immediate employment.” It happened to be a humorous essay, written by Mr. Perry himself. This he instantly intimated to Mr. Urquhart, and gave him another article in the same hand-writing, which he had purposed to drop into the letter-box. Mr. U. informed him that they wanted just such a person, and the next day he was engaged at a salary of one guinea per week, and an additional half guinea for assistance on the *London Evening Post*. Such was the incident that threw Mr. Perry into the employment of a journalist. He was most assiduous in his exertions for the *General Advertiser*; and during the memorable trials of Admirals Keppel and Palliser, he, for six weeks together, by his individual efforts, sent up daily from Portsmouth eight columns of the trials, taken by himself in court; which raised the paper to a sale of several thousands per day. At this period Mr. Perry wrote and published several political pamphlets and poems; and in 1782, he formed the plan, and was the first editor of the *European Magazine*. He conducted it, however, only for the first twelve months, as he was chosen editor of the *Gazetteer*, at a salary of four guineas per week, on the express condition that he was to be left to the free exercise of his political opinions, which were those of Mr. Fox. On his commencing editor of the *Gazetteer*, he suggested to the proprietors the plan of employing several reporters to facilitate the publication of the debates in parliament. Up to that time each paper had but one reporter in each house; while Mr. Woodfall, in the *Morning Chronicle*, used to bring out his account of the debate in the evening of the following day. Mr. Perry’s plan was adopted; and by a succession of reporters the *Gazetteer* was published in the morning with as long a debate as Mr. Woodfall brought out in the evening, and sometimes at midnight. In 1780-1, and 2, there were debating societies in every part of the metropolis, where many persons distinguished themselves as public speakers. Mr. Perry was a speaker in these societies, and is mentioned with great praise in the *History of the Westminster Forum*. This talent, so acquired, Mr. Perry exercised at different periods of his life with considerable effect, often distinguishing himself by his energetic eloquence at meetings of the Whig Club, of the Westminster Electors, &c.

Mr. Perry was also for several years editor of *Debrett’s Parliamentary Debates*. Soon after, Mr. Woodfall leaving the *Morning Chronicle*, undertook another paper under the

title of the *Diary*, and Mr. Perry bought his late *Morning Chronicle*. He announced himself, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Gray, as joint proprietor and editor. Gray had been tutor in Greek and Latin at the Charter House, and the head master bequeathed him £500. for good conduct. This he united with £500. which Perry borrowed of Ransom and Co. and Mr. Bellamy, of Chandos-street, lent and finally bequeathed to Mr. P. as much as made up the purchase-money to Woodfall, and enabled them to carry on the paper. Of the political character and conduct of the paper we have already spoken at large; but it is due to Mr. Perry’s management, to state in addition, that he contributed to raise the character of the diurnal press, as well by his political consistency as by his conscientiously abstaining from any indulgence in private malevolence and personal slander, by which he maintained a dignified pre-eminence over all his contemporaries. Gray, who was a man of considerable talent, died soon after, when the property and its conduct devolved solely on Mr. Perry. Besides the *Morning Chronicle*, Mr. Perry embarked in a speculation of Mr. Booth’s for polygraphic paintings, which did not succeed; and he afterwards engaged and sunk a great property in some mills at Merton, by which he was much harassed for a considerable period. The *Morning Chronicle*, however, proved an inexhaustible mine of wealth, netting for many years from six to eight and ten thousand per annum, which enabled its proprietor to live in a style of the first respectability, and keep the best company, for which he was qualified by his mind and manners. In prosperity Mr. P. did not neglect his family. He cherished a widowed sister, who married the celebrated Professor Porson, and supported his mother, who died at Richmond. He was twice married, and has left six children. It merits notice, that Mr. Perry was not less distinguished by the admirers of black-letter literature, than by the public as a journalist; his library of rare books, at his house in Tavistock-square, being one of the most valuable and curious in the metropolis, and estimated to be worth, at least, £1500.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. Dr. Wilde, to the rectory of Waltham, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Hodgkinson, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the vicarage of Leigh, Lancashire.

Rev. W. Wilkinson, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, to the living of Sowerby, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

The Rev. C. Ford, Clerk, A.M. to the rectory and parish church of Billingsford, Norfolk.

The Rev. H. Dawson, M.A. Chaplain to Earl Harcourt, to the rectory of Bunwell, Norfolk.

The Rev. John Jenkyns, LL.B. vicar of Evercreech, Somerset, to the rectory of Horsmonden, Kent.

The Rev. R. Skinner, A.B. to the rectory of Sampford Peverell, Devon.

The Rev. T. Tattershall, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the perpetual curacy of St. Matthew's, Liverpool.

The Rev. W. H. White, M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, to the vicarage of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury.

The Rev. T. Watson, M.A. to the rectory of Thurlton, and nominated to the curacy of Hardley, with the stipend of 150l. per annum.

The Rev. C. Fenrice, Clerk, A.M. to the rectory of Little Plumstead, with Wilton and Brundall annexed, in Norfolk.

The Rev. G. F. L. Nicolay, M.A. Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of York, to hold by dispensation the vicarage of Little Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, with the rectory of St. Michael and St. Martin Vintry, London.

The Rev. J. T. Hurlock, D.D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Prebendal Stall of Husborne and Burbage, in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

The Rev. H. Wilson, vicar of Great Bedwin, and domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Aylesbury, to the valuable living of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts.

The Rev. E. Davy, A.B. to the rectory of Kirby Bedon, St. Andrew's, Norfolk.

The Rev. R. T. Meade, to the rectory of Marston Bigot, Somerset.

The Rev. J. Spurway, M.A. to the rectory of Pitt Portion.

The Rev. W. J. Birdwood, M.A. to the vicarage of Holme, Devon.

The Rev. M. Vicars, to the rectory of All-hallows, Exeter.

The Rev. I. S. Foot, to the vicarage of Liskeard, Cornwall.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot for Sir Robert Wilson, at Newcastle, and proceeds with considerable spirit; but we are sorry to observe that the parties have indicated no sympathy for the equal pretensions of the unfortunate families of Honey and Francis, here or elsewhere.

The ship *Lark*, of South Shields, from Newfoundland, bound for Leith, with a cargo of timber, lately sprung a leak. The crew, thirteen in number, and five passengers, remained up the rigging eight days, during which four men died. At length they had recourse to the long boat, and were only able to secure a pointer dog and a few potatoes; they remained six days at sea, during which two men died; the crew and passengers subsisted three days on the dog. Their provisions being expended, they kept one of the corpses in the boat, when they were picked up by the sloop *Seagull*, of Lerwick, about thirty miles west of Shetland.

The centenary of the birth of Akenside, the poet, was celebrated on the 21st of November, at Butcher-bank, Newcastle-upon Tyne, by several literary gentlemen.

Married.] H. Smales, esq. of Durham, to Anne, only daughter of the late R. Surtees, esq. of Cronywell.—In London, C. Moreau, esq. attached to the French consulship, to Mary, only daughter of the late R. W. Spearman, esq. of the county of Durham.—At Mellerstein, county of Berwick, John, Lord Glenorchy, only son of the Earl of Breadalbane, to Eliza, eldest daughter of G. Baillie, esq. of Jervase Wood.—At Somerton, in Suffolk, C. Dennis, esq. of Alnwick, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Maddy, chaplain to the King.—At Easingwold, G. Horner, esq. of Kilburn, to Miss Wilson.—At Tinsley, J. H.

France, esq. to Mary, 3d daughter of Mr. W. Fleck.—The Rev. H. Fothergill, curate of Ravenstondale, to Miss M. Wharton, of Ashfield.—The Rev. Oswald Head, Stipendiary curate of Alnwick, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of M. Woodfield, esq. of the college, Durham.

Died.] At Newcastle, 26, Mr. W. Dykes, silverer of glass plate. He was a young man of considerable promise and of a peaceful unassuming demeanor.—Mrs. Walton.—Capt. J. Bishop.—Mr. R. Armour, master mariner, 31.—Mr. Jones, commercial traveller for Mr. Plympton, of London, 29.

At Gateshead, 56, Mrs. M. Wilkinson.—John, son of Mr. J. Rewcastle, maltster.—Mr. T. L. Robson, 19.

At Durham, 72, Mrs. A. Craggs.—Mr. R. Weston, 74.—Mrs. E. Robinson, widow, 77.

At Stockton, suddenly, Mr. S. Short, innkeeper.

At Sunderland, Mr. R. Adamson, leather cutter.—Mr. W. Emerson, merchant taylor, 79.—Mrs. J. Brock, 63.—Mrs. M. Smith, 59.—Mr. W. Lamb, shoemaker.—Mr. A. Hutchinson, common carrier, to Stockton.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. J. Simpson, innkeeper.—Mrs. Usher, widow.—Mrs. Sharpe, 45.—Ann, wife of Mr. W. Shaw, 52.

At Morpeth, in her 86th year, Mrs. Nelson, widow.

At North Shields, Capt. J. Duncan, 50, formerly of Seaton Sluice.—Mrs. J. Weatherspoon, widow, 74.—Alicc, wife of Mr. R. Cuthbertson, 76.—In her 77th year, the wife of R. Laing, esq.

At Barnard Castle, 58, Mr. J. Adamson.

At Chester-le-street, 80, Mr. B. Nunington, nearly 50 years sheriff's bailiff for the county of Durham.—In his 85th year, J. Bird, esq.—Mrs. Weatherley, widow, 32.

At Winlaton, 99, Mrs. E. Parker. She lived

lived to see her posterity as mother, grandmother and great grandmother.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In our market roasting pigs were lately sold for 1s. each, fine ones 1s. 6d. one woman exchanged a pig for a duck. At night, in the butcher-market, legs of mutton were offered at 3d. per lb. and inferior parts might have been bought at 2d. and 2½ per lb. In the poultry market, fine living geese, weighing from 10 to 12lbs. went off at from 2s. 8d. to 3s. each.—*Carlisle Paper.*

J. R. G. Graham, esq. of Netherby, has during the last twelve months, effectually drained and reclaimed 800 acres of land on the domain of Netherby and farm of Croft-head, by substantial stone and tile drains. He has used in this drainage 130,000 tiles, the lineal extent is 6,340 roods—equal to twenty-fives miles and a quarter.

Married.] At the Friends' Meeting House, near Carlisle, Mr. J. Crossfield, merchant of Liverpool, to the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Head, banker, of Carlisle.—At Whitehaven, Mr. Macready, manager of the Bristol and Whitehaven theatres, to Miss Desmond.—At Kendal, Lieutenant T. W. Moffit, R. N. to the only daughter of Mr. Alderman Bradshaw.—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Ferguson, of the Bengal Royal Artillery, to Miss J. Peters, youngest daughter of J. P. esq. late of Maryport.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. Towers, wife of Mr. T. surgeon, who most unexpectedly discharged two pistols, one at his wife, and another at himself. Mrs. T. expired in a few minutes, but the ball took a slanting direction on his forehead, and did not produce fatal effects on himself. Mrs. T. had nearly completed the 29th year of her age, and was exemplary in the discharge of every moral and religious duty. The memory of the deceased will be ever held dear by her friends. A coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon of Thursday, which brought in a verdict of "wilful murder;" and the wretched culprit will be conveyed to the county goal at Appleby as soon as his wound will admit.

At Cockermouth, 77, Mr. S. Murgatroyd.

At Keswick, 21, Mr. W. Rose.

At Wigton, Mrs. A. Pattinson, widow, 56.

At Annan, 74, Mrs. H. Armstrong, of Battlehill.—In the bloom of youth, Miss N. Dalgliesh, eldest daughter of J. D. esq. of the customs.

At Carlisle, 33, Mrs. M. Read.—Mr. T. Gelthorp, of the Artillery, 29.—Mr. R. Pearson, 58.—In his 82d year, B. W. Wastell, esq.—Eliza, daughter of Mr. J. Port-house.—21, Mr. T. Owen, 57; highly respected for the integrity and uprightness of his dealings.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Donaldson, 65.—Mrs. R. Williamson, 88.—Mrs. E. Hogarth, 80.—Mrs. J. Hopworth, 73.—In the prime of life, B. Hunter, esq. mayor.

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At Maryport, very suddenly, Miss R. Hughes, 21.—Mr. W. Ostley, merchant, a valuable member of society and a friend to the poor.

YORKSHIRE.

The birth-day of Mr. Hunt was celebrated on the 13th of November, by a public dinner at Bradford.

The Leeds Guardian Society lately held their first general meeting, and resolved to proceed in establishing a code of laws.

A committee of public spirited noblemen and gentlemen, has been formed at York in order to carry into effect several improvements in the theatre, by public subscription.

An antique urn, the remains of some lachrymatories, and several Roman coins, have recently been dug up at Micklegate.

The York Whig Club held their annual meeting on the 3d of December, when about 400 members and visitors sat down to a sumptuous entertainment.

Married.] At York, the Rev. T. Jessop, to the youngest daughter of the late J. N. Dagley, esq. of London.—At Hull, Mr. T. Holden, solicitor, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late J. Foster, esq.—J. Haigh, esq. of Royd's Hall, to the eldest daughter of Mr. A. Beaumont, of Sheep-ridge, both near Huddersfield.—Mr. E. Jackson, solicitor, of High Hoyland, to Miss Hall, of Butcliffe.—The Rev. H. Wigglesworth, rector of Slaidburn, to Mary, daughter of the late T. Brown, esq. of Grassington, Craven.—Mr. J. Stephenson, of Rippon, to Mary, 3d daughter of J. Barugh, esq. of Ruswick, near Bedale.—The Rev. J. Green, of Swinton, to Sarah, 3d daughter of J. Appleton, esq. of Lark Hall, near Northallerton.—At Leeds, Mr. W. Hey, surgeon, eldest son of W. H. esq. to Rebecca, 3d daughter of T. Roberts, esq.—At Barton Blount, Lieut. R. S. Sitwell, of the 29th regt. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of F. Bradshaw, esq.

Died.] At York, in his 69th year, Mr. W. Stables, cabinet-maker. He had retired to his bed-room apparently in perfect health, and while undressing himself, he uttered a shriek, and instantly expired.—Rather suddenly, 60, Mrs. Cobb, mother of Mr. H. C. publisher of the York Courant. She was happiest when administering to the comforts of others, and when she closed her eyes in death, the hope and peace of the righteous were her's.—Mr. J. Robinson, Serg.-Major in the East York Militia. He was present at the siege and taking of Quebec.

At Hull, 79, Mrs. S. Hopkin, mother of Mr. W. H. comb-manufacturer.—Mr. Hickson, formerly an eminent ship-owner.

At Whitby, 67, Mr. J. Ward, ship-owner.

At Leeds, Mr. Riley, flock-dealer.—In her 73d year, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late Mr. R. H. merchant.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Mortimer, formerly a breeches maker. He had just entered the raff yard of a neighbour, when he dropped down and instantly expired.

At Sheffield, 31, Mr. W. Platts, eldest son of Mr. R. P. of the Black Swan Inn.—John, eldest son of the late Mr. W. Jackson, currier. Three deaths have occurred in the family within the space of a few weeks, (including his father's and sister's.)

LANCASHIRE.

The North Briton's Society of Liverpool held their anniversary on the 20th ult.

Liverpool was on the 30th inst. visited by one of the most dreadful gales ever remembered. Great damage was done to the shipping; and on shore several serious catastrophes occurred. A wind-mill on Bidston Hill, having broken loose, caught fire, from the friction occasioned by its velocity. This is the third mill on the same site, which has, within a few years, been destroyed by the effects of a storm.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. R. Gray, surgeon, late of the R.N. to Miss D. O'Neale.—Mr. Bradner, solicitor, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Knowles.—At Manchester, Mr. J. Redhead, solicitor, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. R. Milne, solicitor.—At Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, to Lady Mary Stanley—

Died.] At Lancaster, 55, Mr. R. Parkinson, chemist and druggist.

At Liverpool, 49, Mr. F. Thornbury, jeweller.—Mr. W. McGriffith.—In his 67th year, Mr. W. Davenport, of Mount Pleasant.—Mrs. Grayson, 59.—Mr. H. Guy, coach-maker, 55.—Very suddenly, 79, Mr. G. Smart, book-binder.—Edward Simon, aged 101 years and 22 days. He had been employed as a labourer in the docks nearly 70 years; his mother died at the age of 103, his father 101, and his brother 104.—

At Manchester, 67, the Rev. J. Brooks, M.A. He had performed the duty of alternate chaplain at the collegiate church, for thirty-one years, with strict punctuality.—Of a decline, 43, Mr. E. Evans, formerly of the Duke of York public house.—J. Elliott, esq. cotton-merchant.

At Preston, the eldest daughter of Mr. R. Johnson, liquor merchant.—In the prime of life, Miss H. Tipping.

At Blackburn, 91, Mr. J. Bolton, shoemaker. He was generally known by the *agnomen* of Old Uncle John, and lived to see the fifth generation of his posterity.

At Ormskirk, 26, Miss E. Johnson.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, 29, Mr. W. Gibson, solicitor.—Mr. James Newton, bachelor, aged 81. He was a most eccentric character, and was generally known by the name of "Windy Jemmy, or Old Jemmy Newton."

At Leigh, 67, the Rev. D. Birkit, vicar.

The Rev. W. Thornton, B.D. parochial minister of Garstang Chapel.—J. Hopkin-

son, esq. of Aigburth Hall, formerly of Demerara.

At Pendleton, M. J. Blinkhorn, 68.—Lately, at the seat of Mr. Shirley, in this county, in her 21st year, Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Chesterfield. She was on a visit with the present Earl, her brother, when she was suddenly seized with a shivering fit and expired soon after.

CHESHIRE.

A daily paper has been printed, during the month, under the title of *the Northern Express*, by Mr. Burgess, of Stockport.

Married.] In the Island of Trinidad, Oct. 1, T. Roxburgh, esq. to Virtue, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Gillaird, of Chester.—At Tattenhall, the Rev. G. Baldwyn, M.A. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of T. Orion, esq.—At Tarporley, R. Nickols, esq. to Miss A. Rawlinson.

Died.] At Chester, 41, Mrs. S. Dutton.

At Middlewich, in his 21st year, John, eldest son of the late Mr. J. Dunn, supervisor.

At Knutsford, Mr. R. Hewitt, 39.

In his 64th year, Mr. T. Hewitt, of Wingham, near Northwich.—Mrs. E. Mytton, of Burgedding, relict of the late R. M. esq. of Garth, Montgomeryshire.

At Llanydan, Mr. Walsh, for many years the faithful house steward of the Hon. G. Irby.

Mr. G. Gresty, of Bierley, near Middlewich, 52.

Of hydrophobia, John Bastendale, of Cross-street. The poor man was bitten by a house dog belonging to his master.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Poundell, of Holbrook, to Miss M. A. Williams, of Nottingham.—At Egginton, Mr. J. Ashby, of Etwall, to the only daughter of the late Mr. W. Francis.—At Wirksworth, Mr. J. Sherwin, of Sandhall Farm, to Miss E. Layke, of Alderwasley.

Died.] At Derby, in his 51st year, Mr. Hancock, surgeon.—Miss Martha Newton, milliner, 24.—Miss Eliza Pulley, a maiden lady.—Mr. H. Buxton, fellmonger, 75.—Mrs. Heathcote, relict of the late Lieut. Col. H. of the marines.

At Chesterfield, Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of Mr. R. mercer and draper, 18.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. B. T.

At Buxton, 42, Mr. T. Walker.

At Belper, in her 49th year, Hannah, wife of Mr. R. Banks. She died about an hour after her delivery, but the child is likely to live.

At Hathern, near Loughborough, 60, E. Boyer, gent.

In his 77th year, J. Longdon, esq. deputy lieutenant for the county.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A steam engine of one hundred and forty horse power, has lately been erected on the Duke of Portland's estate at Kirkby, for

for the purpose of draining an extensive tract of coal. The cylinder of this stupendous machine is seventy inches in diameter, and the beam, which is twelve tons in weight, raises at every stroke fifteen tons of water—and when required, delivers, at the surface, from the depth of the mine which is 179 yards, between 700 and 800 gallons in each minute.

Married.] S. E. Bristowe, esq. of Beesthorpe Hall, near Newark, to Marianne, eldest daughter of S. Fox, esq. of Osmaston Hall.—At Nottingham, Mr. T. Cooper, to Miss E. Thornton.—Mr. S. Cornley, to Miss M. Peadleton.—Mr. J. Thackway, merchant of Leeds, to Sarah, daughter of J. Gill, gent.—Mr. S. White, lace manufacturer, to Mrs. White.—Mr. J. Cook, farmer, of Basford, to Miss S. Knowle.—

Died.] At Nottingham in his 85th year, Mr. J. Smith, formerly a hairdresser and hatter.—J. Shipley, gent. 78.—Miss S. Newton, 37, many years housekeeper to Mr. E. Bagshaw, liquor merchant.—Mr. G. Edson.—Mr. B. Slack, 34.—In her 79th year, Mrs. Northage.—Mrs. M. Fletcher, 42.—In his 71st year, Mr. J. Hewitt.—Mr. J. Mitchell, fellmonger.

At Mansfield, 94, Mrs. E. Haynes, widow.—Mr. T. Wakefield, 68, formerly a publican.

At Newark, 82, Mrs. A. Wright.—Mrs. S. Cummins, 81.—In her 56th year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. Hill, of the Golden Fleece.—Miss M. Winterbottom, 19.

At Stapleford, 75, Elizabeth, relict of the late J. Jackson, gent. lord of the manor.

At Sutton-upon-Trent, near Newark, 66, Mr. Brook, veterinary surgeon; generally lamented for his charitable disposition, and urbanity of manners.

Mr. Kirkman, of Cropwell Bishop.—In his 80th year, the Rev. J. Charlesworth, of Ossington: he was generally respected by dissenters as well as churchmen.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] E. Wilson, esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Mould, only daughter of the late T. M. esq. of Wainton.—In London, Mr. W. Damant, of Bury, Suffolk, to the only daughter of J. Harvey, gent. of Market Deeping, in this county.—At Louth, Mr. S. Harpham, to Mrs. Fiddle.—At Canwick, near Lincoln, Mr. T. Chettle, to Miss Kitchingman, both of Car-Colston, near Bingham.—At Swaby, near Louth, Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss A. Barton.

Died.] At Gainsborough, 63, Mr. W. Huggins, 37, of the company of comedians in the circuit of Mansfield, Worksop, Louth, Gainsborough, &c. He was respected as one of strict integrity in his dealings, in the places which he annually visited.

At Spittlegate, in Grantham parish, 21, Mr. H. Summerfield, cattle drover. He was much respected by his employers, and in the neighbourhood.

Of superstitious fear, Widow Crooks,

of Fineshade, near Stamford. An owl flying three times across her, on her return from church, she considered it as an ill omen to herself or child, became ill, in consequence, and died soon after.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The building of the new church in St. Margaret's parish, Leicester, is to be immediately proceeded in.

The late Leicester fair was well supplied with cattle of every description, but scarcely any met with purchasers, except those of the best quality, and even those at ruinous prices.

Married.] At Loughborough, Mr. Wallis, surgeon, to Miss Heard, of Markfield.—At Saxelby, G. Henley, gent. to Mrs. Manton, of Thrussington.—Mr. W. Jackson, of Leicester, to Miss Gabb, of Birmingham.—In London, C. William, eldest son of C. J. Packe, esq. of Prestwold Hall, in this county, to the only daughter of the late T. Hart, esq.—At Leicester, Mr. D. Corker, to Mrs. E. Johnson.—Mr. G. Windram, to Miss E. Fratchem, of Desford.—At Medbourne, Mr. Bradshaw, farmer and grazier, of Gretton, Rutland, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Bentley.—At Willoughby on the Wolds, Mr. J. Bennet, of Nottingham, to Sarah, 2d daughter of Mr. Clarke.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Burwell.—Mr. G. Dawson, trimmer and dyer.

At Loughborough, Mr. Imeson, bookkeeper to Messrs. Ella and Co. wharfingers.—Of a decline, 18, Miss Ann Colton.

At Melton Mowbray, 20, the only son of Mrs. Cole, widow.

At Queneborough, 78, Mrs. A. Clayton.

At Barrow on Soar, the Rev. N. Bramley; master of the Grammar School, &c.

Mr. Elston, of Willoughby.

Advanced in years, Mr. Sumpter, of Lyddington, Rutland.

At Ravenstone, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 55, Mr. J. Wood, farmer and grazier.

J. Brown, gent. 62, of Ashby Folville.

At Wing, in Rutland, 72, Mr. W. Paddy; he was gifted with a particular genius for making musical bells.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The town of Hanley has just received a valuable and useful ornament to its market place. J. Smith, esq. proprietor of the water works, has caused a beautiful cast iron fountain to be set up to supply the market people with water. Upon the plinth, is an elegant column 10 feet high, with a lantern at its summit.

Married.] Simeon Shaw of Hanley Grammar School and Academy of Sciences, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. Broad, of Brownhill Staff. Potteries.—J. R. B. Cave, esq. eldest son of Sir W. B. C. bart. of Stretton, in Derbyshire, to the youngest daughter and coheiress of the late W. Mills, esq. of Barlaston, in this county.—At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Allen, surgeon, to Claris-

22, daughter of Dr. Chawner.—Mr. J. Whitehouse, of West Bromwich, to Miss S. Smith, of Wednesbury.

Died.] At Litchfield, 47, L. Buckeridge, esq. a liberal patron and promoter of the arts.

At Wolverhampton, Sarah, daughter of the late G. Molyneux, esq.—Mr. R. Paddy, drawing master of the Grammar School, 71.—The wife of Mr. J. Walker, iron founder, 46.

At Bishton in his 85th year, J. Sparrow, esq. justice of peace and late chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

In her 62d year, Miss M. Smith, of Birks-well.—Mr. J. Collier, of Bloore, 69. He is described as one in whom the true old English character was eminently depicted.

In the prime of life, Sarah, wife of Mr. Beet, of Rowley Hall.—Sept. 15, W. Hussey, esq. Inspector of military hospitals at the Cape of Good Hope, and only brother of P. H. esq. of Wyrley Grove, near Litchfield.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Edgbaston, Mr. Walton, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Steadman.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Singleton, to Miss F. Booth.—Mr. W. Rainham, of London, to Miss C. Heape.

Died.] At Coventry, 55, Mr. T. Tame.

At Birmingham, Mary, relict of the late Mr. R. Bull.—Julia, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Elkington, solicitor.—Alice, 2d daughter of Mr. T. Martyn. In his 44th year, Mr. J. Gibbs.—In her 71st year, Mary, wife of C. Lloyd, esq. banker. She will long be affectionately remembered, and the poor have cause deeply to lament her death.—Mrs. Court, relict of the late Mr. J. C. coal merchant.—In her 66th year, Mrs. E. Brettel: a kind and sympathising benefactor to the poor and afflicted.—Mrs. E. Juxon, widow, one of the Society of Friends.—In his 53d year, Mr. T. Hollins, artist. He possessed great natural abilities, and his correct knowledge of portrait painting, was self acquired.—W. Bickley, esq. high bailiff.—In his 92d year, Mr. W. Geary, late of Barton-under-Needwood.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Rev. J. Davenport, jun. M.A. and curate of Snitterfield.—Mr. G. Withers, of the Star Inn, Northfield.

Mr. J. Wise, of Haymill, 63.—Mrs. Venour, formerly of Birmingham, and daughter of the late Dr. Harvey.

Oct. 23d, at Shannondale, in Virginia, United States, in his 26th year, Mr. R. Percy Little, late of Birmingham.

At King's Heath, near Moseley, in his 22d year, Mr. Fur, tailor.

At Bagginton, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Cox, minister of Deritend Chapel.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] J. Eaton, jun, esq, of Shrews-

bury, to Mary, 2d daughter of Sir L. Maclean, M.D. of Sudbury.—The Rev. W. Atfield, A.M. of Oriel College, Oxford, to Mary Ann, 3d daughter of S. Cook, esq. of Shrewsbury.—In London, T. W. Brown, esq. of Glazeley, in this county, to Catharine, 2d daughter of the late W. L. Brouncker, esq. of Barford-house, Dorset.—Capt. T. A. Murray, R.N. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late W. Coupland, esq. of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 75, Mrs. Griffiths, widow, late of Preston-upon-the-Boats.—Mrs. Yeomans, wife of Mr. R. Y. sen. of the George Inn.

At Bridgnorth, 83, T. Nickson, esq. senior alderman of the corporation.

At Oswestry, 46, Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. H. hair dresser.

At Coalbrooke Dale, in her 70th year, Mrs. S. Darby.

Lately, Mr. G. Perceval, of Beckbury.

At Basschurch, 64, Mr. T. Bromley, builder: his conduct was uniformly marked by principles of sound integrity.

Mr. J. Cartwright, of Hopton, 63.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. V. Vashon, rector of Salwarp, to Marianne, daughter of the late C. Mayhew, esq. of Ramsgate.—Mr. Russel, of Worcester, to Miss P. Gibbs, of Bath.—Mr. J. H. Mottram, eldest son of Mr. T. M. of Glascote, near Tamworth, to Eliza, 2d daughter of the late Mr. J. Cox, of Stourbridge.—At Bromsgrove, Mr. W. Freer, of Bristol, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Lucas, of Bromsgrove.

Died.] At Worcester, in the prime of life, Margaret, wife of Mr. T. Burrow, sadler.

At Eardiston, in his 76th year, Sir W. Smith, bart. He is succeeded by his only surviving son, now Sir Sydney S.

At Dudley, 79, Mrs. Ann Williams, widow.—At Cugley, near Newent, at the house of his son, Mr. W. White, of the Hawthorns, in Barrow parish, in this county.

Miss J. Robins, youngest daughter of the late Mr. B. R. of Dursley, near Stourbridge.—At Bourn Heath, near Bromsgrove, in his 83d year, W. Wilson, gent.—At the Shrubbery, near Worcester, 72, Mr. S. Linton.

[We have received an anonymous eulogy on the late Mr. Wigley, which cannot be admitted unless accredited by the name of its author. That Mr. W. was at one time of his life believed to be ambitious, cannot be questioned, and there was an anecdote afloat relative to a disappointment in regard to the chief justiceship of India, which may be an idle rumour, but his political bias seemed from that time to change, and perhaps our correspondent can throw some light on the subject. It is nevertheless far from our wish to disturb the ashes of the dead, and there was nothing sufficiently prominent in the character of Mr. W. to justify the appropriation of much space respecting him. That Mr. W. was an amiable man in private life, we are fully persuaded, and the original notice simply questioned his political consistency.]

HEREFORDSHIRE.

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The Corporation of Hereford have recently voted the freedom of that city to the Duke of Gloucester, in testimony and approbation of his independent political conduct.

Married.] The Rev. H. Evans, of Bylitts, in this county, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the late S. Steward, esq. of Stone, near Kidderminster.—Mr. H. Burghum, of Bickerton-court, in this county, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late J. Richards, esq. of Otton-house, Warwickshire.—Mr. J. Shipman, of Belvoir Inn, Leicestershire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Ravenhill, of Leominster.

Died.] At Ross, 75, T. Best, esq. of Worcester.

Of apoplexy, in his 34th year, Mr. W. Perrins, butler to E. Foley, esq. of Stoke Edith Park.

At Jewry Bridge cottage, Abbey Dore, T. Cotes, M.D. He had long acted as one of the surgeons to Hereford Infirmary, and superintended the Lunatic Asylum. His professional abilities and humane attentions were duly appreciated.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

At a meeting of the Cirencester Association for the protection of agriculture, on the 3d of December, it was resolved:—That it is impossible for the British farmer to compete with the foreigner, whilst labouring under the disadvantage of an annual taxation amounting to 64 millions, besides tythes and poor rates, the principal part of which is paid directly and indirectly out of the produce of the soil.

Married.] C. Wheeley, esq. of Abergavenny, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Capt. R. Saunders.—Mr. J. Forbes, architect, of Cheltenham, to Martha, 2d daughter of the late C. Cook, esq. of Kennington-place, near London.—At Bristol, Mr. J. Biscoe, of Newent, to Charlotte, 2d daughter of J. C. A. Hartland, esq.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Goodyer, relict of the late G. G. esq. Capt. in the E. I. Co.'s service.

At Chipping Sodbury, 84, Mrs. E. Higgs.

At Clifton, Lieut. Gen. John Lea.—C. Payne, sen. esq. merchant of Bristol.—J. Lewis, esq.—Charlotte, 2d daughter of the late S. Peat, esq. of Mount Pleasant, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

T. Bagshot de la Bere, esq. of Southam-house, 92. He was the last lineal descendant of a most ancient family, whose name and character he preserved unsullied. Without guile and free from suspicion, he lived beloved, and died lamented.—At Hazel, near Thornbury, 81, Mr. J. Lury, of the Society of Friends, formerly in the cutlery trade, at Bristol.

At Minsterworth, Mrs. L. Hawkins, eldest daughter of the late T. H. esq. of the Green-house.

OXFORDSHIRE.

An extraordinary large silver eel, measuring in circumference eleven inches, and one yard six inches in length, was lately caught at Thame Mill.

Married.] In London, Mr. W. Sedgewick, of the Ordnance department, to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. J. Williams, of Oxford.—Mr. Parker, of Oxford, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Hitchman, of Chipping Norton.

Died.] At Oxford, in his 68th year, Mr. T. Simmons.—At his lodgings in St. Clement's, in his 79th year, Mr. J. Hey.—Mr. N. Sheldon, 56, brewer, and master of the Crown and Thistle public-house.

At Euston, in his 63d year, the Rev. F. Bishop, many years chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Heythrop. In the summary of his character, it is stated that his heart never meditated guile, and that his tongue never gave offence to the present nor attacked the absent.

At Brightwell rectory, Emma, wife of the Rev. J. H. Rendell.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] In London, Capt. G. Harris, R.N. to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Woodcock, esq. of Fern Acres, Berks.—In Bath, Capt. P. Brett, R.N. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late T. Brookes, esq. of Henwick-house, Berks.

Died.] At Reading, in his 39th year, C. Scott Waring, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, wherein he was highly distinguished for his talents and integrity.

At Abingdon, in her 30th year, of a rapid decline, Ann, wife of Mr. W. Strange, wine merchant.

At Great Marlow, suddenly, Mr. W. Hickman, jun. a surgeon of great celebrity for his professional abilities and active zeal.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] In London, A. P. Cooper, esq. of Cheverells, Herts. nephew and heir to Sir Astley C. bart. to Harriet, only child of W. Rickford, esq. M.P. for Aylesbury.—At Hoddesdon, the Rev. R. B. Cooper, of St. Mary's Beedes, &c. to Louisa, daughter and coheiress of the late B. Henshaw, esq. barister of More-hall, in Essex.

Died.] In Old Burlington-street, London, the lady of T. Cockayne, esq. of Ickleford-house, Herts.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. W. Armfield, of Northampton, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Mander.—At Lamport, Lieut. Col. Packe, of the Grenadier Guards, to Eliza, only daughter of the Rev. Vere Isham.—At Elvaston, in Derbyshire, Mr. J. Johnson, of Northampton, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. R. Winfield, of Ambaston.—Mr. J. Hawthorn, veterinary surgeon, of Kettering, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Sharp, of Crawford.

Died.]

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Ratnett, widow, confined to her house for nearly six years from a fall at her own door. She bore her affliction with patience, under the influence of Christian principles and prospects.

At Peterboro', 19, Mary, only daughter of Mr. G. Robertson, printer.—Widow Dowcitt, 97.—Mrs. Muston, relict of the late Mr. M. of the South Lincoln Militia.

At Sutton, near Wansford, 66, Mr. W. Hopkinson, well known for 48 seasons as a sportsman at Earl Fitzwilliam's hunts.

At Ecton, near Northampton, 91, Mrs. M. Oriobar.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. R. Roe, to Miss M. E. Eddlestone.—At March, Mr. W. Brown, to the eldest daughter of Mr. R. Martin.—Mr. C. Cross, of Witchford, to the only daughter of Mr. R. Poole, of Witcham, in the Isle of Ely.—At Thorney, Isle of Ely, Mr. M. Leach, of Wisbeach, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Mr. T. S. Watson.

Died.] At Cambridge, very suddenly, Miss Turtle, endeared to her friends by an excellent heart, superior domestic ability, and urbanity of manners.—After a short illness, in Christ College, 25, the Rev. B. P. Bell, fellow of that society.—Mrs. Kelly, wife of P. S. K. esq.—Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. W. B.

At Huntingdon, 32, Mr. H. Perkins, draper.—Mr. E. Haynes, publican, 49.

At March, 28, Mr. J. Sherhood, millwright.—Mr. W. Stafford, gardener, 56.

Mr. J. W. Martin, of Somersham, 64.—Miss S. Cook, of Soham.—At Tid St. Giles, Isle of Ely, Mrs. Mathews, relict of the late Rev. T. M. rector.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, R. Herring, esq. of Brancondale, to Miss Ganning.—C. Reynolds, esq. of Thorpe, to Rebecca, second daughter of the Rev. P. Hansell, precentor of the cathedral.—At Swanton Morley, Wm. Way, youngest son of Edw. W. esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Freeman.—Mr. W. Englebright, of Brisley, to Miss M. Webster, of Mattishall.—At Lynn, Mr. Reeve, cabinet-maker, to Miss C. Lightfoot; the bridegroom being in his 82d year, and the bride in her 23d!

Died.] At Norwich, 20, Catherine, only child of the late Mr. J. Cubitt, of Wymondham.—Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. Phillips, 20.—Mr. Smith, son of Mrs. S.

At Lynn, in her 78th year, Mrs. S. Palmer, widow, late of Congham.

At Yarmouth, 36, Mr. T. Watkins, of London, master in the Royal Navy.—Mr. J. Beckett, 77.—Mrs. E. Forster, 70.

At Thetford, Mr. G. Smith, surveyor of taxes. His conciliating temper enabled him, without individual offence, to execute his trust with fidelity.

At Diss, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Brooke, iron-monger.—William, third son of the late Mr. Cobb, farmer, of Carlton Rode.

At N. Walsham, in her 81st year, Mrs. E. Worme, widow, late of Fretterham.

At Holt, 35, Mr. J. Oakes.—At Swaffham, Mrs. Riley.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Kensington, Lieut. G. Bague, of Folly House, near Ipswich, to Miss S. Yarrow, of Jermyn-street, St. James's.—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Elmy, jun. general ship agent, to Miss Balding.—Mr. Colyer, to Miss E. Palmer.

Died.] At Bury, 85, Mrs. Robinson. She lived many years in the family of the late Sir Patrick Blake, bart.—Mr. Haskes, cow-keeper.—Mrs. Hagreen, straw-hat manufacturer.—Mary, relict of the late G. Leathes, esq.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Scarlett, wife of Mr. S. bricklayer.—In his 82d year, Mr. J. Church, gardener, and the oldest member of the Society of Ringers.—Mr. Is. Bennett, farmer, of Holbrook, 74.

At Sudbury, Mrs. M. Hopkins, 66.

At Eye, 80, Mr. S. Cook, farmer, and senior member of the corporation.—In her 66th year, Mrs. S. Clarke, more than 40 years in the family of the late T. Wayth, esq.

At Melford, 25, Mr. Clark, schoolmaster.

At Woodbridge, the second son of Mr. Fuller, bricklayer.—Laura, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Giles, upholsterer.—Mrs. Syser, wife of Mr. J. S. coach-maker.

ESSEX.

The Essex Whig Club lately assembled at Malden, to commemorate the triumph over the Bill of Pains and Penalties, which had taken place on that day twelvemonth; C. C. Western, Esq. M.P. in the chair.

It is stated that the farmers for ten miles round Brentwood are desirous of giving up their respective occupations; and every one who could do so has adopted that course.

Married.] At Dover Court, W. Browning, esq. of London, to Marianne, second daughter of T. Bridge, esq. of Harwich, commander of the Post Office Packet.—In London, James, youngest son of Mr. W. Pulley, of Sandon, to Miss Mary Fitch, of Sible Hedingham.—Mr. D. Prentice, of Battisford, to Mrs. Phillips, of Dedham.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Walton, grocer.

At Harwich, Elijah, son of Mr. J. Rigby, chinaman.

Mary, wife of the Rev. S. Lacey, independent minister of Plaistow.

In the prime of life, T. Sewall, esq. of Colne Engaine.—Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Morgan, of Mounden.

At Elmstead, the Rev. J. Brooke, M.A. vicar. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus College, B.D. 1795, and M.A. 1798.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. G. Archer, to Miss M. Hayes.—At Rochester, Mr. T. Bayden, of Brookland, to Mrs. Kingsnorth, of Kenardington.—Lieut. W. Young, of the marines, to Miss M. Lamprey.—Capt. Kemp, of the 55th regt. to Miss Blackstone, second daughter of the late Dr. B. —

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. A. Philpot.—Mrs. Walkington, 35.—Mrs. Skreates, wife of Mr. H. S. organist of the cathedral.

At Ramsgate, 72, the Rev. S. Vence, M.A. and F.R.S. Plumian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge, Archdeacon of Bedford, Prebendary of Lincoln, &c.

At Feversham, 24, Mr. E. Gibbs, chemist and druggist.—Mrs. Is. Dann.—Mr. Jarvis, late master of the workhouse.

At Chatham, 82, Mrs. S. Harris.—Mr. W. Andrews, late foreman of the mast-makers in the dock yard, 53.

At Broad Stairs, 20, Mr. M. Goodwyn.

SUSSEX.

A meeting of the principal farmers of this county was held at Lewes, on the 3d of December, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present depressed state of agriculture. Lord Egremont presided, and in the course of the discussion, many authenticated facts were stated by the gentlemen present. Mr. Ellman, jun. read a long paper condemning the present corn laws, without protecting duties upon foreign corn, which he proposed to be adopted by the meeting. Mr. Blackman moved an amendment, which recognized an allegation in the Report of the Agricultural Committee, namely, to consider the injustice and injury cast upon all classes of the people, by an unsettled currency. Mr. B. also adverted with great severity to an instance which was stated of Englishmen being compelled from distress to carry barrows from morning till night with bells about their necks. Mr. Ellman ultimately withdrew his proposition, and Mr. Blackman's amendment was adopted.

Married.] At Petworth, Mr. William Henry Witherby, of Birchin-lane, to Jane Frances, eldest daughter of William Hale, esq. solicitor.—W. R. Allis, esq. of Arundel, to Miss Morris, of Brecon.—Mr. G. Hopkin, of Ads Dean, to Martha, youngest daughter of J. Smith, esq.

Died.] At Lewes, in his 91st year, suddenly, Mr. N. Earl.

At Chichester, in her 17th year, Ann, daughter of Mr. W. Hobby.—The youngest daughter of the late Mr. Mowatt, of Kirkwell, Orkney, 40.—Mr. R. Williams, 31, of the White Hart Hotel.

At Brighton, Esther, wife of T. D. Broughton, esq. third son of the late Rev. Sir T. B. bart. of Doddington Park, Cheshire.—

HAMPSHIRE.

An estate near Winchester for which

£40,000 was refused a few years ago, has lately been sold for 12,000!

Married.] At Romsey, Capt. J. Nicholas, R.N. to the only daughter of the Rev. N. Fletsber.—At Southampton, Mr. W. Woodman, to Miss Vine, of Otterbourne.—Mr. G. Colbourne, of Lymington, to Miss Emma Newell, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Died.] At Southampton, 27, Mr. R. Tong, draper and tailor.—Mr. S. Barrel, 26.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Fryer.

At Winchester, Mr. R. Harris, formerly of Pamber, near Basingstoke.

At Portsmouth, 58, Mr. Winterbourn.—Mrs. Grossmith, wife of Mr. W. G. jun. pastry-cook.—In his 87th year, Mr. D. Laing, man's mercer. His character stood high for integrity and liberality.

At Portsea, Mrs. Moses, a Jewess, and well known for her extensive charities.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Melksham, Henry, youngest son of the Hon. Col. Seymour, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Sir Saml. Whitcombe.—S. Carroll, esq. of Dublin, to C. Maria, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bennett, of Donhead, St. Andrew.—At Alton, Mr. D. Beames, to the third daughter of R. Pyle, esq.

Died.] At Devizes, G. Sloper, esq. 91.—

The Rev. W. S. Whapshare, vicar of Chiltern, St. Mary, &c. His life exemplified the polished gentleman, and the truly conscientious minister.

At Trowbridge, 36, Sarah, wife of Mr. Cooper, jun. and daughter of the late Mr. Hackett, of Leicester.

At West Field, near Corsham, 71, Lieut. Gen. Kerr, of the E. I. Company's service.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheddon, near Taunton, W. Metford, M.D. of Flook House, to M. Eliza, only daughter of the late H. Anderson, esq. of Jamaica.—At Frenchay, at the Friends' Meeting House, J. Harvey, M.D. of Dublin, to Eliza Deaves, of Cork.

Died.] At Bath, 76, Mrs. Carey.—Mrs. Dow, relict of the late D. D. esq. formerly of Bombay.—Mrs. Ironside.—J. Copner, esq. 78. Through life, he "kept the even tenor of his way," so as to secure the good will of all who knew him.

At Taunton, in her 76th year, Marianne, Dowager Baroness de Palavicini, relict of the late Jean Baptiste, Baron de Palavicini, lieut. col. commandant of the regt. de Vigier, Suisse, in the service of Louis XVI.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, G. Steel, esq. of the 1st royal dragoons, to Georgiana, 2d daughter of the late R. Barwell, esq. of Stanstead Park, Sussex.—H. Delamotte, esq. surgeon, of Swanage in this county, to Miss Martin, of Kingswood.

Lied.] At Poole, in her 40th year, Mrs. Camel.—James, 3d son of Mr. J. Manton, 19.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Mr. B. L. grocer.

At Wimbourne Minster, 55, Mr. N. Robinson, late of the customs at Southampton.

At Lyme, 65, W. Peterson, esq. chief magistrate.—L. Juen, esq.

In the Island of Jersey, Major P. Hawker, of Sherborne.

At Lytchet House, Lady Amelia Trenchard, wife of W. T. esq. and sister to the late Marquis of Clanricard.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Ottery, C. Venn, esq. to Miss G. Warren.—At Exeter, at the Catholic Chapel, Monsieur Martin, French master, to Mademoiselle Le Petit.

Died.] At Exeter, in his 54th year, Mr. J. Jones, solicitor. From his having relinquished the bar for the office, the present attorney-general, disappointed of an eligible partnership, determined on forensic pursuits.—The youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Bate, 36.

At Plymouth, 31, Mr. T. Harvey.

CORNWALL.

Married.] The Rev. E. Rogers, vicar of Constantine, and prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral, to Catherine, daughter of J. Boulderson, esq.—At Morval, Mr. T. Collins, to Miss M. Oliver.

Died.] At Falmouth, suddenly, Mrs. Pellew, wife of S. P. esq. collector of the Customs.

At Penzance, 31, Mr. T. Richards.—Miss S. Harvey, 27.—Mrs. C. Hosking, 75.

WALES.

Married.] D. Harries, esq. of Penrigh

Goodwick, to Jane, eldest daughter of W. Symonds, esq. of Hennyllis: both in Pembrokeshire.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, Mrs. Williams, wife of J. W. esq. solicitor.

At Hakin, near Milford, Hannah, wife of W. Harries, esq. merchant.—At Bath, Jane, wife of J. Harris, esq. of Llandunwas, high sheriff for the county of Pembroke.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Auchintrig, county of Stirling, in his 88th year, Mr. W. Lachlan, lieut. on the half-pay of the 25th regt. He had served as gentleman cadet, in the Scots Greys, in the battle of Minden.

IRELAND.

Died.] In Dublin, the Rev. J. Barrett, D.D. Vice Provost and Professor of Oriental Languages, in Trinity College. His property, worth considerably above £100,000, has not been disposed of.

ABROAD.

Died.] At Paris, the celebrated Count Rapp, one of the military heroes of the age of Napoleon. He commanded the French auxiliary troops in Switzerland, in 1801: was afterwards one of Napoleon's aid-de-camps; and in the great picture of the battle of Marengo, is the officer approaching Napoleon, with his hat off. After the disastrous Russian campaign, he commanded in Dantzic, and defended that city during many months, till the garrison was reduced from 30,000 to 5,000, by a pestilence which raged within its walls.

At the close of the FIFTY-SECOND volume, a series of almost unparalleled extent in the hands of one Editor and Proprietor, thanks are sincerely tendered for the liberal and unabated patronage with which this Miscellany continues to be honoured. If a light-minded few have been seduced by the blandishments, the puffs, and the meretricious pretensions of worthy and unworthy competitors, the solid and consistent part of the nation have compared, and have discriminated; and we have year by year had to boast of accessions to the number of our correspondents and subscribers. Our FIFTY-THIRD volume will be commenced on the first of February, and instead of making promises, we appeal with confidence from the evidence of the past, to the future.

To our obliging correspondents we have much apology to make for delay, but as we always prefer the useful to the speculative, and matters of fact and practice to wire-drawn essays and fine-spun meditations, the latter unavoidably accumulate for months, and often for years. For the conveyance and deposit of HEAVY GOODS of this nature, there, however, exist other Literary Caravans and Receptacles in which we often see the refuse of our drawers displayed with whimsical ostentation; and we repeat, for the hundredth time, that few communications are acceptable to this Miscellany besides those which have some useful end in view, which record some interesting fact, or, which in some manner "come home to men's business and bosoms."

The Supplementary Number will appear on the 31st, filled, as usual, with the essence of the best books of the half year, with Indexes, &c.

In the present Number we have introduced the first of a Series of Original Letters from Persia—the account of the New Street will be read with interest in distant parts of the empire—the extraordinary Journey through Africa, merits notice—a pleasing number revives an old favourite, the Enquirer—the continuation of the elegantly written tour in Wales, will be read every where—an article on the literary claims of Miss Edgeworth, continues an interesting Series—the News from Parnassus does justice to a poet in humble life, but of superior genius—military men will appreciate the observations on Carnot and Douglas—the recent ascent of Etna is one of the most detailed accounts of that wonder of nature which has appeared—Mr. Oldfield draws a fearful picture of our domestic condition—the Italian Bee, will gratify our British and Italian readers—In our Poetry we are glad to contribute a mite to the cause of Greece, and to resuscitate a lost piece of Dr. Hawkesworth—the Stephensiana will be read with its usual interest, and many persons will cherish the relic of Nelson, which we give merely as such—the MSS. of Napoleon continue to increase in importance, and we are sorry that Santini's budget is exhausted, but we

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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Selections from the Chief Publications of the Half-Year.

JOURNAL
OF A
RESIDENCE
IN
THE BURMHAN EMPIRE,

And more particularly at the
COURT OF AMARAPOORAH.

BY CAPT. HIRAM COX.

When Captain Cox returned from Rangoon, from the embassy described in this original work, he found that Sir John Shore, under whose auspices he went, had sailed for Europe, and been succeeded as Governor-General by the Earl of Mornington, who expressed himself perfectly satisfied with his conduct during his negotiation with the Burmhan Government. The tyranny of the Burmhan Government in the province of Arracan, having, in 1798, driven a considerable body of its unfortunate inhabitants to the resolution of abandoning their homes and native country, to seek a precarious existence in the woods and forests, which form the boundary of the British territories on the Chittagong frontier;—to give immediate assistance to these unfortunate beings, Captain Cox was commissioned by the Governor-General to proceed to Chittagong, for the purpose of arranging the most effectual means of relieving their necessities, by giving them a permanent settlement on the waste lands of that extensive district. In an active performance of the arduous duties of this situation, and in a climate peculiarly noxious to an European constitution, Captain Cox persevered till his own life became a sacrifice to his zeal and sense of public duty. His premature death at the age of thirty-nine years, in the midst of public employment, of a nature that demanded the whole of his time and attention, therefore, prevented his making many additions to his journal from his private memorandums, (which it was his intention to have done had his life been spared;) or even of arranging the matter it contained for the press.]

THE RANGOON RIVER.

AS the journal of a voyage is usually barren of events which can afford either interest or amusement, and is
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generally a repetition of remarks on the wind and weather, I shall commence my detail, says Capt. Cox, with the arrival of the Swallow packet in the Rangoon river, October 8, 1796, where I was met by a boat containing the king's linguist, who brought me a present of fruit from the Shabunder* of Rangoon, and informed me, that the Nakhon and a Sercedoghee were in waiting at the entrance of the river, to compliment me on my arrival.

October 9. To-day, two war canoes came along-side, each rowing about ten oars, with music playing, which consisted of two pipes, sounding like the bagpipe, and called in the Burmhan language, *Nhae*, a tomtom,† and a pair of cymbals. The seat in these boats for passengers is placed on the bow, with a raised platform and canopy, the stern being elevated above the water about six feet or more; the rowers sit two on a bench, using short oars like paddles; the steering oar is also like a large paddle, fixed obliquely, and worked with a pin or arm on its side, by way of tiller. The stern is ornamented with bushy tails, something like small chowries,‡ hung all round, and a long pole projects over it. In these boats were a Nakhon, or reporter, and a Sercedoghee, or writer, sent by the Rangoon government to compliment me on my arrival. I received them in the cabin, and gave them chairs to sit on; they were well-dressed, handsome men, above the middle stature, with fine open countenances, and an olive-brown complexion; they had small, thin beards from the tip of their chins; their hair gathered up and tied in a knot on the crown of the head, and their teeth quite black. Their

* Shabunder, in the ports to the eastward of Calcutta, is a situation similar to that of master-attendant in our harbours.

† Tomtom, a species of drum, common all over the East.

‡ Chowries are made of horse hair, or the tail of the Tartary cow; they are used for whisking away flies.

dress was a small fillet or handkerchief round the head, an open jamma* of fine white cloth, and a lungeet of silk plaid pattern, of the country manufacture; the texture, apparently, very good, and the colours, green, red, or blue, were vivid, and well fixed; the lobes of their ears also were perforated, with spiral gold rings in them; they had each of them their separate attendants, with red lacquered boxes, containing their betel and cheroots (or segars,) and an earthen goblet of water; the attendants, however, remained on deck. The crews in the boats were in general robust men, in gait, manners, and appearance, similar to their superiors, some small allowance being made for the hardihood of rusticity; they were also much darker-skinned, the natural effect of constant exposure in their laborious vocation. A Chekoy also came on board much about the same time, in a common boat; he is in the war department, and is superior to the other two. He was a corpulent middle-aged man, rather shabbily dressed; but it appears he was despatched in a hurry to our assistance, in consequence of our having grounded on entering the river, whereas the others had been waiting for me two days. The Chekoy had the same apparatus as the others for his betel, cheroots, &c., with the addition of a silver pheckdawn.† After chatting nearly an hour in the cabin, during which they chewed betel, smoked cheroots, and drank water, we adjourned to the deck; and in half an hour more they desired leave to retire to their boats and put off. Their questions were trivial, and their observations mostly complimentary; but they asked in particular after Captain Symes, and the gentlemen of the late embassy.

This river is one of the finest for shipping I have ever seen. It is about six hundred yards wide at Rangoon, the water in general deep from shore to shore, the bottom good, and current moderate; how much the tide rises I have not yet learnt, but it must be very high, as ships of eight hundred or nine hundred tons can dock.

* Jamma is a kind of loose jacket, generally made of muslin, and tied or buttoned on one side of the breast.

† The lungee goes round the loins, two or three times, and is then brought between the legs, with one end hanging down in front.

‡ Pheckdawn, a vase made of brass or silver, for spitting into.

The town has a rude appearance from the river, being composed of straggling huts of cadjan and bamboo, raised on piles close to the water's edge, slips for building ships, and mud docks. Some few tiled houses are seen among the trees within the stockade, and the roof of the custom-house is raised two stories in the Chinese style; part of the timber stockade, which encloses what is called the fort, is seen towards the river; and near the flag-staff is a very good wooden pier, with a crane, and steps for landing goods, &c.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

October 23. For the first time, I to-day rode into the country, and found it agreeably diversified, with gentle risings and slopes; and from the site of an old pagoda, I had a commanding view of the country for many miles round; the Martaban mountains forming a boundary to the N.E., the valleys in general being cleared for paddy-grounds; to the southward and westward of the river (the meanderings of which are seen for many miles) is an extensive plain of paddy-grounds bounded by deep forests. The soil of the valleys is a sandy loam, covered with fine luxuriant pasture of grass highly nutritive, as is evinced by the appearance of the cattle, which are as large and in as good condition as I have ever seen in any part of India. The soil of the knolls, or little hills, appeared to be a red loam mixed with sand, on a basis of red rock, that seems to have undergone the action of volcanic fire. It is friable, and broken on the surface into gravel, and seems to contain a large portion of iron. The roads at present are very indifferent, but might very easily be rendered good and fit for carriages. In the vicinity of the town are several orchards of fruit-trees, and many pleasant situations for building. The air is pure and elastic, and as yet I have not found the heat oppressive. The general salubrity of the air is best evinced by its effects; the inhabitants, male and female, are a hale robust race; and strangers in general preserve their health, or recover soon if they arrive sick.

NATIVE PROCESSION.

November 14. I rode out to the great pagoda to see a procession of the natives. Fortunately my poyzah (or sircar) has a house close to the stairs leading from the great avenue to the pagoda. There I had carpets spread, and chairs placed for myself and Mr. Burnet, and commanded

commanded a perfect view of the men and women going and returning. The crowd of both sexes was very great from sun-rise till ten o'clock, every one carrying, or rather offering, according to their abilities or zeal. Some of them bore pageants in the form of trees, the branches loaded with clothes, betel, and other necessities for the priests; others, elegantly constructed pyramids of various forms on the backs of paper elephants, crocodiles, or giants. These pyramids were very neatly made of coloured paper and wax, formed into fret-work containing fire-works—others fire-works, cloth, or fruit. The officers of government, and those who could afford the expense, were preceded by the country musicians; all were dressed in their gala-suits, and in the silks manufactured in the country; which for texture and vivid colours would be esteemed even in polished circles. The manners of the whole reflected credit upon them as a nation; no jostling or ill-humour was seen, all were gay and decorous. The dress of the women impresses strangers with an idea of their being immodest; but, in my opinion, they are quite the reverse; frank, but innocent; affectionate wives and tender mothers.

SOIL OF PEGU.

November 25. I to-day visited a mineral spring in the neighbourhood, and as it may be proper in the first place to notice the country in which it is situated, I ought to observe, that the province of Pegu has generally been represented as flat and swampy, particularly that part which is in the vicinity of Rangoon; and those who have attempted to describe it to me have in general fallen into an error common among the seafaring people, who frequent this port, stating that the inequalities of the soil are artificial. Nothing is, however, more distant from the truth.

December 5, 1796. At five A. M. we left Rangoon with the flood-tide; the general course of the river was to the north-west, but with frequent and deep windings, where the reaches on the river are about 250 yards broad; winding sometimes less than 100 yards, but with depth sufficient, I was told, for ships. The banks are low, but highest on the north-eastern side, and appear well cultivated, and interspersed with straggling houses. I had, however, no opportunity of seeing whether the country is more highly cultivated or more

populous inland. The same contrivance for scaring the birds from the paddy fields, which is used by the Malays in the eastern islands, is common here. This is a high stage erected in the centre of the fields, with lines extending to elastic poles in every direction, with little branches affixed to the lines, so that the least motion at the centre agitates the whole. The spontaneous growth of the banks of the river are cane-reeds from six to ten feet high; the tops of these canes are excellent provender for cattle: there were also varieties of trees unknown to me, but none of them apparently valuable as timber, and the soil from the edge of the river is an unvaried stratum of rich sandy loam.

All the boats of burden have outriggers, and a platform of bamboos fore and aft clear of the body of the boat, for the crew to walk along in poling. The main banks for the most part are a mile distant from each other, with houses scattered along them. Culture does not seem to be carried on upon an extensive plan, but in spots and patches according to the exigencies of the natives. Wherever I have landed, they have appeared to me as well lodged, clothed, and fed, as the peasantry of any other part of India I have seen. Every family plant their own indigo, cotton, and paddy; and the women spin, manufacture, and dye, all the cloth necessary for their own consumption, while the men attend the labours of the field.

January 20. The banks on both sides were about thirty feet above the present level of the river, and from them spreads an extensive cultivated plain, level to a range of mountains seven or eight miles inland on the east side, and to the westward and northward as far as the visible horizon. The soil at the surface is in general a sandy loam, and in some places clayey. Numberless villages and hamlets with farm-yards surrounded with stacks of paddy, buffaloes, horses, and black cattle, recalled to our minds scenes of European husbandry, and evince the industry and plenty of the country. We stopped to breakfast at the town of Cheynacoun, for several leagues round which saltpetre is extracted from the soil in the usual manner.

CITY OF AVA.

January 24. We came opposite the centre of the city of deserted Ava. Several pagodas still remain, but apparently few

few houses or inhabitants. Since the seat of government has been removed, it is said to have been deserted; still the scattered religious buildings that remain extend about two miles along the banks of the river, which are of a moderate height and rocky. On the opposite or northern shore stands the ancient city of Chegain, whose scattered houses extend for three or four miles along the bank: it is very populous, and seems to have a large share of trade.

On the summits of the hills near the city are a great number of pagodas and religious buildings of various forms and style of architecture, some finished with domes, some pyramidal, some cones, with a profusion of gilding expended on them; they had been recently white-washed, and all of them seemed in good repair; those on the hills have traverse flights of steps, bounded by low parapet walls leading to them, which must have cost much labour and expense. Near the river are several new ones erecting, the devotion of his present majesty having occasioned a rage for building temples and monasteries.

AMARAPOORAH, THE CAPITAL.

In the course of the forenoon we reached the city of Amarapoorah, which, including the suburbs, extends four miles along the south-eastern bank of the river, and teems with religious buildings of various shapes. The palace, as seen from the river, appears a confused assemblage of buildings, glittering with a blaze of gilding. One part of it has a square building finished with battlements, and a flat roof with Tuscan Pilasters at the angles, something in the theatrical style, and evidently the essay of some smatterer in European architecture: it is painted white with gilt mouldings, but is so surrounded with trees, and the mean habitations of the natives, that it is but imperfectly seen from the river. The main breadth of the river opposite the city of Amarapoorah is about two miles; the intermediate space, however, at this season, is mostly filled with high sandy islands, divided from each other by various channels; at present they are under cultivation, but in the rains are all overflowed, and are annually changing their form and situation. My guides conducted me to the north-western end of one of them, nearly opposite the centre of the city, where they told me I must remain for further orders from the viceroy; the

Christian interpreter who attended me upon the part of Government, and who had been despatched two days a-head of us to announce my approach, having returned with an order for my escort to stop at Chegain, or wherever else he might meet me. The king with all his court are at Mheghoon, where he has erected a magnificent pagoda, and will remain until the next full moon, which falls on the 11th of next month, to conclude the ceremonies of consecration; and is so devoutly intent on these pious offices that it is impossible for him to yield a thought to sublunary matters.

CITY OF MHEGHOON.

February 1. About half-past nine A. M. two war-boats came down from Mheghoon with the newly-appointed rayhoon of Rangoon, accompanied by a native Hindoo, who had formerly been Shabunder of Rangoon. The rayhoon informed me that the mayhoon had prepared to come down to me, but at the instant he was setting off, his majesty had sent for him. He had, therefore, deputed the rayhoon on his behalf; and hoped I would excuse him, and proceed to Mheghoon, and that he would undoubtedly receive me on my arrival there.

The place dignified with the name of the city of Mheghoon is an assemblage of bamboo huts, with a few wooden houses straggling along the western bank of the river, for about two miles, under a range of high barren hills. At present they appear to be only temporary habitations for the courtiers, and their followers. About the centre of what is called the city, is a wooden palace of his majesty's, externally of a mean appearance; and along the bank near it were ranged about ten large accommodation-boats for the royal family. They have houses erected on them with gilt mouldings and ornaments, also two large ones with high pagodas on them for his majesty's and the queen's particular use; but I defer giving a more minute description of them until some future opportunity offers of closer inspection. A little beyond his majesty's palace is the site of the intended pagoda; at present they are advanced but little above the foundation; and, as the dimensions are very great, it will require some years to finish it. His majesty holds his court at present in a large one-poled tent on a sand-bank in the river opposite, but nearly three-fourths of a mile

east of the pagoda, where he remains while dispensing charity to the priesthood. Besides his tent, he has a temporary bamboo palace, and the bank is covered with the huts of his particular attendants.

THE VICEROY.

February 2. About eleven A. M. the rayhoon and the *ci-devant* shabunder came on board my boat; I ordered tea for them, and they sent for the viceroy, who shortly after came from his house where he had returned from the palace. When the rayhoon saw his boat coming, he went on shore to the bungalow, and then sent to desire I would come on shore to receive the viceroy. I desired he might be told that he had made a mistake, that it was the viceroy who was to receive me, and requested he would come on board to conduct me to the viceroy. This he complied with. I then sent up to the bungalow a carpet with chairs, and, as soon as I saw the viceroy near the bungalow, I landed and went up to it. The chairs were ranged in two rows, with two chairs at the end of the room; the viceroy pointed to me to sit down in the first chair on his left hand, or, at the head of the left hand-row; and seating himself in one of the end chairs, he put his betel-box and smoking-apparatus on the other.

The conversation opened with mutual enquiries after each other's health: he then enquired particularly how the Governor-General was; and, as his reserve gradually wore away, he entered into familiar conversation through the medium of a very able interpreter.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SULTAN.

February 8. I embarked with my suite on a boat such as is used by their men of rank. The channel we had to cross to the king's island, was not above 250 yards wide, but we were detained in the boat near an hour while they were landing the carriage, &c. I should have mentioned that the sandogans brought to my bungalow several stands or wooden waiters, about eighteen inches high, painted red and gilt, to carry the smaller presents on; these I had covered with red silk, and placed the Governor-General's letters to the king on one; the shanscrit books on five others; my own present to his majesty, a pair of right-hand chank on a sixth, and the Governor-General's letters to the whoonghees on a seventh; and when I left my house, they were carried down to the boat before me.

The woondock did not come to my bungalow, but remained in his boat; he came, however, into the boat next to mine, just before I landed, and desired I might be informed he was there; as he did not come on board my boat I took no notice of him. I had sent over saddles for the horses, but had pre-determined to walk to the palace.

When I landed the procession was formed as follows:—The Governor-General's letters, &c. on the trays first, then the coins and coining machinery, even to the large blocks of wood in which the presses are fixed; then the carriage; next two sandogans and rayhoon of Rangoon; then my servants; next myself and Mr. Burnett; in the rear the sepoys, two a-breast; after them servants and led horses; the woondock and mayhoon of Hunza-wuddy to the left a-breast of me. They desired I would mount, and had horses attending for themselves, but finding I chose to walk they walked also. As we made a sweep to the eastward, it increased our distance to about a mile over a loose sand; the sides of the road were lined with gazers, who, from our slow marching, had ample time to gratify their curiosity.

About 300 yards from the east front of the palace tent, his majesty's troops formed an avenue. They were seated on the ground with their muskets and match-locks grounded, and pointing inwards with their muzzles a little elevated, as if ready to punish any aggression; they were dressed in the common habits of the country, and were a mere rabble. When the woondocks, &c. entered within the line of troops, they took off their shoes, and sent away their chatters or umbrellas. About 150 yards from the gate of the palace enclosure we halted, opposite a shade of bamboos; within which carpets and mats were spread. The mayhoon, &c. went into the shade, and requested I would come in out of the sun, until orders came for my proceeding; however, as it was expected I should pull off my shoes, I declined the invitation. In about five minutes we again proceeded. When I came to the gate I requested that my interpreters, the two orphan boys who came with me from Calcutta, and one servant, might attend me, to which the mayhoon immediately agreed. While this was settling they appeared very anxious for my pulling off my shoes, and alarmed for fear I should not comply; however, I told

told them they need not doubt my performing all I had agreed to, and immediately I took them off, and sent back the other servants. The great door of the tent is close to the east side of the enclosure, but we entered at another gate a little to the right, on purpose, I suppose, that the multitude might see me walking in the sun, on the bare ground without my shoes. Before we advanced the sandogans and rayhoon kneeled down, closed their hands flat together, lifted them to their foreheads, and bowed their heads three times to the earth. At their request we took off our hats, and bowed in our own style three times, and then put on our hats again. The request was made with respect; we then advanced slowly towards the north face of the tent; midway the prostrations on their part and bows on ours were repeated. Just before we came to the door of the tent, they desired me to take off my hat; this however, I deferred doing until I got into the shade, as the sun was very hot. At the door of the tent, the prostrations, &c. were again repeated. The whole distance I had to walk in the sun might be 100 feet. After the first prostration, the mayhoon turned immediately into the tent; and so ill had they concerted the farce they were acting with me, that a small pause occurred before they determined to lead me a little more round about.

When we entered the tent, we saw the courtiers arranged in ranks to the right and left, seated on mats spread on the ground fronting the throne to the north, so that by entering to the north the princes of the blood, who were seated in the two front rows, had a perfect view of me. A small pause was made also for that purpose. We then walked slowly to the south, passing the right-hand rows to the rear, and then turned into the centre avenue between them, to about the centre of the court, where mats were placed for us, and we were requested to pay our respects to the throne; when I dropt on one knee, and bowed my head. We then seated ourselves; I placed my feet across under me in the Hindostanee style; the whoonghees desired I would cover my feet, which I immediately complied with. Some one then desired the interpreter to tell me to sit sideways; the whoonghee called out, "Never mind;" I, however, immediately altered my position, placing my legs sideways, and leaning for support

on my right hand, a very awkward and ungraceful position to those not accustomed to it. The grand audience-tent is circular, about 300 feet in diameter, supported in the centre by a stout mast about sixty feet high, the pinnacle rising above the top of the tent, perhaps twelve feet more, and gilt. The sides supported by an arcade of 100 arches; the piers of wood about fifteen feet high; the arches formed of bamboo work, the wall-plate which supports the back of the tent was of bamboos; stout ropes are extended in the inside from the centre pole to each pier, and then carried out to posts fifteen or twenty feet beyond, and made fast. These support the fly of the tent, which was made of single dungaree, (a coarse thick cotton fabric, common in India,) in the sea phrase, neither wind nor weather-tight. Round the base of the centre pole was built a pedestal about ten feet square, and fifteen high, whether of wood or masonry, I had no opportunity of observing. Round it was a circular open railing about six feet high; and within the enclosure several large square glass lanterns were hung, and looking-glasses arranged, with other trifles of the same kind.

The throne, which came close to the outer edge of the tent, was an octagon of wood, like a large pulpit; each face was about ten feet; the floor elevated about six feet above the level of the tent; the sides open to the south and east, the west and north sides screened by a curtain; the floor was carpeted, and a raised bench covered with velvet cushions laced with gold, was placed near the centre, a little advanced to the front. Below, within the circle of the tent, was a raised seat like a clerk's reading-desk, covered with green velvet, edged and trimmed with broad gold lace, with large red velvet cushions on it, trimmed in the same manner. To the right and left of the throne on the ground, just within the arcade of the tent, were ranged twenty of the king's body-guard, in satin gowns trimmed with gold lace, with treble scolloped capes and cuffs, and gilt hats like Mambrino's helmet. Nearer the throne, to the right or west side, were seated in a line with the body guards, six eunuchs of the palace, native Mahomedans, in white jammās and coloured silk lungees, with white handkerchiefs round their heads. The princes of the blood, the chobwas*, and all the cour-

* Petty tributary princes.

tiers of superior rank, were dressed in red velvet gowns, like that worn by the mayhoon; the caps of the princes and chobwas, varying according to their rank; which is further denoted by the gold chains they wear. The inferior courtiers' dress and caps were made of satin trimmed with narrow gold lace, but in form the same as the viceroy's. In the avenue immediately fronting the throne, was placed, first, the stands with the letters and presents in a row, on a line with that of the princes; next the chests of treasure, then the coining machinery. The carriage was drawn up close to the outside of the arcade, about forty feet to the eastward of the throne, and within view of his majesty. In the rear of the treasure chests, and immediately in front of the throne, at the distance of about sixty feet from it, I and my suite were seated. About ten feet in front of me, to the left, was the mayhoon, or viceroy; and in a line with me to the left the rayhoon of Rangoon. In front, a little to the left also, were two sandogans; and in the rear, to the right, the shabunder Jhansey. After I had been seated about twenty minutes, a man, dressed in white, came into the enclosed place within the throne from the rear, as if to arrange the cushions on it, and immediately after he had retired, his majesty entered, and seated himself on the throne. He was dressed in white muslin with a gold border, and had on a crown shaped something like a mitre, about fifteen inches in height, but how ornamented I was too distant to observe. In his hand he had a small chowrie, made of peacocks' quills, with which he fanned away the flies; no one remained in the pulpit with him. He appeared rather lusty, his countenance open, and complexion rather fairer than the Burmhans in general, with a thin grey beard, and altogether like a Chinese of the southern part of the empire. When seated, he asked in a clear and audible voice, which was the Resident? Then, who was the gentleman next me? He then asked, whether my epaulets and cockade were insignia of my rank? Who were the persons attending in my suite? What was in the chests? What the use of the large blocks of timber, &c.? He was then pleased to say, that he understood I was a sensible and polite gentleman; upon which I placed my hand on my breast, and bowed my head. He immediately said "Ah! that is the manner in which the

Europeans salute their sovereigns. The hand placed on the breast means that their respect flows from the heart." To which the viceroy replied in the affirmative. The sandogan, first prostrating himself three times, then read from a taar leaf, in a singing tone, an account of the presents. After sitting about twenty minutes, the king, addressing himself to the viceroy, said, "The weather is very warm, I must retire, take care of him." He then rose from the throne, and retired to his palace in the rear. He was answered sometimes by Mr. Moncourtuse, sometimes by the viceroy, and sometimes by the rayhoon. After he had retired, every one arranged their legs at their ease; the eyes of the court were turned on us, and restraint was banished. The princes, about five minutes afterwards, got up and retired without ceremony; they were all bare-footed. The gracious reception I had met with from his majesty, seemed to have diffused a general satisfaction throughout the court; and after a quarter of an hour had elapsed, a number of pages, in satin gowns and caps, brought in Burmhan trays of sweetmeats. These trays were of wood, painted red, and gilt; they were about eighteen inches in height, the side supporters little turned balustrades, united at bottom by a circular rim. The sweetmeats were piled up in little china saucers, consisting of country-made confectionary, covered with conical covers of wicker-work, lacquered red and gilt. Twelve of these trays were placed before me and Mr. Burnett, one of them immediately opposite, filled with china confectionary, considered a rarity here. Next, every one of my attendants had a tray placed before him, then the chobwas, the whoonghees, &c., each a tray served to them in turn, according to their rank, until the whole court was served. They pressed me to eat, and to please them I tasted of almost every dish on the trays before me. Tea was then made and presented, the rayhoon and shabunder Jhansey serving us. Then trays of pawn leaf, with its appendages, were served; towards the conclusion, the courtiers pocketed the remainder of the sweetmeats. &c. and we were told we might retire.

About four o'clock in the evening his majesty sent for Mr. Moncourtuse and Mr. Rowland, my private interpreter, in order, as he was pleased to say, that they might hear from himself his

his sentiments, so that I might not suppose them mere complimentary reports from his courtiers. He said, he thought I was a prudent sensible man, and asked what was my name. Mr. Moncourtuse defined the distinction between our christian and surnames. He then enquired what was my military rank, and whether I understood the art of war; then the nature of my appointment; which Mr. Moncourtuse defined attorney, or agent for the English East India Company's government in his dominions: with all which he expressed himself much satisfied. He then asked if I was pleased with my reception, which was answered in the affirmative. He then said, I have ordered Jhansey to prepare boats, and to attend the Resident to see my pagoda whenever he chooses; let him go before the chambers or vaults are closed, that he may examine my mode of strengthening the chambers with lead. He then went to take possession of the carriage, attended by eight bramins, his queens, the royal family, and courtiers. After the prayers of consecration were over, he opened the door with his own hand, the steps were taken down, and he got in, and expressed himself highly satisfied with its elegance; strictly enjoining his queens not to damage it. He pointed out an error in making the steps fold into the carriage, they ought to have been outside; but he observed, "It is my own fault for not having it so represented in the drawing I sent to the Governor-General." Mr. Moncourtuse represented to him that it was the mode used for the steps of the carriages of all European sovereigns; and gave as a reason what I had previously told him, that if they were fixtures on the outside they would be liable to be soiled by the mud thrown forward by the hind wheels in travelling. He said it was very right, the Europeans best understood these matters. He then examined the *dies* and coins; and said that the characters on the copper were very right, but that those on the rupees were obsolete. The viceroy told him that I had promised to get the dies altered in any manner he pleased, with which he appeared highly gratified. He then expressed a wish to see the machinery; and the viceroy told him I had been so kind as to promise to shew them the mode of fixing and using the machinery. "Yes," says he, "the Resident will do that in a few days

which we should be puzzling about for months. As soon as the festival is over, and we return to Amarapoorah, we will get him to instruct us." He then inquired if I knew the country they called Vizalley, and whether it belonged to the English? Mr. Moncourtuse did not know how to satisfy him on these points. He then said, "I sent him some of the coins of the country, and he shewed my rayhoon a map of it; request of him to send me that chart, and the book that has a drawing of the air-balloon." Mr. Moncourtuse then retired. As he was leaving the palace the king's favourite grandson, the eldest son of the heir-apparent, a boy about eleven years of age, sent for him, and told him he was very happy to find his majesty so well satisfied; requested he would take charge of some refreshment for me, (two legs of beef, four pieces of pork, and a jar of ghee,) to assure me of his esteem, and that I had only to send to him for any thing I might want, and if it was to be had in his grandfather's dominions he would procure it for me. Two days before he had requested to see a book of natural history, with painted figures, which I immediately sent to him; when he returned the book he sent me some provisions, with a polite message of thanks.

ANECDOTE OF THE SULTAN.

February 11. Employed in planning a balloon for his majesty; about noon the rayhoon came and pressed me to send something curious to the king's grandson; I therefore sent, under his charge, with my interpreter Mr. Rowland and a chubdar, a volume of curious English birds painted by Donovan in a very superior style, a set of white flint cut-glasses for his betel-box, a white flint cut-glass smelling-bottle filled with essence, a bottle of ottah of roses, two boxes of Tunbridge toy, two small boxes of Dutch toys, some gilt writing-paper, with black lead pencils and a sportman's knife. The rayhoon also requested I would make his majesty a present of a round hat with a white turban, and black and red feathers, which I used as an undress-hat; I therefore sent it also. When Mr. Rowland arrived at the palace, he was admitted into the garden with the presents, and found the young prince in the palace-garden with his uncle the prince of Prone. He was highly delighted with the presents, particularly the glass ware. He carried the whole

to his grandfather, who was seated at some distance, with only a red silk lungee round his loins, and a white muslin fillet round his head. When my hat was presented to his majesty he put it on his head, and kept it on for some time. He said, "this is a high proof of the Resident's regard for me, he has given me the hat he has worn himself; he could not do more for his own Sovereign." He then took it off, and gave it to his grandson to have it laid by carefully: the boy said, "I will wear this when I go in the war-boats." "No, no," said the king, "it is not for you."

THE NEW PALACE.

February 12. At seven A.M. the rayhoon came to my bungalow, and informed me that the mayhoon had sent two war-boats, to convey me and my suite to the main, to visit the new pagoda.

The rayhoon requested I would pull off my hat in passing the looto, as the whoonghees were there, a compliment which I begged leave to decline paying, as being inconsistent with my public situation. When we came abreast of the looto, (an open shed with a raised platform about four feet from the ground, and thatched), the rayhoon desired us to stop a little. The second whoonghee who is also generalissimo of his majesty's forces, was sitting in the looto in his undress. He sent for Mr. Moncourtuse and desired him to tell me, he hoped I would excuse a little delay, as he had sent to know his majesty's pleasure as to what he wished I should be shewn: he added that I was a lucky man, that my conduct had given such satisfaction to every one, that his majesty regarded me as one of his own children. During this conversation, I was standing about fifteen yards from the looto, remarking the royal boats near the bank; in a few minutes the rayhoon joined me, and desired I would return to the steps ascending to the pagoda from the river front. These steps consist of three flights, about thirty feet broad at the lowest step, and twenty at the highest; of ordinary brickwork masonry, with a low parapet wall on each side, and led to the first terrace about fifteen feet above the ordinary level of the river in the rains. The revêtement of the river-face of this terrace was of stones wrought to an equal surface on their exterior superficies: but rough and irregular on their interior, laid in com-

mon mortar made of stone pounded, or lime and sand. At the lowest step we were requested to take off our shoes, which we immediately did: all our servants were allowed to attend us, and I was allowed to take my Hindoostanee punkali. We were not at any time desired to take off our hats. Immediately within the verge of the first terrace, on either side of the steps, are erecting two colossal figures of lions, or rather sphinxes, in positions rather couchant than rampant. They are of brick masonry, and seated on pedestals of the same materials; the surface of the pedestals are about two cubits above the level of the terrace, and the height of the figures from the surface of the table to the crown of their heads is fifty-eight cubits; making altogether sixty Burmhan cubits of nineteen inches each, or ninety-five English feet. The body and limbs are of proportionate magnitude, according to the Burmhan ideas of sculpture; the eyes and teeth are of alabaster, the eye-ball, which we had an opportunity of measuring, was thirteen feet in circumference. The northermost figure is finished to the plastering and ornamental parts, the sockets for the eye-balls are left vacant, and to place the eye-balls in them will require some exertions of mechanical ingenuity, which I should like to see. There are six terraces rising above each other, their parapet walls equidistant and revêtements of the faces of each of good brick masonry, with stone spouts ornamented with sculptured alligators' heads, to carry off the water. Above these is a seventh terrace, on which is the plinth of the pagoda, and the eighth terrace is formed by the upper surface of the plinth. The seven lower terraces have not been wholly formed by art, but advantage taken of a little mount, the sides of which have been cut down, and then reveted with masonry; the levels of the terraces so far, being left of the common soil, a sandy loam mixed with shingly stones. Upon the seventh terrace rises the exposed part of the base or plinth of the intended structure; the foundation of which is sunk of solid masonry still lower; how much I have not been able to ascertain. Within the plinth a hollow chamber is left, forming a quadrangle whose extent is sixty-one feet six inches, its depth eleven feet, and the walls being twelve feet eleven inches thick, make the exterior surface a square of eighty-seven feet four inches.

ches. The interior of this chamber is plastered with white chunam, and decorated with painted borders and pannelled compartments, with trees and flower-pots in them. There are also rows of columns twenty-nine inches square, and pilasters, to support the leaden beams and terraces with which the whole is to be covered when the dedicated treasures are deposited there; with a number of quadrangular compartments, large and small, from ten feet to four feet five inches square to contain them; the smaller ones being lined with plates of lead three-fourths of an inch thick. The innermost quadrangles are intended for the preservation of the treasures dedicated by his majesty, while the span around them is devoted to the oblations of his courtiers. Opposite each of the smaller compartments, whose depth is equal to that of the larger ones, and which appeared like so many wells, was placed on small Bengal carpets, little hollow temples, three feet square, with pyramidal roofs ornamented in the Burmhan style; the interior frame being of painted wood covered with thin plates of silver, alloyed to about fifty per cent. standard; in height from the base to the pinnacle seven feet, the eaves ornamented with strings of red coral about six beads in each, terminated with heart-shaped pieces of common window glass. Round the solid part of the building and upon the terrace, were arranged piles of leaden beams, about five inches square, and of sufficient length to cover the respective chambers, with plates of lead of the same length fourteen inches broad, and three-fourths of an inch thick for the coverings: and besides these, a number of slates of a schistous granite were arranged in readiness to cover the whole. We were told that there was another set of chambers of the same dimensions and structure, charged with treasure below these: how true this is I cannot pretend to determine. The invention of lining the chambers with lead for the preservation of the treasures, is an honour claimed by his present majesty, who has great skill in these matters. That the design has a divine sanction we had ocular demonstration, three piles of leaden plates gilt with gold-leaf being shewn us, which had been brought and arranged where we saw them at night by angels. Our conductors assured us that the building was surrounded at night by

watchful guards, so that no human agents could have transported such weighty materials unobserved: it is, therefore, justly considered and believed as a miracle of divine favour. All this I was particularly desired to note down in my pocket book, which I did on the spot, and added to it an observation of my own, that a good deal of melted wax, such as is used by the Burmhans for candles, had been dropt on the slabs; I, therefore, suppose the night must have been dark, and that the angels worked by candle-light. From the level of this terrace, a conical spire of solid masonry is intended to be erected, the weight of which I am afraid will prove too great for the leaden beams; but it would be a dangerous piece of impertinence for a stranger to offer any advice on these sacred matters, otherwise I could easily secure the safety of the superstructure, by shewing them how to turn arches over the hollow chambers. From the summit of this terrace is commanded a very extensive and pleasant view of the meanderings of the Erawuddy, the valley it winds through, and the adjacent mountains; but my attention was too much occupied by the building, and the crowds of both sexes that flocked to gaze at us, to examine distant objects. Centrically, in front of the first terrace, is erected a shade of bamboos with an avenue in the centre, decorated with a double arcade of bamboo openwork, ornamented with flowers, for his majesty to perform his devotions in, and pass through when he goes to view the progress of the building. Round the summit of the rubbish also, are placed little open moveable shades for him to sit in. To the right of the covered avenue is a small temporary theatre, of bamboo and thatch, where the dancers, tumblers, and musicians, exhibit on festival days before his majesty and the royal family. A number were collected for our amusement; we sat to see them for about half an hour, and then went to view the dedicated treasures. They were arranged on the platform of a bamboo shade, about seventy feet in length and thirty broad; they consisted of a great variety of Burmhan temples and kcouns in miniature, covered with plates of fifty per cent. silver, and filled with little images of their idols, from three inches to a foot in height, of the same materials. Besides those in the temples. &c., there were squadrons of others

others of the same kind and quality arranged on the floor; also many which they said were of solid gold, but on examination we found them less valuable; there were also two rows of about a dozen larger images of alabaster, from two to four feet in height, well gilt and burnished. These were of that remarkable kind which I have before noticed in this diary; their cast of features and hair being precisely that of the Abyssinian negroes; all the others were of Indian origin (but I shall have occasion to discuss this subject more at large in another place.) There were also several gilt metal flat caskets, said to contain gold and precious stones; Mr. Burnett saw the contents of two or three, though I did not; in them were several coloured stones, none above ten or fifteen carats weight, set in gilt foil. There were also several piles of bricks, slabs of coloured glass, and white chattahs, such as are used by the royal family; and, lastly one of Dr. Priestley's machines for impregnating water with fixed air. On the opposite side in another shade, was an image of a deity in a portable temple, with poles fixed to it for four bearers, which we were informed were sufficient when his godship was in good humour, but when displeased, not all the power of the Burmhan empire could move it. Many miraculous cures are ascribed to the power of this deity; in pity to the multitude, it is therefore hoped that his majesty will not immure it in the vaults of the new temple. In a separate shade, in a moveable wooden-house which travels on wheels, is a print of the foot of Gaudma, in a slab of marble, from the heel to the toe. It is about three feet in length and of a proportional breadth; but, the history of this impression I did not learn, as my conductors were in haste to go home. At the gate of this enclosure, the sanctified ground terminating, we again put on our shoes and descended towards the river, passing the looto in our way back to the boats. Round the looto were seated a great number of the country guards with their arms piled, their appearance much the same as the rabble infantry of the native powers in India. The rayhoon desired permission to return to his own house, and we being embarked in the boats as we came, were soon landed at our own.

EATING HORSE FLESH.

April 9. In the forenoon died one of the horses presented me by the whoon-

gee, the carcase was begged by the Burmhanians to eat. The tribe of smiths, including all the artificers in metals, are particularly fond of horse-flesh, supposing it best calculated to recruit the strength wasted by working at their forges. Animals that have died from disease are, in general, eaten by the inhabitants of the country who are fond of flesh; but as metempsychosists, they are prohibited from killing animals for food. In this they resemble their neighbours the Chinese; and I apprehend this filthy custom of eating the flesh of diseased animals is the cause of a dreadful disorder which attacks the extremities with ulcerous sores, which soon mortify, and leave those who survive disgusting and mutilated objects. The beggars of the country are chiefly composed of this class, and wander about the country in groups; assembling at the feasts of the principal pagodas, where they are relieved by the bounty of the devout and humane. Coming up the river we met two or three squadrons of little boats belonging to these wretched pilgrims, going with their families to the southward; except these it is rare to see a beggar in the Burmhan dominions. They seem to be licenced by their peculiar misfortune; the other poor, as far as I can learn, are subsisted at the baws or cottages of the poonghees of each monastery, make a procession early every morning to appropriated quarters of the town, to collect the donations of the charitable, which, in general, consist of boiled rice, vegetable curries, and fruit.

THE WEATHER.

May 9. The general course of the weather is as follows, according to our reckoning by the civil day, which commences at midnight. After sun-set, or about eight P. M., a breeze springs up from the south-eastward, increases to a fresh breeze during the night, lulls in the morning about four o'clock. After sun-rise, or about seven A. M., springs up again from the same quarter, freshens to a smart breeze during the day, gradually dying away to a calm about sun-set. This course occurred during these twenty-four hours. The weather was sultry, cloudy to the S.E., with lightning at sun-set. Thermometer six A.M. 85°; barometer 29.38, twelve N.; thermometer 93°; barometer 29.44, six P.M.: thermometer 94° barometer 29.35. In the morning a procession passed by from the fort to the river, consisting of several sets of country

country musicians and dancers, two files, said to be 500 each of common people, with little earthen-pots and sprigs of trees in them, closed by the officers of the prince's household, in their court-dresses and on horseback. They went down to the river, filled their pots with water, and returned in the same order. This ceremonial of washing the prince's head occurs twice a year, when all the great men pay their court, and prisoners for trivial offences are liberated. In the evening the Enga Tekaing's house-steward came, to ask me for a bottle of brandy for his master; as I was doubtful of his authority, and the use of all intoxicating liquors or drugs being strictly prohibited, I declined giving it, until I had consulted the Enga Tekaing's whoon.

May 10. This being the day of full-moon, several processions paraded the streets with votive offerings to the Burmhan deities; and I had a long visit from two distant relations of the royal family. In the morning I sent to ask the enga's whoon about the brandy business, and, with his advice, sent a bottle immediately. It is intended, I am told, to make a lotion, the virtues of which are such, that whoever washes with it becomes invulnerable. This magical liquor is dispensed by the Enga Tekaing to his particular favourites.

HOLYDAY FESTIVAL.

May 25. This being the day of the moon's change, is a holyday with the Burmhans; when they go to pay their devotions, and make offerings at the shrine of their divinities. Since the 10th of April I have regularly distributed alms every morning to 150 poonghees, according to the Burmhan custom; and at every full and change of the moon have had twenty-one poonghees to partake, as it is called, of a charitable feast. This morning as usual, the appointed number came, my great hall was carpetted, and wooden trays arranged the whole length of the room, four for each poonghee; the first contained fried fish, ballehong, turtle eggs, curries, &c., dressed after the Burmhan style, made up in little plates of leaves; the second pancakes, and Burmhan sweetmeats; the third, mangoes and other sweetmeats; the fourth bunches of plaintains, a green cocoanut, betel leaves and nut, tobacco, chinam, &c. &c. After the poonghees had been seated a few minutes, their servants and scholars brought in the

bowls which they carry in making their daily collections of rice, &c.; these they placed before them; the mewjerry, who is my master of the ceremonies, then presented to the head poonghee, who was seated in the centre, two cups of water. Out of the first he took water to wash his mouth and drink. He then puts the points of his fingers in the other, and prayed over it in a low voice; the mewjerry then took away the water, and my Burmhan attendants put the contents of the first row of trays into their bowls, which signified their acceptance of the feast. Their servants and scholars then took away the bowls, and the remainder of the trays to the outer verandah, to put the contents in baskets, and carry them away; the mewjerry, &c., then presented to the chief poonghee three trays, one with a pyramid of boiled rice on it, the other with fruit, and the third with betel, &c.; these he touched with the points of his fingers, and appeared to bless them; in turn they were presented to each of the poonghees, who performed the same ceremony; they were then put apart as consecrated, to be exposed near a temple, on an open altar, for the benefit of the crows and pian dogs; (this is one of the usages which his majesty ridicules and condemns.) On these occasions the neighbours assist at the house where the feast is made. Several men and women were assembled at my house; these now advanced and kneeled in two groups before the line of poonghees, the women to the right of the men: the mewjerry gave a few grains of parched paddy to each, which they held in their hands closed, with the palms together a little elevated, in a supplicating posture; they then repeated a prayer after the chief poonghee, in the manner of part of our service; the chief poonghee then prayed, the other poonghees placing their fans of palm-leaves before their faces, accompanying him; after this prayer was finished, the chief poonghee delivered a kind of lecture in an audible tone of voice—a lesson I suppose from some of their books of divinity, and, if I might judge from the chanting tone, was a kind of meter. This lasted about ten or fifteen minutes, when they arose and walked off without ceremony.

ALCHEMY.

June 1. In the evening the king's jewel merchant visited me, his errand was to obtain some information respecting alchemy, in which the royal family,

mily, particularly the Enga, are dabblers: they have a high opinion of the medicinal virtues of the exploded elixirs, and conserves of precious stones and metals; I gave him some specimens of metallic salts, &c. and endeavoured, but in vain, to dissuade him from such illusive pursuits.

PROCESSION OF THE SULTAN.

June 8. At one o'clock at night the pacaani whoongee passed by, on his way to the water-side, and sent word to inform me that his majesty would arrive early in the morning. At six A. M. I received advice that his majesty had arrived at the upper landing-place, about two miles to the northward, there not being water enough for his boat at the lower one. About nine A. M. the Enga Tekaing passed by, on his way to meet his father; at ten the gun fired as a signal for his majesty's landing. About half-past ten the head of the procession began to pass by: first, a string of his majesty's elephants; next a body of foot-soldiers, each with a rusty musket on his shoulder, clothed like the common people of the country; they marched, or rather walked, in two Indian files, without any regularity; next followed the king's grandson, on a very lofty elephant; he sat on the neck of the elephant, and held the guiding-hook himself, but in fact the animal required no guiding. A well-dressed mohaut sat behind him, and supported him in his arms. The young prince was naked from his waist upwards, having on only a silk lungee, and an embroidered handkerchief on his head, gold bangles on his ancles and wrists, and several chains set with stones, &c. on his neck. After him came several gilt palkees, with women of the palace, &c.; at a distance behind him followed a son of the king's by a favourite concubine, on a small elephant, which he guided himself; after him followed five of the king's elephants, with war-howdahs, having large shields on each side of the howdah, painted red and gilt; then followed his majesty's troopers in their war-dress, but very shabby; and on wretched, half-starved, small horses, of these there might be sixty or eighty; then several gilt brass three-pounders, on field-carriages, drawn by men, with several red painted and gilt ammunition carts, drawn by two horses each; on each side after these marched foot soldiers, armed and clothed as those before mentioned; then followed the

carriage I brought, drawn by men; and immediately after it his majesty with the first queen, in his old carriage, drawn by four led horses, the blinds down. He laughed, and spoke out loudly while passing, seeming well pleased with my attention. I was seated in a chair at the door of the hall, and when he came in front I rose up, took off my hat, bowing and placing my hand on my breast; Mr. Burnett and Mr. Rowland standing on either side, and bowing at the same time. The rest of my suite were arranged on each hand of the verandah. Before the front of my house I had made a railing of bamboo lattice-work, covered on the outside with yellow cloth, and over it gold and silver tange was spread; immediately in front of the verandah was a portico forty-eight feet long, covered on the top with scarlet cloth, hanging down towards the front about three feet, with gold tange along the front, dropping about two feet below the red cloth. The bamboo pillars, &c. covered with yellow silk, and a screen of yellow silk curtains along the front of the verandah, so as entirely to cover the piers, leaving the doors open. The house was also newly white-washed, and the road levelled and sanded before the door; and just before his majesty passed I had the road strewn with gold-leaf; the crowd were kept clear of the front by a Burmhan peon; and on the whole, for this place, we made a very fine show. The intent, however, was every thing, and it being wholly unexpected. He was highly gratified, saying aloud to his courtiers, "Ah, this is the company, that is my Resident," and kept his eyes on me the whole time he was passing. On each side his majesty's carriage marched spearmen, and it was surrounded by a crowd of his courtiers, &c. &c.; immediately after it followed foot soldiers, troopers, and war-elephants, but the whole too irregular and insignificant to make any impression on me. After his majesty, came the Enga Tekaing on horse-back, preceded and followed by foot soldiers and spearmen, and surrounded by his particular servants. He looked towards me till he came immediately opposite, and then he affected to turn his head another way; I rose and bowed to him as he passed. After him came a number of gilt palkees, with the queens and concubines, each with their particular female servants; young princes carried on men's shoulders,

ders, with gilt umbrellas over them; and hackeries variously decorated with women of the palace. About half-past eleven the prince of Prone passed on horse-back, with something less state than the Enga. He looked stedfastly at me the whole time he was passing, and I rose and bowed to him. I waited half an hour longer for the other princes; when, hearing they had taken another road, I ordered money to be distributed among the crowd, and retired. The whole of this procession was very irregular, and the paraphernalia much below what I expected. In the intervals between the passing of the several persons of the royal family, the crowd could hardly be kept within bounds by my peon; but, when any of the royal family approached, they flew like so many shadows crouching to the ground. I also observed that the gilt chattres, servants, and carriages, were obliged to make several trips for the inferior branches of the royal family. There might be altogether about 100 elephants in the procession, but some of them very small, and most of them very poor, and meanly equipped. The foot-guards could not amount to more than five or six hundred men altogether, and the troopers to sixty or eighty.

THE QUEEN MOTHER.

June 26. Early in the morning the queen mother, in a superb palkee of state, borne by thirty-six men, and attended by a great number of the ladies of the palace in their palkees, passed by on their way to accompany the Assamese princess to court; also a party of troopers, musketeers, spearmen, &c. The fronts of all the houses in the high street, through which the procession is to pass, are ornamented with verandahs of bamboos and mats, so constructed as to form a double roof open towards the streets, ornamented with painted borders; and the shops filled with their best goods, which were to be sold to the princess's retinue at reduced rates. Cannon were planted at all the cross streets; plaintain trees and sugar canes planted on each side the street, and the street clean swept. About half-past seven A. M. the procession began to pass by. First in order were spearmen, then musketeers, then Burmhan bramins, then music, then state chattres of a particular construction, then the queen mother's state equipage of beaten gold, then the queen mother in her state palkee, very high and large; on the platform of the pal-

kee two young women richly dressed knelt in front, and two in the rear, facing inwards, with their hands closed palm to palm, and raised to their foreheads, in the Burmhan mode of paying homage. Men bearing gilt chattres surrounded the palkee. After the queen mother's palkee followed a small body of cavalry, then spearmen and musketeers, then men carrying the princess's dowry, consisting of elephants' teeth, jasper-stones, Assamese arms, chests of clothes, bedding, &c. &c., then followed several Assamese bramins, with white turbans, and long white jammahs. Then two woondocks, and several other Burmhan officers; then women dressed in white, beating large tomtoms, with crooked silver seontahs, others sounding silver trumpets of various forms, others playing on silver cymbals; then followed the princess's state equipage of beaten gold; then the princess in a superb state palkee, borne as the queen mother's, with two young women kneeling in front and rear; the curtains were of Chinese flowered gauze, so that she might see without being seen; immediately after her followed another party of Burmhan horse, then about twenty palkees, with court ladies, and the whole was closed by musketeers, spearmen, &c. The front of my house was ornamented, and Burmhan dancers and musicians exhibited in the front verandah. I had my breakfast-table placed in the front verandah, at which we were seated when the procession passed.

DEGRADATION OF MINISTERS.

August 13. This morning I learnt that his majesty had degraded the pacaam and somba whoonghees, on account of some religious opinions respecting the candle feast. The pacaam whoonghee has been treated with particular severity; he has been turned out of his house, and deprived of all the insignia of his high rank. On account of this punishment the guards at the palace-gates have been reinforced, and a stricter discipline ordained. Two seraghdohs, or poonghee bishops, have also been confined in irons. This severity, it is supposed, is occasioned by the intrigues of the mhee whoonghee, who aspires at the pacaam whoonghee's place. The pacaam is a venerable and respectable old man, and a general favourite, having filled the office of whoonghee with reputation ever since the first accession of the family of Alam-praw

Alam-praw to the throne. It is true he is now unfit for the station, but his age, and his merits, certainly entitle him to an honourable tranquillity.

A ROYAL VICTIM.

August 18. Last night a rich Burmhan was beheaded by order of his majesty, his body exposed, and his property confiscated. A party of Chinese, with presents from a frontier province, have arrived, and the sheradoghee, who came up the river with me, and was sent on an embassy to China in April last, has returned with them. It appears, or rather, it is said, he was prevented proceeding by some insurrection in China.

August 20. In the morning I sent my interpreter to make a last effort with the attawhoon of the palace, to deliver a letter from me to his majesty; but both of those he saw positively refused, saying, that they dared not. One of them said his majesty's sword is too sharp; you see a rich man was beheaded but yesterday without committing any fault. He then stated his case; the unfortunate man had been renter of a considerable district, and amassed wealth by oppression; complaints were lodged, he was tried, found guilty; mulcted, and declared incapable of serving his majesty, who ordered him to retire from court, and never appear before him again. Unfortunately for him his ambition would not permit him to remain quiet in obscurity; his wealth enabled him to find patrons, and through them he twice petitioned his majesty for permission to reside at the capital, and be enrolled as one of his merchants; these petitions were rejected. He, notwithstanding, persevered to a third attempt, and to ensure success offered a considerable bribe to one of his majesty's favourite daughters to present it, which she undertook. The king, on receiving the petition, was extremely enraged, and exclaimed, I have repeatedly ordered this villain not to presume to approach me; let him be immediately apprehended and confined. This order was given at four o'clock in the evening, and immediately executed. The man, too late dreading the effects of his majesty's wrath, immediately began to scatter his wealth among the royal family; money and jewels were sent to all such as were supposed to have influence; the bribes were received, and he was told not to suffer any apprehension; however, at seven the same

evening his majesty ordered that he should be beheaded, and his property confiscated. The sentence was immediately carried into execution, and the myrmidons of the palace took possession of his property. His body is exposed above ground, pinned to the earth, where it is to rot; the king's doctor cut off the tip of his nose, ears, lips, tongue, and fingers, which, with some of his blood, is to form a compound in some medicine of wonderful efficacy in ensuring longevity, and prosperity to those who are so happy as to obtain a portion of it from his majesty's bounty. This is one of the palace nostrums, of which there are many others equally mystic in the preparation, and wonderful in the operation; these his majesty occasionally dispenses to the credulous multitude. The fall of a rich man proves a source of revenue beyond the amount of his immediate assets. His books are carefully examined, and all whose names are there entered, whether the account has been settled or not, are sued for the full amount of the entry, and are obliged to pay the demand, without daring to demur or question the legality of the action; and names are often inserted on the occasion.* My cash-keeper is among the sufferers on this; his name is down for 600 ticals, which he solemnly declares he paid near two years ago; and many other merchants in town have been charged in sums proportioned to their supposed fortunes. Exclusive of these mulcts, the defunct was found possessed of cash to the amount of 40,000 ticals; and jewels and merchandize amounting to as much more. The principal part of this sum the king, it is said, has given to his favourite grandson.

A CONSPIRACY DETECTED.

September 5. A conspiracy, in which the mhee whoonghee and his sons are deeply implicated, has just been discovered by the confession of one of the conspirators: their plan of operation was, that when he had marched with the army to the hills, about a day's march, he was to make a signal, and then the conspirators in the fort, &c. were to arm themselves and followers from his magazine, and set fire to the city in various quarters. This was to be a signal for him to return and complete the business. This con-

* Something analogous to extents in aid in the revenue laws of England,

fession was immediately communicated to his majesty, who gave orders for the mhee whoonghee's being seized and his house searched. The arms were found as reported, and the same confession extorted from several others of the conspirators; among the rest was my acquaintance the young chobwa and his companion. When the mhee whoonghee was brought before his majesty and confronted by his sons, he confessed his having erred in amassing such a quantity of arms without acquainting his majesty, but professed they were intended to be used only against his enemies, and denied every other part of the accusation. It is said he was severely tortured by ligatures on his limbs, and beating him over the breast, joints, shins, and back, with a bar of iron, but without effect; and that he was afterwards loaded with irons, and confined in the palace prison. His sons also were subjected to the same treatment, and every suspected person apprehended and confined in various prisons. The enga's whoon has been appointed generalissimo, and taken command of the new levies, &c.

September 6. Yesterday being full moon, and held holy by the Burmhans, prevented any thing being done in the affair of the conspirators, except precautions against surprise or riots. Horsemen patrolled the streets at night, and the inhabitants kept quiet within their houses, trembling for the consequences; so that after dark the city was as still as a desert. I also thought it necessary to bring my guard and servants into my house, and shut the doors at night. This day, however, it was expected that the prisoners would be executed; I, therefore, sent my interpreter into the fort to collect intelligence. On his return he informed me that his majesty had granted the mhee whoonghee and his party their lives, at the intercession of the queen mother; that his irons had been taken off, but that he was still in confinement.

The mhee whoonghee, from whatever cause, was entrusted with more power than any other man in the empire; his will was law without appeal; he was generally detested, and as much feared; clownish and brutal in his manners, and depraved in his appetites; not remarkable for talents of any kind, except those of abjectly cringing to his majesty, and his favourite children,

&c. hence, therefore, his majesty's partiality; he was a necessary engine for a despotic government; his vices, and low origin, perhaps, were considered as a security for his fidelity; his dependence resting solely on his master's protection, who made him the stalking-horse to screen him from the odium of occasional severity, or other unpopular measures; and opposed him as a counterpoise to the power and ambition of his children. Whoever searches the annals of tyranny will find that a policy of this kind is always among the wretched shifts of despots; and, it is more than probable, that the avowed enmity of the royal family, especially of the heir-apparent, will secure his impunity, if not occasion his reinstatement. In the evening I went to examine if my boats were ready, and found them sufficiently so, to admit of embarking the remainder of my baggage. I mean, however, to suspend my preparations a day or two, to see what will be the effect of this revolution, especially as it is confidently said that the mayhoon will be here in a day or two; although, I must confess, I have but small hopes of success. The mhee whoonghee was certainly my ostensible enemy, but I doubt much whether he was not secretly encouraged by the master-hand. I have heard, that when the news of my arrival was first reported to his majesty by the mayhoon, he called a council of his principal officers, who were unanimous in their opinion that an alliance with the English would tend to his majesty's honour and advantage, except the mhee whoonghee; who was uniformly in opposition, until after his public interviews with me at Mheghoon, where it appears my conduct pleased him so much, that on his joining his majesty at Keounmeoun, he was as loud in my praise. In consequence, his majesty took an opportunity, in full court, of reproaching him for his tergiversation, sneeringly adding, I suppose the Resident has fee'd you well for this conversion. Piqued at the severity of this reproof, he has ever since secretly been my enemy, and availed himself of the first plausible pretence of again opposing me openly, and this I have experienced in all its bitterness; and, as it has been totally undeserved on my part, it certainly tends to confirm this report. My situation is truly distressing, exposed to the brutal insults of a lawless people, under circumstances totally

totally unprovided for, destitute of the encouragement and appropriate instructions from my employers, 18,000 rupees in advance for the service, without the authority or certainty of reimbursement, and almost destitute of hope of success, the consciousness of having deserved it is my only support.

September 17. About two P.M. I received a letter from the mayhoon, in which he acknowledges the receipt of mine. Complains that the articles in it are too long for present consideration and advises me to go to the looto, receive the commission which his majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me, take the oath of allegiance, and go to Rangoon; adding, that when I had remained there for some time, I might return to Amarapoorah, when his majesty would take into his royal consideration any further request I might have to make. To this I answered in polite and mild terms, that I lamented it was not in my power to comply with his excellency's request, and therefore had only to beg of him, to obtain his majesty's permission for my proceeding to Rangoon, and to quit his dominions. I understand that the mayhoon has been consulting with the Enga Tekaing all day; and suppose this letter is merely an effort of his own to gain time, or shift the burden from his own mind; which I am sure must be to him a very perplexing one, as by this time I have pretty well convinced him of the impolicy of the Burmhan court; and made him feel for their shameful conduct towards me: at the same time the impracticability of his countryman's temper is such as to make him despair of working a change for the better. Great allowances are to be made for these people, and no one can be more willing or ready than I am to make them, but experience has taught me, that to recede in the least, would only tend to provoke them to further acts of audacity. I believe it may be laid down as a general maxim in our commerce with mankind, that he who attempts to rule or persuade by the milder virtues alone, will experience little else than disappointment and mortification: but where authority and firmness are added thereto, opposition will be less frequent, because it must be less successful. Let me extend these reflections a little further: love and fear are said to be the strongest passions that influence the human mind: Some politicians, Ma-

chiavelli in particular, ascribe the greatest power to the latter; but in truth, when uncombined they are both transient and uncertain; when united, permanent; for we love nothing so much as that which we fear to lose; nor truly fear any thing, but what we at the same time revere and esteem; or in other words, fear is the best stimulative to love, and love or reverence the best support of fear. What is true of the individual, holds equally in regard to the species or any portion of it. No treaty or compact therefore can be permanent which has not these principles united for its basis. I confess myself but a novice in the diplomatic art, immersed unexpectedly in the ocean of intrigue, without light or guide, but what I can derive from the glimmerings of my own reflection and judgment, being unhappily debarred communication with those from whose better judgment I could receive instruction and advice; if, therefore, I am unhappily betrayed into error, I humbly trust my employers will judge me with tenderness and forgive the fault for the sake of the intention, which has been, at every risk, to advance their particular interests, and promote the general good.

THE BURMHAN ARMY.

September 22. In the morning Mr. Keys attended the enga's whoon, the present generalissimo, by appointment, to visit the Burmhan camp, situated on a pleasant plain about three miles E.N.E. from the fort. He found the men hutted in an irregular manner, and scattered over the plain. As he did not see them drawn up, he could not judge of their arms or numbers, but he saw several muskets among them, spears, shields and swords; and guesses, that they do not exceed 10,000 men; the general said 20,000, but you deal liberally with a Burmhan when you give him credit for one half of what he says. Attached to this camp he also saw a bazar, very well stored with provisions, and various articles of traffic for the supply of the recruits; this, he was told, was to attend them on their expedition. The general pointed out the route they were to take to Jamai, over the eastern range of mountains; and when asked how they transported their artillery over them, he said, the pieces they took on such expeditions were very light, carrying a half-pound or pound ball at the most. He was very attentive to Mr. Keys, and regretted

gretted that he could not take him into the yongdho as he had his boots on, and no one was permitted to enter any of his majesty's courts with their feet covered. The yongdho, vulgarly called rondye or rhoné, is a tribunal, and literally means, in the Burmhan language, the place of truth; the one erected in camp is for the trial of military offences, to examine the musters of the levies, and receive petitions from those who wish to commute their personal service by a fine. These fines are one of the sources of Burmhan revenue; and to afford a pretence for raising them, is in general one of the causes for the annual expeditions his majesty sets on foot. Thus does the avarice and mistaken policy of the despot lead him to the most pernicious means of swelling his coffers.

ILL SUCCESS OF THE MISSION.

September 24. Several of the natives having lately thrown stones into my verandah at night, and at my people when at the front door, I sent to the mayhoon, to request he would station two peons at my house to protect my people from insults; he excused himself by saying, his people were strangers, and had no regular authority here; he therefore recommended my applying to the enga's whoon, who sent me two men at night.

October 4. As I saw no probability of any change in the sentiments of government, as the English traders had been repeatedly insulted and robbed without the possibility of procuring redress, and I had no prospect of selling their goods, I therefore judged it expedient that they should proceed down the river under my protection; and having first consulted with them, and finding their wishes correspond with my opinion, I gave them written directions to apply to the mew whoon for a permit to leave Amarapoorah, and to hold themselves in readiness to proceed with me down the river the 7th instant. In consequence they waited on the mew whoon at five P.M., and requested the permit according to my directions. He appeared a good deal surprised, and paused for about ten minutes; when he said, I wonder the Resident will not wait a few days for me, when we might all go down comfortably together.

VISIT TO THE MINISTER.

October 11. About one o'clock the elephants with a nakan sandoghan and sheradoghee, came down to conduct me

to the Enga Tekaing's; but the harnessing the horses, and taking a list of the presents, detained us till half-past two o'clock, when we set off. The presents I had prepared for the prince, was a phaeton, Europe built, and harness, a one pole tent, a three-barrel hand organ, a fowling-piece in a mahogany case, with tackle complete, a dress of superfine red and blue cloth, a ditto of superfine white ditto, a ditto of scarlet ditto, one piece of gold and silver wrought namsook, one ditto fine muslin, one ditto middling, two ditto of cachedas, two canisters of glazed gunpowder, one decanter of coloured comfits, one multiplying glass, three bottles of otta, and essences in a glass cup, and two gouloubashes of rose-water. About three, we got to the enga's whoon's house, which is close at the gate of the prince's palace. He came to the door and requested me to alight to give time for preparation within; at his earnest request and promise to return my visit, I had previously consented to this. When I alighted from my elephant he received me at the head of his stairs, conducted me to an inner apartment, and would hardly permit me to take off my shoes at the door, which however I persisted in doing, as I wished to convince them that I had no objection to comply with any reasonable prejudice: he had a shabby couch with carpets spread on it for himself and me to sit on, and carpets on the floor for the rest. He appeared to me, a hale man of about sixty, but I am told he is seventy-two years of age: the cast of his features is different from that of Burmhans, he being of Pegue extraction; his countenance is sedate, but not impressive, rather mean than otherwise; in stature he is about five feet seven, and of a spare habit. After the usual compliments, we conversed of the different modes of warfare practised by our respective nations; a subject, he shrewdly enough observed, he supposed I would best like to talk of, being, as well as himself, a soldier.

The Burmhans pique themselves on stratagem, and he inquired whether we used stratagems in war? I mentioned two or three common ones, but added, that the art of war chiefly rested on stratagems in outwitting your enemy, or circumventing his designs; so that generals of abilities were continually inventing new ones, or practising old ones in a new manner: to which he assented,

assented, and mentioned some of their stratagems, which chiefly consisted in well-laid ambuscades, &c. He then observed, that the English had a great many sepoys; I told him we found that the cheapest and best mode of preserving peace was, by convincing our neighbours that we were always prepared for war; but added, by way of softening the observation, that the Burmhans were a nation of warriors. In this he corrected me, saying, "That only particular classes amongst them went to war, some by prescriptive occupation continued such from father to son, but, in general, only the poor; all those who paid a direct revenue to the king being exempted on certain conditions. But," says he, "our merchants like to go to war; our armies are half composed of men who join war and traffic together, carrying a pack of goods as well as their arms with them." These must be staunch soldiers if pushed, thought I, but said nothing to diminish the good opinion he evidently entertained of the sagacity of their own arrangements. He now requested me to take a dish of tea; and when that was done, we proceeded together to the palace, he walking by my side, and the presents preceding us. At the gate he requested that the majority of my retinue would stop, and that the merchants might take off their shoes; to which I assented. We then walked across the palace-yard, (about 100 yards,) to the steps leading to the hall of audience. About two yards from the steps he put off his sandals, and at the first step I and Mr. Keys took off our shoes, and followed him to the audience-hall, a room about fifty feet by fourteen, in the centre nave, with two aisles of the same length and breadth; and without them an open veranda or platform, guarded by a slight balustrade, the roof of the building supported by clumsy, naked, and unornamented pillars of wood, and at the upper, or closed end, which joined the body of the palace, was placed a couch-bedstead, gilt, with velvet-covered mattress, and cushions, trimmed with gold-lace; the floor covered about it with some mat Chinese carpets, and immediately over it, near the roof, a small canopy of white cotton cloth, with a vallance of open work about one foot deep, and suspended by lines from the four corners, made fast to as many of the pillars. A clean mat, bordered with red cotton cloth, was placed for us in the right-

hand aisle, but as the row of pillars intervening would have deprived us of a full view of his highness, I pointed out the inconvenience to the whoon, who then had it placed in the centre room immediately fronting the throne, and about thirty feet distant from it. The other gentlemen, servants, &c. in our rear, Baba Shein, who had obtruded himself on the occasion, on our right, and Mr. Moncourtuse on our left; the presents were arranged in front. The enga's whoon, sat between the left-hand row of pillars, and the officers, &c. of his highness's court, dressed in white jammās, in the left and right hand aisles. We were seated about fifteen minutes before his highness appeared. He came from a door of communication with his palace a little to the right, and in the rear of the audience-room. He was dressed in a jamma of gold-flowered muslin, a handkerchief or fillet of the same round his head, a handsome silk lunghee of the country manufacture, wrought with gold, diamond ear-ornaments, and a Burmhan sword, hilt and scabbard, plated with gold, in his hand. He ascended his throne by steps placed towards the front of it, and seated himself in the Burmhan style. He appeared to me about five feet five inches in height, rather inclined to corpulence; deep brown complexion, as the Burmhans in general are; of an animated cheerful countenance; and, as I should guess, about six or seven and thirty years of age. He fixed his eyes very steadfastly on us, without speaking, for a quarter of an hour. He then asked which was the Resident? After some further pause, he desired I might be asked to partake of some refreshments; and tea, sweetmeats, and betel were immediately served. His highness spoke to us through the whoon, and while we were partaking of the tea, &c., he asked several questions respecting the relative force of the French and English nations; said, he had heard that the French were most powerful by land, and the English by sea; asked whether five English ships could beat ten French? whether France contained more inhabitants than England? all which I faithfully and impartially answered. He then observed, if the English were more powerful by sea, why were their ships afraid to come to Rangoon as formerly? or why did we permit them to take the Burmhan ships? I told him, it was as impossible for us to protect all our merchantmen from privateers.

privateers and marauders, as it was for the best regulated government to prevent theft. That as to their taking the Burmhan ships, it was an act of piracy occasioned by the unsettled state of their government; but here my interpreter, Moncourtuse, endeavoured to screen the French, in whose interest he is, and I had no opportunity of rectifying his assertions at the time, but shall not fail to set the business in a true light the first favourable occasion that occurs. After the tea, &c. were removed, his highness very obligingly desired I might be asked if I had any thing to say. I immediately briefly detailed to him, in moderate terms, the whole of my proceedings, and the unjustifiable treatment I had experienced from the mhee whoonghee, and mew whoon; and entreated his patronage and interference in my favour.

At night I entertained the multitude with dancers and tumblers on the strand. I forgot to mention in its proper place, that while we were at the enga's whoon's house, a messenger he had sent to call the mew whoon, returned with an apology to him and me for not attending, as he was busy with his majesty in alchymical pursuits.

THE QUEEN MOTHER.

October 14. In the morning early I sent Mr. Rowland, my interpreter, with some presents for the queen mother, the first and second queen, and king's grandson; also to the akedho or whoon, to the second queen, who had been instrumental in procuring my interview with the Enga Tekaing. He saw the queen mother, as she is called, being the mother of the king's first wife, and sister to the famous Alam Praw, the founder of the present dynasty. She received him, and frankly asked him how she could serve me? He told her briefly the situation of my affairs, and that I only waited to have my memorials presented and answered. "Are you sure," said she, "that is all he wants? I have been told, he wants the island of Negran." He assured her that was one among the number of falsehoods circulated against me, that the English sought for no power or dominion in this country; that I only required to be treated with the respect due to the Governor-General, whom I represented, and to have power to protect English merchants trading to his majesty's dominions. "Well," replied she, "I will undertake to do his business; I don't care for the Enga Tekaing

or any of them, and can speak my sentiments to the king." She then ordered one of her servants to go immediately to the mhee whoonghee and mew whoon, and direct them to present my memorials to his majesty as the next morning, and she would go herself to the palace in the morning and support my suit; and pointed out to him one of the people that she would send to call him when she wanted him. He could not see the queen's or king's grandson this day, as it was necessary that previous permission should be obtained for his going into the palace.

October 16. In the morning the queen-mother sent for my interpreter. When he waited on her she informed him that she had staid with the king till eleven o'clock last night, but had not been able to effect any thing in my favour; that the enemies of the English had poisoned his mind with reports to our prejudice, and induced him to believe we wanted to take his country from him; that the mhee whoonghee, the mew whoon, and the Malabar shabunder, were, in particular, the persons who opposed me, and had obtained such an ascendancy that it was in vain to contend further. She, therefore, advised me to give myself no further trouble; for if she could not succeed with her son in my favour no one could. The candour of this good old lady pleased me extremely; for she is the first person who has spoken truth to me since I have been in the Burmhan dominions. She accepted the piece of fine muslin I had sent, and returned me many thanks, saying, she would make a dress of it for going to the pagoda, and always pray for me. She added, that she was quite ashamed to receive so many things from me and not do any thing in return; but that her son had desired her not to take any memorials or letters from me; she, therefore, could do no more in that business.

RETURN OF THE MISSION.

At two P. M. we left our station opposite Amarapoorah; five boats of my party, and one boat with the English merchants, Mr. Reeves and Mr. Lane; also a small boat with a Mahomedan trader. At four P. M. we made fast at Cheghain. In the evening I walked through a part of the town to the south point of the ridge of hills which commence here, and extend along the western bank of the river, almost as far as Keoun Meoun with very little interruption.

interruption. The summits of all the peaks to the southward are crowned with Burmhan pagodas, and other religious buildings: most of them have flights of steps leading to them; the whole of bad burnt bricks plastered over. Upon near inspection they are rather paltry, and from the badness of the materials promising no long duration. We climbed up to one of them, and from it commanded a very extensive view of the adjoining country, which appeared pleasant and fertile, but mostly woody and uncultivated; the banks of the river were higher than the plains adjoining, as is usual in countries subject to inundation. These latter were, in many parts, still under water, although the river does not appear to me more than five or six feet above its ordinary level in the dry months. Amarapoorah from hence makes but a mean appearance; its golden spires might be mistaken for chimney-tops, or glass-blowers' furnaces, and a nearer approach will not tend to raise in the minds of its beholders any ideas of magnificence, comfort, or industry.

AVA.

Ava seems buried in its ruins; fifteen years ago the metropolis of the empire, it is now totally depopulated, and overgrown with weeds or mouldering in heaps of rubbish. Two or three pagodas alone point out to the enquirer's eye its site, which is surrounded by a small creek, and appears to me a better situation for a city than that now occupied by Amarapoorah. Cheghain seems also to be going fast to decay; excepting the religious buildings, you see none but mean straggling houses, and but a very scanty population. It is principally supported by the cotton trade to China, of which it is one of the greatest shipping ports; also by making Chunanam, the south end of the ridge being very good lime-stone; the cheapness of this material seems to be one cause of the religious rage for building pagodas here, of which you see new ones rising in every direction. I know of no particular sanctity annexed to the place, except that on a rocky point projecting from the opposite shore, now covered with religious buildings; they say, that Godomah descended from heaven, when he transmigrated into the body of a cock, and picked golden grains from the sands.

PEGAAM.

October 22. We proceeded at half-

past five A.M. and at eight passed the new city of Gueayne; a number of merchant-boats were laying there. At ten A.M. we stopped at the ancient city of Pegaam, or Pokghong, and went on shore to view the ruins of this ancient city. I climbed to the top of an old pagoda, by several flights of narrow ruinous stairs. The two lower stories have a flight in each angle, arched over and steep. The first, about a yard broad, and in height from the steps to the top of the arch about five feet, ending in a small turret placed over the angle, and from the door of which only they receive light. The height of the whole of the first flight and story is about forty feet. The height of the second nearly the same, but the arch lower, and passages narrower; the rest of the steps are on the outside, leading to the top of three other stories, from whence the dome rises. The first two stories are surrounded by a Gothic arched gallery, along which are arranged various images of their deities. The building itself is quadrangular, each face fronting the four cardinal points of the compass; with a projecting portico, and corresponding niches within, wherein is placed on a throne or altar a colossal gilt figure of Godomah. The principal figure seems uniformly to be placed to the east, where there is the greatest projection for the shelter of those who come to pay their devotions.

From the top of this pagoda I commanded a full view of the remains of the city and adjacent country, which, as far as the eye can reach on the eastern side of the river, is rugged downs; sterile, uncultivated, and covered with scrubby bushes, &c. To the south-east, about three miles inland, a rugged ridge of hills rise abruptly from the common level of the country, and extend about five or six miles north and south. The ruins of the pagodas extend about four or five miles along the banks of the river, and inland about one mile and a half.

I counted to the south of me fifty; and to the northward there might be seventy more distinguishable, of various forms and sizes; but numberless others have sunk into indistinguishable masses of rubbish, overgrown with weeds; and the plain is every where covered with fragments of their materials. Immediately above the bank, where my boat lay, is a part of the wall of the western curtain of the fort; and about a quarter of a mile to the eastward,

ward, parallel to it, I passed through a breach in the eastern curtain, and think I saw the north angle bastion, about 700 yards from me. It is probable, therefore, that the fort was not larger than the present one at Amarapoorah; or they may have fixed dimensions for their imperial forts. The wall is composed of small bricks and mud, about fourteen cubits thick; and has the remains of a dry fosse without. I sketched the figure of one of the most perfect and the largest I saw. My view is of the west front, which measures at the base about 183 feet, and, as nearly as I can judge by my eye, is about 260 feet in height. Its interior is similar to one I have described, but in better preservation. It is built of bricks of two dimensions, the largest, which are used in the body of the building, are seventeen inches long, eight and a half broad, and three and a half thick. The least are fourteen and a half long, seven and five-eighths broad, and one and a half thick. They are well burnt, and joined together with great skill and nicety. Their surface and edges being ground, perfectly correspond, and lie so close as that not the least cement can be seen between them; if any was used it must be a very fine gluten. As far as relates to the exterior surface of the body of the building, the masonry is the best I have ever seen, but I doubt much whether this holds good throughout; perhaps it is only observed in the cannon revetements. The whole building has been plastered over in the usual manner, and it is where this plaster has scaled off that the workmanship is to be observed.

A little further to the eastward, without the walls of the fort, is another about the size of the one I sketched, but somewhat different in form. It has been repaired and beautified by the present Prince of Pagaan, and is deserving of more attention than my time or circumstances would permit me to bestow on it. It is also quadrangular, but its porticos project further, and the spire is loftier, and it has two vaulted galleries surrounding it, in the walls of which are numerous niches filled with various images of their deities. In the four principal centre niches are four erect colossal gilt images of Godomah, about twenty-five feet in height, standing on the lotos flower. It is remarkable that these have all crisped hair! The Poonghees deny that they have any affinity with Caffres, but say that

when Godomah assumed the religious habit he cut off his hair with his sword, leaving it rugged or furrowed, and the features of a genuine Burmhan have a good deal of the Caffre cast. These principal niches form a kind of *sanctum sanctorum*, and are railed off so as to prevent the too near approach of the multitude. Over each figure is suspended a chattré of dominion. In the vestibule of the western front is a large stone with the prints of the feet of Godomah. These are only representations of those sacred impressions which he has left in various parts of the earth, particularly in the Burmhan dominions. The following are the rough dimensions which I took of the building, to form a ground-plan from:—The outer wall of the portico fourteen feet thick, breadth of the passage ten feet. Portico or vestibule, length forty feet, breadth twenty-one, height thirty-five, passage of ditto to first cloister or gallery fourteen feet length, breadth ten feet. First gallery greatest length 143 feet, breadth eighty-six, passage thence to the inner gallery fourteen feet, breadth ten feet; inner gallery greatest length 101 feet ten inches, breadth eight feet six inches. Nich for the idol, breadth twenty feet, depth seventeen feet, height thirty-five or forty feet. The partition wall between the two galleries, and the outer wall also, had several small arches for the passage of air and light at different heights. To get to the second story it was necessary to creep along a cornice, about fourteen feet above the pavement, and only sixteen inches broad; a risk which neither our devotion or curiosity could tempt us to encounter. I have only to add that the avenues to the inner cloister had great folding grated gates; but the only precautions used are seemingly intended to keep out cattle. We are permitted to traverse and examine every thing without molestation; a few persons, who, I suppose, were slaves to the pagoda, attending us out of curiosity. However, to reconcile them to our measuring, &c. I told them we had nothing of the kind in our country, and if I was not particular in writing down the length, breadth, &c. the people there would not believe that there was such a building in the world. In the two galleries of the lower story I think there are at least 2,000 images in the niches, of stone and wood gilt, the carving tolerable; and in little compartments on the outside of the surbase, were figures in relief, of green varnished

varnished pottery, and also on the frieze of the cornice.

The prince of Pagaam has a house here; or, as it is called in the language of the country, a palace, surrounded by a mat enclosure; but we were not permitted to examine it. Near the river are a number of betel gardens, covered over as in Hindostan, and apparently diligently kept. They are watered by paeotes, as used on the Comorandel coast; but the lever is wrought by the men at the bucket, after the Chinese fashion. There are but few inhabitants here, and those apparently in indigent circumstances; the trade of this place having been transferred with its population to Gucaym, adjoining it to the northward, where the principal manufacture of lacquered ware is carried on. Near it also is a famous pagoda, built by one of the ancient kings of Pegaam, and lately repaired and gilt by private donations of the devout.

CHANBEW-MEW.

October 24. At seven A.M. we passed Chanbew-mew, or the city of the White Elephant. The river having thrown up a large sand flat before it, its trade is carried on in temporary huts, erected on the beach in the dry season; as remarked going up, several merchant-boats lying there. On the eastern shore also is a considerable town, a little to the southward of which are rugged downs, which extend all the way as far as the Chokey and town of Mumboo. There is a considerable flat on the western side the river Croad, and numbers of uncultivated islands mid channel. At one P.M. we passed the upper town of Hananghong; at three P.M. my Bengal washerman departed this life. His complaint was an inflammation of the spleen and worms, of long standing before he left Bengal; besides, he was so irregular and obstinate, that all Mr. Key's endeavours were in vain, although every attention our circumstances would permit was afforded him. At four P.M. made fast at Wamachote on the eastern bank, and buried him. Wamachote is famous in legendary lore, as being the place where a hog waded the river, of such a monstrous size that he passed without wetting his belly. There are a few miserable huts; the country inland arid, sterile, rugged downs. At nine P.M. we were alarmed by some war-boats passing up, who approached us in a mischievous manner, and would

not answer when challenged. The place also being noted as the resort of vagabonds, and the banks overhanging so as to give any shore assailants too much advantage over us; we, therefore, crossed the river and made fast to a sandy island mid channel.

PRINCE OF PRONE.

October 27. We proceeded at five A.M. with a number of small boats of the mew whoon's suite in company; the land, on both sides, alternately hills and small flats near the river; inland, I am told, there are considerable flats and valleys under culture, and well inhabited. At nine A.M. we passed the town and chokey of Palo, on the east bank, belonging to the Prince of Prone, and where his jaghire or territory begins. A little further down on the west bank we passed the town and chokey of Patoi, belonging to one of the queens. The new whoon's phaëun came in sight, surrounded by a great fleet of merchant-boats under his convoy; a privilege he assumes whenever he goes up or down the river, and from which he and his derive a considerable profit at the expense of the chokeys. About ten A.M. he passed us in all the pomp of savage state; exalted in his own ideas, probably, in proportion as he saw us degraded. He, in a commodious phaëun, rowed by 100 men, and humble me in a blatchong-boat paddled by six or seven; his lady deigned to look at us, but he did not appear. At eleven A.M. we passed the town of Comma; the great route to Bengal by Arrakan goes through it; the distance, I am told, to Arrakan is seventy miles. At noon, saw hills on both sides down to the water's edge, clothed with wood in full verdure, so as to appear cheerful and picturesque. The river from a half to three-quarters of a mile broad, the current gentle, and water smooth. The banks are, in general, tolerably stocked with game, deer, hare, partridge, quail, snipe, and jungle fowl; so that with proper accommodations, and on good terms with government, a voyage on this river at this season would be pleasant, indeed superior to one on the Ganges, or any other river I know. At four P.M. we passed the city of Prone, or Paai-Mew, once the capital of the Burmhan dominions, and still a place of considerable trade and population. Timber is to be had here, cheap and in plenty; and iron, the produce of mines in its vicinity. Ships of 500 tons have been built here, and there is now

now one on the stocks of about 300 tons burthen. Here is also a considerable manufacture of paper, and various articles made of it, as chattres and black books. The adjacent country is also very fertile in grain, and the air said to be more salubrious than any other part of the Burmhan dominions.

THE VOYAGE CONTINUED.

October 28. Proceeded at five A.M. About five miles below Prone, and a little above Patoun is an island covered with trees towards the western shore: a considerable flat also lies on the west side, backed by high mountains. East bank flat near the river about one mile, and backed by rugged hills, which extend four or five miles below Prone, and then recede to the eastward, with banks well inhabited and cultivated. At nine we passed the town of Patoun, a place of considerable note, and the residence of the mewdaghee, whose jurisdiction, I am informed, extends along the western bank as far down as Meaoun. Mr. Reeves went on shore at Patoun to see the mewdaghee's son, who had given him an invitation when at Amarapoorah. He received him very kindly, and his father invited him to come and reside there to build ships, promising him every support. Shinban planks are bought there at two and a half ticals, five per cent. silver, per pair. The mew-daghee was very busy collecting men and arms for the Siam expedition. I counted twenty-one new boats lying along the bank near Patoun. High mountains six or seven miles inland; the river about one mile and a half broad, but encumbered with several large reedy islands. We now passed down to the eastward of the large islands, that lay opposite the town of Pohunghee, which is situated in the beautiful valley on the western shore; and noticed as a favourable place for ship-building, in my passage up the river. At one P.M. we passed Yong-jerry, a long straggling town on the east bank, several boats were lying at it; there also passed several war-boats bound up. At half-past three P.M. passed Trough-Mou, where ends the Prince of Prone's jurisdiction, and commences that of the mew whoon's of Hunzawuddy; which latter continues to the sea shore on the east side. He has also jurisdiction over the country on the west bank and Meaoun to Basseen river, where commences the Prince of Basseen's country. To the southward of Prone the trees are of a much

larger size than above, and every thing indicates a greater fertility of soil. Formerly the whole of the country southward of Prone was inhabited by Peguers or, as called by the Burmhans, Tulliens; but their conquerors are fast encroaching on them, so that now most of the inhabitants in the villages along shore, are Burmhans; the poor Peguers retiring out of the country, or into the jungles. The country, although apparently flat viewed from the river, yet is considerably elevated inland; and the soil is gravel and loam in the rising grounds; the country gets more level, however, as we advance to the southward. At half-past five P.M. we made fast under a steep bank at the upper end of the town of Meaoun; a straggling place about a mile and a half long, the houses wretched, and surrounded, like all the Burmhan towns, with filth and weeds. The soil very rich; inland are extensive paddy fields, the grain just in ear. About seven P.M. some unlucky wag thought proper to sport his wit on the strangers by pelting us with stones and clods. I received a smart blow on my shoulder whilst sitting on the top of my boat, and sent some people in chase of our assailants, but without success; unwilling to risk a second assault we dropped down below the town to a place where the beach was shelving, and our situation less exposed.

October 30. We proceeded at four A.M. the river broad, but encumbered with reedy islands, or extensive reedy banks, projecting alternately from either shore; on the main banks, trees. The land appears nearly deserted, and all the villages on the east bank reduced since I last passed; but, as they are in general only a parcel of sheds, run up with bamboos, mats and straw, a town is soon formed or abandoned, and the inhabitants are constantly shifting about to avoid the impositions of their masters. One cause of this roving habit is the exemption from ground-rent, for one or two years, in which a new settler is indulged. At forty minutes past six P.M. we passed the lower mouth of Sailoon Creek; west bank at eight P.M. Came to the east chokey and town of Tanghain, and entered the Rangoon branch; we continued dropping down with the current till one at midnight, being a fine moon-light, calm night, when we anchored, in the stream to rest the people, having made about ten miles since we entered the river.

The

The current is very gentle; throughout this day, about two miles per hour in the great river, and one mile and a half per hour in the small one. Mosquitos are very troublesome, especially since we entered the Yonghong branch; they are the largest, and most ravenous of any I have ever met with.

November 1. At seven A.M. we arrived at the pier at Rangoon, and found an English snow, the *Peggy*, Captain Carey of Bengal. The shabunder Jhansey came on board with Mr. Dyer. After breakfast I landed, and went up to my house; in the course of the day most of my baggage was landed. And thus ends my expedition to Amarapoorah, on which I have been absent from Rangoon eleven months wanting four days.

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APPROACH TO NEW YORK.

It was not without emotion that, on the evening of the 30th day from that on which we had cleared out of the Mersey, we heard the cry of “Land,” and straining our eyes in the direction of the setting sun, saw the heights of Never-sink slowly rise from the waters opposing a black screen to the crimson glories of the evening sky.

You will but too well remember the striking position of New York to require that I should describe it. The magnificent bay, whose broad and silver

waters, sprinkled with islands, are so finely closed by the heights of the Narrows, which, jutting forward with a fine sweeping bend, gave a circular form to the immense basin which receives the waters of the Hudson—this magnificent bay is grand and beautiful as when you admired it some twenty years since; only that it is perhaps more thickly studded with silver-winged vessels, from the light sharp-keeled boat through all the varieties of shape and size, to the proud three-masted ship, setting and lowering its sails to or from the thousand ports of distant Europe, or yet more distant Asia.

Every thing in the neighbourhood of this city exhibits the appearance of life and cheerfulness. The purity of the air, the brilliancy of the unspotted heavens, the crowd of moving vessels, shooting in various directions, up and down, and across the bay and the far-stretching Hudson, and the forest of masts crowded round the quays and wharfs at the entrance of the East River. There is something in all this,—in the very air you breathe, and the fair and moving scene that you rest your eye upon, which exhilarates the spirits, and makes you in good-humour with life and your fellow-creatures.

Approaching the city at sunset, I shall not soon forget the impression which its gay appearance made upon me. Passing slowly round its southern point, (formed by the confluence of the Hudson with what is called the East River, though it seems more properly an arm of the sea,) we admired at our leisure the striking panorama which encircled us. Immediately in our front the battery, with its little fort and its public walks, diversified with trees impending over the water, numberless well-dressed figures gliding through the foliage, or standing to admire our near-coming vessel. In the back ground, the neatly-painted houses receding into distance; the spiry tops of poplars peering above the roofs, and marking the line of the streets. The city, gradually enlarging from the battery as from the apex of a triangle, the eye followed on one side the broad channel of the Hudson, and the picturesque coast of Jersey, at first sprinkled with villages and little villas, whose white walls just glanced in the distance through thick beds of trees, and afterwards rising into abrupt precipices, now crowned with wood, and now jutting forward in bare walls of rock. To the right, the more winding waters of the East River,

bounded on one side by the wooded heights of Brooklyn and the varied shores of Long Island, and on the other by quays and warehouses, scarce discernible through the forest of masts that were crowded as far as the eye could reach. Behind us stretched the broad expanse of the bay, whose islets crowned with turreted forts, their colours streaming from their flag-staffs, seemed to slumber on the still and glowing waters, in dark or sunny spots, as they variously caught or shunned the gaze of the sinking sun. It was a glorious scene; and we almost caught the enthusiasm of our companions, who, as they hailed their native city, pronounced it the fairest in the world.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Notwithstanding the pleasant, opulent, and airy appearance of the city, a European might be led to remark, that, if nature has done every thing for it, art, in the way of ornament, has as yet done little. Except the City Hall there is not a public building worth noticing, but it presents what is far better—streets of private dwellings, often elegant, and always comfortable. Turn where you will successful industry seems to have fixed her abode. No dark alleys, whose confined and noisome atmosphere marks the presence of a dense and suffering population; no hovels, in whose ruined garrets, or dank and gloomy cellars, crowd the wretched victims of vice and disease, whom penury drives to despair, ere she opens to them the grave.

I shall not fatigue you with particular accounts of the excursions we have made into the surrounding country. We surveyed with pleasure the thriving farms of Long Island, and those of the neighbouring state of Jersey. The country is every where pleasingly diversified; gentle hills, sinking into extensive valleys, watered by clear rivers, their banks sprinkled with neat white dwellings, usually low and broad roofed, shaded by projecting piazzas, and very generally by enormous weeping willows. These exotics seem to take wonderfully to the soil and climate, and are much cultivated, in the more immediate neighbourhood of houses, as well on account of their rapid growth, as from the massiveness of their foliage, and from their being the earliest trees to bud, and the latest to cast their leaves.

There are some very lovely, though few very lordly dwellings, scattered along the shores of this island. You will remember how picturesque these

shores are; the one washed by the magnificent waters of the Hudson, and the other by that arm of the sea styled the East River, which runs round the head of Long Island. I know not if you ever navigated this curious channel. The whirlpools of Hell-gate are, at high water, with good pilotage, passed by sailing vessels without much hazard, and by steam-boats without any hazard, in almost all states of the tide: those huge leviathans pointing their way steadily through the narrow channels which wind among the whirling eddies that boil on either hand, styled respectively the greater and lesser pots.

AMERICAN OPINIONS.

It is truly interesting to listen to an intelligent American when he speaks of the condition and resources of his country; and this not merely when you find him in the more polished circles of society, but when toiling for his subsistence with the saw or spade in his hand. I have never yet conversed with the man who could not inform you upon any fact regarding the past history and existing institutions of his nation, with all the readiness and accuracy with which a school-boy, fresh from his studies, might reply to your queries upon the laws of Lycurgus, or the twenty-seven years' war of the Peloponnesus.

Putting some questions a few days since to a farmer whom I met in a steam-boat, I could not help remarking to him, when, in reply to my questions, he had run through the geography, soil, climate, &c. of his vast country, just as if its map had been stretched before him, with the catalogue of all its exports and imports, that he seemed as intimately acquainted with the produce and practicabilities of the United States as he could be with those of his own farm.

Some weeks since, crossing the North river in one of the fast-sailing sloops, which crowd in such multitudes upon these waters, I observed a man at one end of the little vessel, who first attracted my attention by his interesting appearance. He was well dressed in the plain garb of a working farmer. His silvered hairs and deeply-lined countenance told that he was approaching the last resting-place of all human travellers, while his unbent figure and mild aspect told, also, that he was approaching it without anxiety. Entering into conversation with him, I learnt that he was a Jersey farmer, who remembered the declaration of Independence,

dence, and had drawn a sword in its support. He recollected the first appearance of "Common Sense," and the electric shock that it produced throughout the country. He could recal the various circumstances of the war, and all the hopes, and fears, and rejoicings of the people. "All," to use his own words, "as if it were yesterday. I have lived," he continued, "to see my country established in her rights; to see her trebled in population, and quit of party jealousies and factions; and I think," said the old man, smiling, "that I have now lived enough." I felt somewhat affected by his parting salutation. His discourse had very naturally fixed my attention, which he, perhaps as naturally, had observed with pleasure. When the boat touched the shore, "You seem," he said, "to be a foreigner; I wish you may soon become a citizen, for I think that you are worthy to be a citizen of our country." The old patriot meant this for a compliment; as such I received it, and as such, I assure you, I felt it.

THE WOMEN.

I believe I have before remarked upon the beauty of the young women; I might almost say *girls*, for their beauty is commonly on the wane at five and twenty. Before that age their complexions are generally lovely; the red and white so delicately tempered on their cheeks, as if no rude wind had ever fanned them; their features small and regular, as if moulded by fairy fingers; and countenances so gay and smiling, as if no anxious thoughts had ever clouded the young soul within. It is a pity that the envious sun should so soon steal the rose and lily from their cheeks, and perhaps it is also a pity that the cares of a family should so soon check the thoughtless gaiety of their hearts, and teach them that mortal life is no dream of changing pleasures, but one of anxieties and cheating hopes. The advantages attending early marriages are so substantial, and the country in which they are practicable, is in a condition of such enviable prosperity, whether we regard its morals or its happiness, that I almost blush to notice the objections which, as an idle observer, one might find in a circumstance resulting from so happy an order of things. The American youth of both sexes are, for the most part, married ere they are two and twenty; and indeed it is usual to see a girl of eighteen a wife and a mother. It might doubt-

less, ere this, be possible, if not to fix them in habits of study, at least to store their minds with useful and general knowledge, and to fit them to be not merely the parents but the judicious guides of their children. Men have necessarily, in all countries, greater facilities than women for the acquirements of knowledge, and particularly for its acquirement in that best of all schools, the world. I mean not the world of fashion, but the world of varied society, where youth loses its presumption, and prejudice its obstinacy, and where self-knowledge is best obtained from the mind being forced to measure itself with other minds, and thus to discover the shallowness of its knowledge, and the groundlessness of its opinions. In this country, where every man is called to study the national institutions, and to examine, not merely into the measures but the principles of government, the very laws become his teachers; and, in the exercise of his rights and duties as a citizen, he becomes more or less a politician and a philosopher. His education, therefore, goes on through life; and though he should never become familiar with abstract science or ornamental literature, his stock of useful knowledge increases daily, his judgment is continually exercised, and his mind gradually fixed in habits of observation and reflection. Hitherto the education of women has been but slightly attended to; married without knowing any thing of life but its amusements, and then quickly immersed in household affairs and the rearing of children, they command but few of those opportunities by which their husbands are daily improving in sound sense and varied information.

The manners of the women strike me as peculiarly marked by sweetness, artlessness, and liveliness; there is about them, at least in my eyes, a certain untaught grace and gaiety of the heart, equally removed from the studied English coldness and indifference, and the no less studied French vivacity and mannerism. They enter very early into society; far too early, indeed, to be consistent with a becoming attention to the cultivation of their minds. I am, however, acquainted with striking exceptions to this general practice. There are some mothers in this city who anxiously preside over the education of their daughters, and are yet more desirous of storing their minds with solid information than of decking them with

with personal accomplishments. I hope, and am induced to believe, that in the next generation such individuals will be no longer conspicuous among the mass of their fellow-citizens. This might be too much to hope in old, slow-moving Europe, but one generation here sees marvellous revolutions. The society, I mean by this, that which is collected into large evening assemblies, is almost exclusively composed of the unmarried young. A crowded room is in this way a pretty scene for a quiet observer to look into for half an hour; but if he have survived the buoyant spirits of first youth, he will then find it better to walk home again. I ought not to omit a remark, not merely upon the elegance of the dress of these young gay creatures, but what is far better, on its modesty. It may be sometimes more showy and costly than is wise or befitting in the daughters of a republic, but it never mocks at decency, as does that of our English ladies, who truly have often put me to the blush for their sex and their nation. The fashions here are copied from the French; but I am told by those that are knowing in such matters, that they are not very changeable, and that it is judged, if not more wise, (for this, I fear, seldom sways with youth,) at least more becoming to wear the waist and shoulders where nature placed them, than to raise them this month to the ears, and sink them the next to the length of our grandmothers. The dances, too, (and these young women, as far as my judgment may go with you for any thing, dance with much lightness, grace, and gay-heartedness,) the dances are also French, chiefly quadrilles; certainly prettier to look at than the interminable country-dance, whose appalling column seems to picture out some vague image of space and time which the imagination cannot see the end of. The young men do not, in general, appear to me to equal in grace their fair companions; nor, indeed, in general ease of manner and address. In accosting a stranger, they often assume a solemnity of countenance that is at first rather appalling. They seem to look as if waiting until you should "open your mouth in wisdom," or as if gathering their strength to open theirs in the same manner. I have more than once, upon such an occasion, hastened to collect my startled wits, expecting to be posed and shamed by some profound enquiry into the history of the past, or

the probable events of the future. I could ill convey to you the sudden relief I have then experienced on hearing some query upon the news of the day, or as to my general opinion of Lord Byron's poetry. It is not from the young men in an idle drawing-room that a stranger should draw his picture of an American. He must look at these youths when stamped with manhood, when they have been called upon to exercise their rights as citizens, and have not merely studied the history and condition of their country, but are thoroughly imbued with the principles of its government, and with that philosophy which their liberal institutions are so well calculated to inspire.

The youth of both sexes here enjoy a freedom of intercourse unknown in the older and more formal nations of Europe. They dance, sing, walk, and "run in sleighs" together, by sunshine and moonshine, without the occurrence or even the apprehension of any impropriety. In this bountiful country, marriages are seldom dreaded as imprudent, and therefore no care is taken to prevent the contracting of early engagements. It is curious to see how soon these laughing maidens are metamorphosed into fond wives and attentive mothers; and these giddy youths into industrious citizens and thinking politicians.

Marriages are usually solemnized in the paternal mansion of the bride, in which the young couple continue to reside for six or twelve months. It is seldom that the young woman brings with her any dowry, or that the husband has much to begin the world with, save a gay heart and good hopes; which, even should he fail in his profession as lawyer, or physician, or merchant, are not extinguished, for he has still the wide field of bounteous nature open before him, and can set forth with the wife of his bosom and the children of his love, to seek treasures in the wilderness.

GENERAL BERNARD

General Bernard is a native of France, and one of the earliest and most distinguished scholars of the polytechnic school. His manners, simple and modest as those of a sage, frank and independent as those of a soldier; his principles, talents, varied knowledge, and profound science, such as do honour to his school and his nation. After the battle of Waterloo, (in which he received six wounds at Napoleon's

Napoleon's side,) and the return of Louis, he resigned his commission, and retired to private life with his family. The king twice solicited his service, but he replied, that having been *aide-de-camp* to the Ex-emperor, and honored with his intimacy, he could not enter into the service of the reigning family, without drawing upon himself the suspicion that, in conduct as well as opinion, he was guided by interest. His conduct as an officer, and skill as an engineer, were so well known and acknowledged throughout Europe, that he received invitations from two other courts, Bavaria and Holland, both of which he successively declined, urging the same reasons that he had pleaded to the French monarch. He remained retired in his chateau, and would have remained there still, but for the vexation and inconvenience which the underlings of the court knew how to bring to the fire-sides of the suspected foes of legitimacy.

General Bernard could not submit to the official visits of the petty magistrates and *curés* of a village, or to those of the under gentlemen of the police of Paris; and though, upon application, the high authorities disavowed any "art or part" in such vexatious proceedings, a disciple of Carnot, and *aide-de-camp* of the ci-devant emperor, was too fair game to receive the shield of their protection. He was teased and teased till his patience became exhausted, when he addressed himself to the government of the United States, and made a tender of his services. They were accepted with every expression of respect and satisfaction, and he was placed immediately in the corps of engineers, with the same rank that he held in the army of France. The United States are believed to have received in him an inestimable treasure. Since the last war, it has been a great object with the Congress to fortify the American coasts and lines, to be prepared, in the event of any future hostilities with foreign powers, against such surprises as once lost the infant capital, and threatened the destruction of New Orleans. General Bernard has received instructions to take a survey of the country, and draw up a report of what he shall consider requisite to complete the plan of precautionary defence, either on the coasts, or on the Canadian, Indian, and Spanish frontiers. He has already examined the southern lines,

and proceeds this year to the lakes. The cheerfulness with which this soldier, broken down as he is by military service, undergoes the fatigues of such hard duty,—travelling in all ways and in all climates, through all the varieties of forest, swamp, or savanna; and the pleasure and pride which he expresses in being permitted to employ his time and talents in the service of the republic, is truly gratifying to contemplate. It is not from General Bernard that you will hear complaints of the illiberality of this government, or the inhospitality of this people; nor is it of such foreigners, as this soldier and gentleman, that the Americans will express themselves with coldness or disrespect. I often hear them name him with admiration, and acknowledge themselves as proud that their country should be the chosen abode of such a character, as he on his part acknowledges himself in being devoted to its service.

PHILADELPHIA.

Though we have found some *quietism* in the society, we have found less absolute *quakerism* than we expected; and I own that I at first felt something like disappointment, when, on looking round a room, I saw not one drab-coloured son of Penn in it. It is very true that a man is none the better for wearing a brown coat, but I have a notion that he is sometimes the better for being a *Friend*.

The society has here very wisely relaxed some of its rules. It is no longer necessary for its members to forego innocent amusements, or any honest profession; nor considered as an important form to use the second person singular rather than the plural, or to prefer drab cloth or pearl coloured silk. The same regard to their morals and fair dealings is still preserved; they must be honest members of the community, and then may wear what garments they please. There is, however, much indulgence practised towards the follies and even the errors of youth. A wild young man is privately reprimanded, and much time allowed him to gain wisdom and reclaim his habits, before he is expelled the society. Expulsion, therefore is regarded as a serious blot upon a man's character, even by those of other persuasions, as it is known to be resorted to in cases of obstinate vice or convicted fraudulency.

To William Penn humanity is indebted

debted for the first enactment of that beautiful penal code which is now the admiration of all enlightened political economists throughout the world. In retaining the punishment of death even for the murderer, his mild spirit seems rather to have issued the sentence of "blood for blood" in conformity to the divine law, as given in the Old Testament, than from the argued conviction of its propriety. The code of this humane legislator was cancelled by the authority of government, as were the tolerant enactments of the liberal-minded Calvert. After the revolution, by the strenuous exertions of many philanthropic citizens, among whom were chiefly conspicuous the venerable Franklin, William Bradford, Caleb Lowndes, and Dr. Rush, the abrogated code of the father of Pennsylvania again superseded the bloody statutes of England.

I shall not fatigue you with the enumeration and description of the public edifices and institutions of this city. Innumerable travellers, however unwilling to see beauty and good order in the moral and political frame of American society, bear ample testimony to the peaceable virtues and active benevolence of the people of Philadelphia.

It is curious to picture the Philadelphia into which the young Franklin threw himself, friendless and penniless, to seek his fortune, and the Philadelphia that now is,—we may say, too, the Philadelphia that he left it, when he sunk, full of years and honour, into the grave. From a small provincial town, without public libraries or institutions of any kind, he lived to see it not only the thriving, populous, and well-endowed capital of an independent state, but the seat of a government, the novelty of whose principles fixed the eyes of the whole civilized world. It has now all the appearance of a wealthy and beautiful metropolis, though it has lost the interest which it possessed as the seat and centre of political life.

I never walked through the streets of any city with so much satisfaction as those of Philadelphia. The neatness and cleanliness of all animate and inanimate things, houses, pavements, and citizens, is not to be surpassed. It has not, indeed, the commanding position of New York, which gives to that city an air of beauty and grandeur very imposing to a stranger, but it has more

the appearance of a finished and long-established metropolis. I am not sure that the streets have not too many right angles and straight lines to be altogether pleasing to the eye, but they have so much the air of cheerfulness, cleanliness, and comfort, that it would be quite absurd to find fault with them. The side pavements are regularly washed every morning by the domestics of each house, a piece of out-door house-wifery, by the way, which must be somewhat mischievous to the ladies' thin slippers, but which adds much to the fair appearance, and, I doubt not, to the good health of the city. The brick walls, as well as frame-work of the houses, are painted yearly. The doors are usually white, and kept delicately clean, which, together with the broad slabs of white marble spread before them, and the trees, now gay with their first leaves, which, with some intervals, line the pavements, give an air of cheerfulness and elegance to the principal streets quite unknown to the black and crowded cities of Europe.

The public buildings are all remarkable for neatness, and some for pure and classic elegance. Another bank is about to be built on as simple a model as the *Pennsylvania*. I trust the citizens will never swerve from the pure style of architecture to which they seem at present to have attached themselves; above all, I trust they will never attempt the Gothic, a failure in which being a failure in the sublime, is of all failures the worst. The Academy of Arts contains a small, but well-chosen collection of pictures, among which I have regarded with most pleasure two modern pieces—an exquisite Niobe by Rehberg, and a masterly scriptural piece by the American artist Allston. It is truly surprising how prolific this young country has already been in painters. West, Leslie, Coppely, Trumbull, and Allston, are names known and respected in both hemispheres. The last-mentioned artist seems destined to rise to peculiar eminence.

The State-house—state-house no longer in any thing but name—is an interesting object to a stranger, and, doubtless, a sacred shrine in the eyes of Americans. I know not but that I was a little offended to find stuffed birds, and beasts, and mammoth skeletons filling the places of senators and sages. It had been in better taste, perhaps, to turn the upper rooms of this empty

empty sanctuary into a library, instead of a museum of natural curiosities, or a mausoleum of dead monsters.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The constitutions of all these different confederated republics differ in little the one from the other. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives; the executive in a governor, or in a governor with the assistance, or perhaps it were more correct to say, the *impediment* of a council. This impediment, at first adopted by all the original thirteen states, has been abolished by several, and has not been adopted by those which have been subsequently added to the Union. A majority, however, of the old thirteen states retain this check upon the will of their chief magistrate. Considering the short term of his authority, and the slender powers with which he is vested, many regard this check as unnecessary, some think it mischievous, as it tends to retard the operations of government, while others think it salutary on that very account. Perhaps the truth is, that it is very unimportant. This will more clearly appear, if we consider the supreme authority of the legislative branch of the government, which is, in fact, the people speaking and acting distinctly and definitely in the person of their representatives. The governor does, indeed, possess a veto upon the decision of the two houses; but his veto is not decisive; he must, within a given time, return the bill, stating the grounds of his dissent; when the question is debated anew, and two-thirds of both houses are then required to give the effect of a law; but as this majority can impart to it that effect without the signature of the governor, it is, of course, rarely refused; I know not, indeed, that the case ever occurs: it is clear that it can only occur where the voices of the legislators are pretty equally divided, and, consequently, when the wisdom of the proposed law may be supposed to be more than usually doubtful. That the door should then be left open for its reconsideration must surely be accounted wise; and we must farther suppose that the executive could never adopt the extraordinary measure of withholding its consent, but on a question of vital importance, as well as of doubtful merits. By the English constitution, a veto is granted to the monarch, and this with-

out a second appeal to the legislative authority. If this veto is never exerted, it is evidently because the royal influence can previously affect the legislative decision, and thus virtually speak the will of the monarch, without the too apparent and irritating opposition of his voice to that of the nation. Whatever power the executive here possesses, it is direct; its influence is nothing; it must simply approve or dissent. The governor is as powerless to affect the voices of the assembly as any other individual in the commonwealth, they are all powerful on the other hand to affect his, or, as we have seen, can render it nugatory. The powers of the governor vary somewhat in the different states; and it is, perhaps, singular, that in Pennsylvania, where there has ever existed an excessive jealousy of the executive, its powers are greater than in other states. The governor is unshackled by a council, holds his office for three years, and is trusted with the disposal of many public offices, which, according to the constitution of most of the other republics, are voted by the joint ballot of both houses of assembly.

All public offices, whether in the disposal of the governor or the legislature, or the people, are held only on good behaviour, and are, not excepting the governor, liable to impeachment in the house of assembly. The concurrence of two-thirds of the representatives is necessary to pass sentence, which extends only to removal from office and disqualification to hold thereafter "any place of honour, trust, or profit, under the state."

It is always provided, that no person holding any office under the state, or the United States, shall be a member of either house of assembly; a regulation of vital importance, and without which it is impossible to rely upon the purity of the representative system. The servant of the people must be in the pay of no other man, or set of men, or his interests may be at issue with his duty. *Pluralities*, indeed, are prohibited in every branch of American government, and all the authorities under it. This, of course, imparts to it a vigour and *clean-handedness* which no other regulations could ensure.

The house of representatives may generally be said to be the more popular branch of the legislature: its members are chosen annually, by the whole free male citizens of the state. This may

may be said to be the case throughout the Union, except in two or three of the old republics of the south. The mode of election employed in the choice of senators varies a little in the different states; in many the term of service extends but to one year, in others to three, four, or, as in Maryland, to five years; but we cannot exactly calculate the varying popularity of the senatorial elections by the greater or less frequency of their occurrence; this is effected by the greater or less extension of the right of suffrage; greater qualifications by some constitutions being required to entitle a citizen to vote for a senator than a representative; by others these are declared to be equal, though the period of election should occur more frequently in the one case than the other. In Virginia, the governor, representatives, and senators, are chosen annually, and yet her constitution is the least democratic of any state in the Union. In the eastern, central, and western states, all the elections are thoroughly popular. In Virginia and the Carolinas the suffrage needs farther extension before they can be said to legislate truly upon American principles.

The most admirable contrivance in the frame of these governments is, the provision made in all for their alteration and amendment. The *convention* is at once the foundation and corner-stone in the beautiful structure of American government; by its means the constitution of the state is shaped to the wishes of the people as easily and silently as its laws; it is at once the safe-guard of the public rights, and the keeper of the public peace. The rights of this community rest not on charters or ancient usages, but on immutable principles, which every head and heart is taught to understand and to feel. There is here no refining upon the meaning of words, no opposing of records to reason, no appealing from the wisdom of the present to that of the past; the wisdom of to-day is often the ignorance of to-morrow; what in one age is truth, in another is prejudice; what is humanity becomes cruelty; what justice, injustice; what liberty, slavery; and almost what virtue, wickedness, and happiness, misery. All things are by comparison; the man of this generation, with views and feelings adapted to earlier ages, is cramped in a sphere of action which those before him found commensurate to their powers and their

ambition. If law oppose barriers, his spirit is checked, but not quelled. The flood of knowledge gathers strength, and the mound is swept away with a sudden fury, which shakes the very foundations of society, and spreads a momentary ruin over the wide field of civilized life. Power and liberty, existing in the same state, must be at eternal war; it is only where one or other rules singly and undisputed, that the public peace can be preserved; in the one case by the free exercise of all the human energies, in the other by their extinction.

The representative system, invented, or rather by a train of fortuitous circumstances brought into practice in England, has been carried to perfection in America; by it the body of the people rule in every thing; by it they establish their constitutions; by it they legislate according to the constitutions established; and by it again they amend their constitutions, according to the gradual advance of the public mind in political wisdom.

MR. JEFFERSON.

It was the object of Mr. Jefferson to preserve, in every trifle, that simplicity which he deemed the most appropriate characteristic of a republic. At his entrance into the presidency, he found himself a little troubled with the trifling etiquette which the foreign ambassadors, and more especially their ladies, were essaying to establish in his own drawing-room; and, apprehending that the wives and daughters of his official brethren might catch the contagion, he let pass no opportunity of giving it his discountenance. He wisely judged, that in this matter, as in most others, example was better than precept, and set about new ordering the manners of the city, much in the manner that Franklin might have taken. Did he go to make a morning visit, he rode without a servant, tied his horse to the gate, and walked in as plain Thomas Jefferson. Did all the different legations come to dine with him, he received them with indiscriminating politeness, and that simple dignity for which he is eminently distinguished; conversing with and welcoming all, he left the company to arrange themselves at his table, of which he so did the honours, as to spread ease and cheerfulness around it, and to make his guests in good humour with themselves and each other; the wife of the Spanish Minister, however, upon returning

returning home, began to ponder upon the events of the evening: she had been seated below the lady of ———, my informant forgot which ambassador, but one whom she judged of inferior importance to her liege lord. His most Catholic Majesty had been insulted, she declared, in her person; for was not an insult offered to the wife always offered to the husband; and as in this case an insult offered to the husband was offered to the King of Spain—Euclid himself must have concluded with Q. E. D. The next morning the Don could do no less than summon a council, consisting of his most chosen friends among the diplomatic corps. The case was stated, and their opinions severally taken. One ventured to apologize for the President, on the ground of his ignorance as a republican of the rules of etiquette. To this it was replied, that the dignity of his most Catholic Majesty was not to be laid at the mercy of every man who might call himself a republican. The lady particularly insisted, that satisfaction must be given. It was suggested, that the best way would be for Spain's representative to go and ask it. The divan broke up, and one of its members went to advise the President of the matter in agitation. Some hours after, Mr. Jefferson, while occupied in his library, was informed that the Spanish minister was in an adjoining apartment; he called immediately for his boots, and putting one on, and holding the other in his hand, proceeded to the room. Having half opened the door, he issued orders to the servant behind him, touching his horse, and then advancing, and drawing on as he did so his remaining boot, welcomed his visitor with his wonted amenity. "Pray be seated; be seated; no ceremony here, my good sir. Very glad to see you;" and then without regarding the disconcerted air of the astonished representative of Spain and the Indies, entered with his wonted ease into general conversation, opposing the gentleman to the minister, and the unaffected majesty of the philosopher to the frozen haughtiness of the diplomatist. The combat was soon decided. The Spaniard departed, and reported to his lady and diplomatic friends, that when they went to the house of the American President, they must leave the dignity of their masters at home.

CORREA DE SERRA.

We met yesterday at her house a cha-
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acter well known and highly respected throughout this country; the Portuguese minister, Correa de Serra. Mr. Brackenridge of Baltimore, in dedicating to him his little work on Louisiana, has pronounced him to be "one of the most enlightened foreigners that has ever visited the United states." The observations with which he follows up this compliment are so similar to what I have universally heard applied to this amiable philosopher by the citizens of this country, that I am tempted to quote them. "Your amiable simplicity of manners restore to us our Franklin. In every part of our country which you have visited, (and you have nearly seen it all) your society has been as acceptable to the unlettered farmer as to the learned philosopher. The liberal and friendly manner in which you are accustomed to view every thing in these states, the partiality which you feel for their welfare, the profound maxims upon every subject which, like the disciples of Socrates, we treasure up from your lips, entitle us to claim you as one of the fathers of our country." After such testimonies from those who can boast an intimate personal acquaintance with this distinguished European, the observations of a stranger were a very impertinent addition. I can only say, that, *as a stranger*, I was much struck by the unpretending simplicity and modesty of one to whom unvarying report ascribes so many high gifts, vast acquirements, and profound sciences. The kindness with which he spoke of this nation, the admiration that he expressed of its character, and of those institutions which he observed had formed that character, and were still-forming it, inspired me, in a short conversation, with an equal admiration of the enlightened foreigner who felt so generously. As he walked home with me from the party, (for your character is not here fastened to a coach, as Brydone found his was in Sicily,) I chanced to observe upon the brilliancy of the skies, which, I said, as a native of a moist and northern climate, had not yet lost to me the charm of novelty. He mildly replied, "And on what country should the sun and stars shine brightly, if not on this? Light is every where, and is each day growing brighter and spreading farther." "Are you not afraid," I asked, encouraged by the suavity of the venerable sage to forget the vast distance between his mind and

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years and my own, "Are you not afraid, as the representative of royalty, of loving these republics too well?" He retorted playfully, "As the courtly Melville adjudged Elizabeth the fairest woman in England, and Mary the fairest in Scotland, so I deem this the fairest republic, and Portugal, of course, the fairest monarchy."

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

It may amuse you somewhat more to receive the account of our visit to Joseph Bonaparte.

Some days since, joined by the friends in whose house we are now inmates, we filled a carriage and light waggon, called a Dearborn,* struck across to the Delaware, and then took boat to Bordentown, on the Jersey shore. A friend of our polite Philadelphia acquaintance — — — here joined our party, and we walked forwards to the residence of the Ex-King. It is a pretty villa, commanding a fine prospect of the river; the soil around it is unproductive; but a step removed from the *pine-barren*; the pines, however, worthless as they may be, clothe the banks pleasantly enough, and, altogether, the place is cheerful and pretty. Entering upon the lawn, we found the choice shrubs of the American forest, magnolias, kalmias, &c. planted tastefully under the higher trees which skirted, and here and there shadowed, the green carpet upon which the white mansion stood. Advancing, we were now faced at all corners by gods and goddesses in naked, — I cannot say *majesty* — for they were, for the most part, clumsy enough. The late General Moreau, a few years since, according to the strange revolutions of war-stricken Europe, a peaceful resident in this very neighbourhood, and who recrossed the Atlantic to seek his death in the same battle which sent here, as an exile, the brother of the French Emperor, — this general, in the same Parisian taste, left behind him a host of Pagan deities of a similar description, with a whole tribe of dogs and lions to boot, some of which I have seen scattered up and down through the surrounding farms. Two of these dumb Cerberuses are sitting at this moment on either side of a neighbouring gentleman's door, and the children of the

family use them as hobby-horses. Truly, the amusement of the child has often less folly in it than that of the man, the child rides the hobby, while the hobby too often rides the man; and then, if ambition be the hobby he chooses, the man rides down his fellow-creatures. Happy the country where, without iron claws, all men are a check upon each other! I thought this when I entered the house of the brother of Napoleon.

Until the entrance of the count, who was superintending the additions yet making to the house, we employed ourselves in considering the paintings and Canovas, of which last we found a small but interesting collection. It consists chiefly of busts of the different members of the Bonaparte family. The similar and classic outline prevailing in all is striking, and has truly something *imperial* in it. As these were the first works of this Italian Phidias that I had met with, I regarded them with much curiosity. There are two small pieces of most exquisite workmanship — a naked infant (the little *King of Rome*), lying on a cushion, which yields to the pressure of one of the feet with a truth that mocks the marble. I remember a child in the same attitude in a much-prized Rubens, from which my first thought was that the sculptor had caught his idea; but, studying the same nature, genius is often original when vulgar criticism suspect the contrary; the same thought has been elicited from minds that never had communication, and this not once, but repeated times. There was another yet more lovely figure of a girl caressing a greyhound. What softness and delicacy wrought out of such rude materials! It is presumptuous for one so little skilled to venture upon the remark, yet I have always felt my eye offended by the too glaring whiteness of modern sculpture; perhaps the mellowing hand of time is as necessary for the marble as the canvas. Turning to look at David's portrait of Napoleon crossing the Alps, I was greatly disappointed with the expression of the young soldier; the horse has far more spirit than the rider, who sits carelessly on his steed, a handsome beardless boy, pointing his legions up the beetling crags as though they were some easy steps into a drawing-room. Such, at least was my impression. Count Survillier (he wears this title, perhaps, to save

* From the American general of that name; to whom the farmer and country gentleman are under infinite obligations for its invention.

save the awkwardness of *Mr. Bonaparte*,) soon came to us from his workmen, in an old coat, from which he had barely shaken off the mortar, and, —a sign of the true gentleman,—made no apologies. His air, figure, and address, have the character of the English country gentleman—open, unaffected, and independent, but perhaps combining more mildness and suavity. Were it not that his figure is too thick set, I should perhaps say, that he had still more the character of an American, in whom, I think, the last-enumerated qualities of mildness and suavity are oftener found than in our countrymen. His face is fine, and bears so close a resemblance to that of his more distinguished brother, that it was difficult at the first glance to decide which of the busts in the apartment were of him, and which of Napoleon. The expression of the one, however, is much more benignant; it is, indeed, exceedingly pleasing, and prepares you for the amiable sentiments which appear in his discourse. The plainness and urbanity of his manners for the first few moments suspended pleasure in surprise; and even afterwards, when smiling at myself, I thought, *And what did I expect to see?* I could not still help ever, and anon, acknowledging that I had not looked to see exactly the man I saw. I felt most strangely the contrast between the thoughts that were fast travelling through my brain, of battles and chances, ambition and intrigues, crowns and sceptres,—the whole great drama of the brother's life passing before me, I felt most strangely the contrast between these thoughts and the man I was conversing with. He discoursed easily on various topics, but always with much quietness and modesty. He did and said little in the French manner, though he always spoke the language, understanding English, he said, but imperfectly, and not speaking it at all. He expressed a curiosity to become acquainted with our living poets; but complained that he found them difficult, and enquired if there was not often a greater obscurity of style than in that of our older authors; I found he meant those of Queen Anne's reign. In speaking of the members of his family, he carefully avoided titles; it was *mon frère Napoléon, ma sœur Hortense*, &c. He walked us round his improvements in-doors and out. When I observed upon the amusement he

seemed to find in beautifying his little villa, he replied, that he was happier in it than he had ever found himself in more bustling scenes. He gathered a wild flower, and, in presenting it to me, carelessly drew a comparison between its minute beauties and the pleasures of private life; contrasting those of ambition and power with the more gaudy flowers of the parterre, which look better at a distance than upon a nearer approach. He said this so naturally, with a manner so simple, and accent so mild, that it was impossible to see in it attempt at display of any kind. Understanding that I was a foreigner, he hoped that I was as much pleased with the country as he was; observed that it was a country for the many, and not for the few; which gave freedom to all and power to none, in which happiness might better be found than any other, and in which he was well pleased that his lot was now cast.

The character of this exile seems to be much marked for humanity and benevolence. He is peculiarly attentive to sufferers of his own nation—I mean of France; is careful to provide work for the poorer emigrants; and to others affords lodging, and often money to a considerable amount. His kindness has, of course, been imposed upon, in some cases so flagrantly that he is now learning circumspection, though he does not suffer his humanity to be chilled. This I learned from his American neighbours. I left Count Survillier, satisfied that nature had formed him for the character he now wears, and that fortune had rather spited him in making him the brother of the ambitious Napoleon.

ALBANY.

We have just made the passage up the magnificent Hudson (160 miles) from New York to this city, which has indeed but one, though that no unimportant title to so grand a name, in being the capital of the state. It is probable, however, that the government will soon have to travel in search of the centre of the republic in like manner with that of Pennsylvania. Albany indeed seems to stand as in expectation of her falling honours, for though there are some well-furnished streets and many commodious and elegant private dwellings, the general appearance of the town is old and shabby.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

A few observations upon the military academy at West Point will perhaps interest

interest you more than a sketch of the rocks and woody precipices upon which it stands. This interesting academy, which flourishes under the eye of the Central Government, was established in 1802. Its first organization was devolved by Congress upon the late General Williams, whose talents and unremitting industry did honour to himself and to his country which employed them. The average number of youths educated at West Point varies from 230 to 250; 336 dollars are expended yearly upon each cadet, and the support of the establishment is rated by the government at the sum of 115,000 dollars per annum. The branches of education taught at the academy are similar to those taught at Woolwich and the Polytechnic school of Paris. About 1,000 youths from all the sections of the Union have here received a liberal and scientific education. A few of these now fill respectable posts in the corps of engineers, artillery, and other branches of the little army, amounting to a few thousands, which, scattered through this vast empire, are actively employed in the erection and conservation of forts, the protection of the Indian frontier, drawing of boundary lines, roads, &c. By far the greater number, however, retire from this little military fortress to the shade of private life, as peaceful cultivators of the soil, from whence some have been called by the voices of their fellow-citizens to fill important civil-offices: and all would be found ready at the first call of the republic, to rush foremost for her defence.

It is judged by this government, ever liberal in all that touches the real welfare and dignity of the nation, that military knowledge can never be idly bestowed upon a citizen, who, whatever be his condition or calling, must always form one of the *civic militia*; and, looking to the event, always possible, and therefore always to be provided against, of attack from foreign powers, it is perhaps the wisest of all conceivable precautions to scatter thus the seeds of military science among the peaceful population. It is true, that these may never be required to put forth their fruits. These infant soldiers may live and die as peaceful tillers of the soil; but it is well to know, that the trump of defensive war could summon skilled heads as well as devoted hearts to the field. This establishment has yet in it the seeds of more good. These youths,

natives of different states, gathered from the north, south, east, and west of this vast confederacy, and here trained together for the defence of *the great whole*, under the fostering and liberal care of *the government of that whole*, necessarily forget all those paltry jealousies and selfish interests which once might to split these great republics, and to break down the last and noblest bulwark of freedom erected on this earth. Scattered again to the four winds of heaven, these sons of the republic bear with them the generous principles here imbibed, to breathe them perhaps in the senate, if not to support them in the field; and to hand them down to future generations through the minds of their children. "The most interesting and important consequences,"—I quote the words addressed to me by an enlightened American officer, General Swift, to whom I have often been obliged for many particulars regarding the condition of this country, and to whose politeness I am chiefly indebted for my information respecting this establishment—"The most interesting and important consequences which I have noticed as resulting from an education at West Point, are a zealous attachment to the political institutions of the nation, a devotion to country, an ardent love of liberty." This last, indeed, I have observed in the mind of an American to be synonymous with the love of the other two. In this country the government is the very palladium of liberty; her throne is at Washington; upheld there by the united force of the whole people, she throws back light and heat upon her children and defenders. Generally speaking, all those connected with, or forming a part of the Central Government, engaged in its service, or in any manner placed under its more immediate direction or protection, are peculiarly distinguished for elevated sentiment, a high tone of national feeling, an ardent enthusiasm, not merely for American liberties, but for the liberties of mankind.

Among the most promising scholars, there are at present two Indians, the sons of chiefs. In the second class, at a late examination, they carried away several of the prizes. There was an instance of the same kind some years since, but, ere the boy reached his sixteenth year, he left his diagrams, (as a young geometrician he had been one of great promise,) ran to the woods, and forewent all other ambition for that

of excelling in the chase. An officer of the establishment, from whom I had this, added, that he had little doubt the two now with them would follow the same example.

You will understand, from what I have said upon this military academy, that the object of the government, under whose eye, and at whose expense it is conducted and maintained, is not to rear a band of *regulars*. The youth are in no way under obligations to enter into the service of the republic, nor indeed, supposing them so disposed, would it often be in the power of the government to gratify the desire.

VICINITY OF ALBANY.

We linger here from day to day, unwilling to leave the kind and cheerful circle who administer so pleasingly to us the laws of hospitality; it is time, however, to remember, that we have yet a long journey to make, and must determine to set forward so soon as the skies shall resume their wonted serenity. This has been a season of uncommon heat, and along the whole line of the coast, one of uncommon drought. At ———, in Jersey, during the latter days of July, the mercury twice rose, in a northern exposure, to 100; and for many days successively, when the sun was at his meridian, varied from 90 to 96. Some local causes might there have influenced the atmosphere, as I found its temperature had been some degrees lower in other places, but every where it had been unusually high. In many parts, where the soil was light, the herbage had totally disappeared, and plants, of considerable size and strength, were drooping, and occasionally quite bereft of leaves.

In ascending the Hudson we had no sooner passed the Highlands, than our eyes fell upon carpets of massive verdure, and woods, whose foliage was fresh as if daily washed by showers. We could have imagined ourselves in a second spring, but for the tropical heat which followed us; and which was only broken two days since by the grandest and longest thunder-storm that I ever witnessed.

In this neighbourhood nature presents many beautiful, and some grand features; chief among these, is the well-known cataract of the Mohawk; whose waters precipitate themselves over a fine wall of rock just before they unite with those of the Hudson. Its height is stated variously; perhaps sixty feet is nearest the mark; its immense

breadth is by some accounted a disadvantage; I imagine this to be the true source of its grandeur, particularly as there is nothing in the surrounding scenery to assist the effect. For us, however, circumstances combined to throw charms around the spot, when, beneath an Italian sky, and on a carpet of verdure which fairy feet might have sought to print their magic rings, we stretched ourselves with * * * * under the shade of a spreading tree, and cast our eyes upon the foaming Cohoez, whose dash and roar seemed to cool the fervid air. A group of smiling handmaids mean time spread a repast which an epicure might have envied. The scene, the air, the laughing heavens, and the cheerful companions, have graven the place on my memory as one of those "sunny spots" which checquer with gold the shadowy path of human life.

TRAVELLING.

If our journey was rough, it was at least very cheerful; the weather beautiful, and our companions good-humoured, intelligent, and accommodating. I know not whether to recommend the stage-coach or waggon, (for you are sometimes put into the one and sometimes into the other,) as the best mode of travelling. This must depend upon the temper of the traveller. If he want to see people as well as things—to hear intelligent remarks upon the country and its inhabitants, and to understand the rapid changes that each year brings forth, and if he be of an easy temper, not incommoded with trifles, nor caring to fake, nor understanding to give offence, liking the interchange of little civilities with strangers, and pleased to make an acquaintance, though it should be but one of an hour, with a kind-hearted fellow-creature, and if he too can bear a few jolts—not a few, and can suffer to be driven sometimes too quickly over a rough road, and sometimes too slowly over a smooth one,—then let him, by all means, fill a corner in the post-coach or stage-waggon according to the varying grade in civilization held by the American diligence. But if the traveller be a lounger, running away from time, or a landscape-painting tourist with a sketch-book and portable crayons, or any thing of a *soi-disant philosophe*, bringing with him a previous knowledge of the unseen country he is about to traverse, having *itemed* in his closet the character, with the sum of its population, and in his knowledge of how every

every thing ought to be, knowing exactly how every thing is,—or, if he be of an unsociable humour, easily put out of his way, or as the phrase is, *a very particular gentleman*—then he will hire or purchase his own Dearborn or light waggon, and travel *solus cum solo* with his own horse, or, as it may be, with some old associate who has no humours of his own, or whose humours are known by repeated experience to be of the exact same fashion with his companion's. In some countries you may, as it is called, *travel post*, but in these states it is seldom that you have this at your option, unless you travel with a phalanx capable of peopling a whole caravan; eight persons will be sufficient for this, the driver always making the ninth; seated three in a row.

THE MOHAWK.

Gaining the banks of the Mohawk, we traced its course for sixty miles, which, between the lower cataract of the Cohoez and the *upper falls*, flows placidly through a country finely varied, rich with cultivation, and sprinkled with neat and broad-roofed cottages and villas, shadowed with trees, and backed with an undulating line of hills, now advancing and narrowing the strath, and then receding and leaving vistas into opening glades, down which the tributaries of the Mohawk pour their waters. Massy woods every where crown and usually clothe these ridges; but indeed, as yet, there are few districts throughout this vast country where the forest, or some remnants of it, stand not within the horizon.

The valley of the Mohawk is chiefly peopled by old Dutch settlers; a primitive race, who retain for generations the character, customs, and often the language of their ancient country. Of all European emigrants, the Dutch and the German invariably thrive the best, *locate* themselves, as the phrase is here, with wonderful sagacity, and this being once done, is done for ever. Great must be the penury from which this harmless people fly, who are thus attached to the ways of their fathers, and who, once removed to a land yielding sustenance to the swart hand of industry, plant so peacefully their penates, and root themselves so fixedly in the soil. As a settler next best to the German, thrives the Scot; the Frenchman is given to turn hunter; the Irishman, drunkard, and the Englishman, speculator. Amusement rules the first, plea-

sure ruins the second, and self-sufficient obstinacy drives headlong the third. There are many exceptions, doubtless, to this rule; and the number of these increases daily,—and for this reason it is a higher class that is at present emigrating. I speak now more particularly of England. It is men of substance possessed in clear property of from five hundred to five thousand pounds, who now attempt the passage of the Atlantic. I know of thirteen families who lately arrived in these states from the Thames, not one of which is possessed of less than the former sum, and some of more than the latter. I fear that the policy of England's rulers is cutting away the sinews of the state. Why are her yeoman disappearing from the soil, dwindling into paupers, or flying as exiles? Tythes, taxes, and poor rates—these things must be looked into, or her population will gradually approach to that of Spain, beggars and princes; the shaft of the fair column rest away.

UTICA.

We reached Utica very tolerably fagged, and bruised as I could not wish an enemy. A day's rest well recruited us, however, and gave us time to examine this wonderful little town, scarce twenty years old. An innkeeper here, at whose door fifteen stages stop daily, carried, eighteen years since, the solitary and weekly mail in his coat pocket from hence to Albany. This new-born Utica already aspires to be the capital of the state, and in a few years it probably will be so, though Albany is by no means willing to yield the honour, nor New York the convenience of having the seat of government in her neighbourhood; but the young western counties are such stout and imperious children, that it will soon be found necessary to consult their interests.

The importance of Utica will soon be increased by the opening of the great canal, destined here to join the Mohawk. We swerved the next day from our direct route for the purpose of looking at this work, now in considerable progress, and which, in its consequences is truly grand, affording a water highway from the heart of this great continent to the ocean; commencing at Lake Erie, it finds a level, with but little circuit to the Mohawk; at the Lesser Falls are some considerable locks; others will be required at the mouth of the river, where the Hudson opens his broad way to the Atlantic. It is thought that four

or five years will now fully complete this work. The most troublesome opposition it has encountered, is in the vast Onondaga swamp, and not a few of the workmen have fallen a sacrifice to its pestilential atmosphere.

Leaving Utica, the country begins to assume a rough appearance; stumps and *girdled* trees encumbering the inclosures; log-houses scattered here and there; the cultivation rarely extending more than half a mile, nor usually so much, on either hand; when the forest, whose face is usually rendered hideous to the eye of the traveller by a skirting line of *girdled* trees, half standing, half falling, stretches its vast, unbroken shade over plain, and hill, and dale; disappearing only with the horizon. Frequently, however, gaining a rising ground (and the face of the country is always more or less undulating,) you can distinguish gaps, sometimes long and broad, in the deep verdure, which tell that the axe and the plough are waging war with the wilderness. Owing to some disputed claims in the tenure of the lands, cultivation has made less progress here than it has farther west, as we found on approaching the Sknené atalas, Cayuga, Seneka, Onondaga, and Canadaigua lakes. Having passed the flourishing town of Auburn, we found the country much more open; well-finished houses, and thriving villages, appearing continually. The fifth day from that of our departure from Albany brought us to this village, where our kind fellow-travellers insisted on becoming our hosts. The villages at the head of the different lakes I have enumerated above, are all thriving, cheerful, and generally beautiful; but Canadiagua, I think, bears away the palm. The land has been disposed of in lots of forty acres each, one being the breadth, running in lines diverging on either hand from the main road. The houses are all delicately painted; their windows with green Venetian blinds, peeping gaily through fine young trees, or standing forward more exposed on their little lawns, green and fresh as those of England. Smiling gardens, orchards laden with fruit — quinces, apples, plums, peaches, &c. and fields rich in golden grain, stretch behind each of these lovely villas; the church with its white steeple rising in the midst, overlooking this land of enchantment.

The increase of population, the encroachment of cultivation on the wilderness, the birth of settlements, and

their growth into towns, surpasses belief, till one has been an eye-witness of the miracle, or conversed on the spot with those who have been so. It is wonderfully cheering to find yourself in a country which tells only of improvement. What other land is there that points not the imagination back to better days, contrasting present decay with departed strength, or that, even in its struggles to hold a forward career, is not checked at every step by some physical or political hinderance?

MR. WADSWORTH.

We were received with a warm welcome by Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth. The American gentleman receives his guest in the true style of old patriarchal hospitality—with open hand at the gate, and leads you over the threshold with smiling greetings, that say more than a thousand words.

This house stands pleasantly on the gentle declivity of a hill, commanding a fine prospect of the Genessee flats (beautiful prairie land bordering the river), and the rising grounds, covered with dark forests, bounding them. Some scattered groups of young locust trees spread their chequered shade upon the lawn; down which, as seated beneath the porch, or in the hall, with its wide open doors, the eye glances, first over a champaign country, speckled with flocks and herds, and golden harvests; and then over primeval woods, where the Indian chases the wild deer. To the right stretches a scattered village of neat white houses, that have just started into being; from the bosom of which rises the spire of a little chapel, flashing against the sun; behind, barns, stables, and out-houses: and to the right a spacious and well-replenished garden, with orchard after orchard, laden with all the varieties of apple, pear, and peach.

Mr. Wadsworth is the patriarch of the Genessee district. He is a native of New England, in whose earliest history the name appears frequently and honourably. It is scarcely nineteen years since this gentleman, with his brother, Col. Wadsworth, pierced into these forests, then inhabited only by the savage and his prey. The rich and open lands here stretching along the river, fixed their attention, and having purchased a considerable tract of land from the Indian proprietors, they settled themselves down among them. The first six years were years of fearful hardship; every autumn brought fevers, intermitting

intermitting and bilious, and this too in a wilderness where no comforts or conveniences could be procured. Their constitutions, however, hardened by early temperance, weathered this trying season. Other settlers gradually joined them, and now a smiling village is at their door, rich farms rising every where out of the forest, and a pure and healthy atmosphere ever surrounding them. Mrs. Wadsworth tells me, that her numerous family have never been afflicted with sickness of any kind, nor do we hear of any in the surrounding neighbourhood.

I have not yet seen more thriving or beautiful young settlements than those now surrounding me. Mr. Wadsworth is considered as one of the richest proprietors in the state; and well has he acquired his wealth, and generously does he employ it. Like one of the patriarchs of old, he looks round upon his flocks and herds, luxurious pastures, and rich fields of grain, bounteous heaven ever adding to his store, and feels that, under its blessing, all is the reward of his own industry, the work, as it were, of his creation.

Sometimes, indeed, I cannot help contrasting the condition of the American with that of the English farmer; no tythes, no grinding taxes, no bribes received or offered by electioneering candidates or their agents; no anxious fears as to the destiny of his children, and their future establishment in life. Plenty at the board; good horses in the stable; an open door, a friendly welcome, light spirits, and easy toil; such is what you find with the American farmer.

It were difficult, perhaps, to conceive man placed in a more enviable position than he is as a cultivator of the soil in these states. Agriculture here assumes her most cheerful aspect, and (some Europeans might smile doubtingly, but it is true) all her ancient classic dignity, as when Rome summoned her consuls from the plough. I have seen those who have raised their voice in the senate of their country, and whose hands have fought her battles, walking beside the team, and minutely directing every operation of husbandry, with the soil upon their garments, and their countenances bronzed by the meridian sun. And how proudly does such a man tread his paternal fields; his ample domains improving under his hand; his garners full to overflowing; his table replenished with guests, and with a

numerous offspring, whose nerves are braced by exercise, and their minds invigorated by liberty.

FOREST TREES.

Of the American oak, there are upwards of thirty varieties; almost as many of the walnut; several of the elm, which is a tree of very uncommon majesty. The sycamore of the Ohio, which can receive half a regiment of soldiers within its trunk, seems to realize the wildest fables of marvel-loving travellers. The maple and the hickory are also remarkable; the former for its elegance, and the latter for the rich colour of its foliage; the ash; the white pine, rising in pre-eminent grandeur; the scent-breathing cedar; the graceful acacia; the wild cherry, with its beautiful fruit clustered on the stalk like currants; and, among the flowering trees, the sweet locust, breathing the breath of violets; the catalpa, with its umbrageous leaves, and luxuriant blossoms; the majestic tulip, pointing up his clean and unencumbered shaft, and throwing down his branches heavy with polished foliage and millions of flowers. Indeed, the varieties of the native trees are almost endless; and when cultivated with care, and arranged with taste, may even surpass in majesty the woodland tribe of England.

The character of the American forest, you are, perhaps, familiar with; springing out of a virgin soil, and struggling upwards to catch the sun's glance, the stems are frequently of enormous stature; and, from the dryness of the atmosphere, wholly free from moss and lichen. I have already noticed the absence of brush, and the carpet of verdure that covers the soil; where this is firm and dry, nothing can be more pleasing than to wander among these primeval shades;—at least those will think so whose eyes are not palled with their eternal contemplation. When the first gloom of evening “deepens the horror of the woods,” it is finely impressive to thread their dark mazes, and greatly interesting when the night closes in to catch the glimmer of some settler's fire, and, as you approach, to see its rays streaming across your path from his cabin-door.

ACCOMMODATION AT INNS.

On arriving at a tavern in this country, you excite no kind of *sensation* come how you will. The master of the house bids you good-day, and you walk in; breakfast, dinner, and supper are prepared

prepared at stated times, to which you must generally contrive to accommodate. There are seldom more hands than enough to dispatch the necessary work; you are not, therefore, beset by half-a-dozen menials, imagining your wants before you know them yourself; make them known, however, and, if they be rational, they are generally answered with tolerable readiness, and, I have invariably found, with perfect civility. One thing I must notice, that you are never any where charged for attendance. The servant is not yours but the inn-keeper's; no demands are made upon you except by the latter; this saves much trouble, and, indeed, is absolutely necessary in a house where the servant's labour is commonly too valuable to be laid at the mercy of every whimsical traveller; but this arrangement originates in another cause, the republican habits and feelings of the community. I honour the pride which makes a man unwilling to sell his personal service to a fellow-creature; to come and go at the beck of another,—is it not natural that there should be some unwillingness to do this? It is the last trade to which an American, man or woman, has recourse; still some must be driven to it, particularly of the latter sex; but she always assumes with you the manner of an equal. I have never, in this country, hired the attendance of any but native Americans; and have never met with an uncivil word; but I could perceive that neither would one have been taken; honest, trusty, and proud, such is the American in service; there is a character here which all who can appreciate it will respect.

POST CONVEYANCE IN BACK SETTLEMENTS.

The mode in which the contents of the post-bag are usually distributed through the less populous districts, had often before amused me. I remember, when taking a cross cut in a queer sort of a caravan, bound for some settlement on the southern shore of Lake Erie, observing, with no small surprise, the operations of our charioteer; a paper flung to the right hand, and anon a paper flung to the left, where no sight or sound bespoke the presence of human beings. I asked if the bears were curious of news; upon which I was informed, that there was a settler in the neighbourhood, who ought to have been on the look-out, or some of his children for him. "But when I don't find them

ready, I throw the paper under a tree; and I warrant you they'll look sharp enough to find it; they're always curious of news in these wild parts;" and curious enough they seemed, for not a cabin did we pass that a newspaper was not flung from the hand of this enlightener of the wilderness. Occasionally making a halt at some solitary dwelling, the post-bag and its guardian descended together, when, if the assistance of the farmer, who here acted as post-master, could be obtained, the whole contents of the mail were discharged upon the ground, and all hands and eyes being put in requisition, such letters as might be addressed to the surrounding district, were scrambled out from the heap; which, being then again scrambled together, was once more shaken into the leathern receptacle, and thrown into the waggon; but it sometimes happened that the settler was from home. On one occasion, I remember, neither man, woman, nor child was to be found; the stage-driver whistled and hallooed, walked into the dwelling, and through the dwelling, sprang the fence, traversed the field of maize, and shouted into the wood; but all to no purpose. Having resumed his station, and set his horses in motion, I enquired how the letters were to find their destination, seeing that we were carrying them along with us, heaven knew where? "Oh! they'll keep in the country any how; it is likely indeed, they may go down the Ohio, and make a short tour of the states; this has happened sometimes; but it is a chance but they get to Washington at last; and then they'll commence a straight course anew, and be safe here again this day twelvemonth may be, or two years at farthest."

At Carthage we found the post-master, very naturally, fast asleep; after much clatter against his door and wooden walls, he made his appearance with a candle, and, according to custom, the whole contents of the mail were discharged upon the floor. The poor Carthaginian rubbed his eyes, as he took up one letter after another from the heap before him; but his dreams seemed still upon him. "Not a letter can I see," he exclaimed, as he again rubbed his eyes, and snuffed his candle. "Friend, lend me your eyes, or you may just take the whole load away with you." "I am none of the best at decyphering hand-writing," replied the driver. "Why then I must call my

wife, for she is as sharp as a needle." The wife was called, and, in gown and cap, soon made her appearance; the candle and the papers placed in the middle, wife, husband, and driver set about decyphering the hieroglyphics; but that the wife had the character of being as sharp as a needle, I should have augured ill of the labours of this triumvirate. Whether right or wrong, however, the selection was soon made, and the budget once again committed to the waggon.

CATARACT OF NIAGARA.

We set off in a little waggon, under a glorious sun, and a refreshing breeze. Seven miles of a pleasant road which ran up the ridge we had observed the preceding night, brought us to the cataract. In the way we alighted to look down from a broad platform of rock, on the edge of the precipice, at a fine bend of the river. From hence the blue expanse of Ontario bounded a third of the horizon; fort Niagara on the American shore; fort George on the Canadian, guarding the mouth of the river, where it opens into the lake; the banks, rising as they approached us, finely wooded, and winding, now hiding and now revealing the majestic waters of the channel. Never shall I forget the moment when, throwing down my eyes, I first beheld the deep, slow, solemn tide, clear as crystal, and green as the ocean, sweeping through its channel of rocks with a sullen dignity of motion and sound, far beyond all that I had heard, or could ever have conceived. You saw and *felt* immediately that it was no river you beheld, but an imprisoned sea; for such, indeed, are the lakes of these regions. The velocity of the waters, after the leap, until they issue from the chasm at Queenston, flowing over a rough and shelving bed, must actually be great; but, from their vast depth they move with an apparent majesty, that seems to temper their vehemence, rolling onwards in heavy volumes, and with a hollow sound, as if labouring and groaning with their own weight. I can convey to you no idea of the solemnity of this moving ocean. Our eyes followed its waves until they ached with gazing; and had not our little guide and waggoner startled us, by hurling a fragment of rock from the precipice, I know not when we should have awakened from our dream.

A mile farther, we caught a first and partial glimpse of the cataract, on

which the opposing sun flashed for a moment, as on a silvery screen that hung suspended in the sky. It disappeared again behind the forest, all save the white cloud that rose far up into the air, and marked the spot from whence the thunder came. We now pressed forward with increasing impatience, and after a few miles reaching a small inn, we left our rude equipage, and hastened in the direction that was pointed to us.

Two foot-bridges have latterly been thrown, by daring and dexterous hands, from island to island, across the American side of the channel, some hundred feet above the brink of the fall: gaining in this manner the great island which divides the cataract into two unequal parts, we made its circuit at our leisure. From its lower point we obtained partial and imperfect views of the falling river; from the higher we commanded a fine prospect of the upper channel. Nothing here denotes the dreadful commotion so soon about to take place; the thunder, indeed, is behind you, and the rapids are rolling and dashing on either hand; but before, the vast river comes sweeping down its broad and smooth waters between banks low and gentle as those of the Thames. Returning, we again stood long on the bridges, gazing on the rapids that rolled above and beneath us; the waters of the deepest sea-green, crested with silver, shooting under our feet with the velocity of lightning, till, reaching the brink, the vast waves seemed to pause, as if gathering their strength for the tremendous plunge. Formerly it was not unusual for the more adventurous traveller to drop down to the island in a well-manned and well-guided boat. This was done by keeping between the currents, as they rush on either side of the island, thus leaving a narrow stream, which flows gently to its point, and has to the eye, contrasted with the rapidity of the tide, where to right and left the water is sucked to the falls, the appearance of a strong back current.

It is but an inconsiderable portion of this imprisoned sea which flows on the American side; but even this were sufficient to fix the eye in admiration. Descending the ladder (now easy steps,) and approaching to the foot of this lesser fall, we were driven away blinded, breathless, and smarting, the wind being high and blowing right against us. Turning a corner of the rock (where,

(where, descending less precipitously it is wooded to the bottom) to recover our breath, and wring the water from our hair and clothes, we saw, on lifting our eyes, a corner of the summit of this graceful division of the cataract hanging above the projecting mass of trees, as it were in mid air, like the snowy top of a mountain. Above, the dazzling white of the shivered water was thrown into contrast with the deep blue of the unspotted heavens; below, with the living green of the summer foliage, fresh and sparkling in the eternal shower of the rising and falling spray. The wind, which, for the space of an hour, blew with some fury, rushing down with the river, flung showers of spray from the crest of the fall. The sun's rays glancing on these big drops, and sometimes on feathery streams thrown fantastically from the main body of the water, transformed them into silvery stars, or beams of light; while the graceful rainbow, now arching over our heads, and now circling in the vapor at our feet, still flew before us as we moved. The greater division of the cataract was here concealed from our sight by the dense volumes of vapor which the wind drove with fury across the immense basin directly towards us; sometimes, indeed, a veering gust parted for a moment the thick clouds, and partially revealed the heavy columns, that seemed more like fixed pillars of moving emerald than living sheets of water. Here, seating ourselves at the brink of this troubled ocean, beneath the gaze of the sun, we had the full advantage of a vapour bath; the fervid rays drying our garments one moment, and a blast from the basin drenching them the next. The wind at length having somewhat abated, and the ferryman being willing to attempt the passage, we here crossed in a little boat to the Canada side.

The gloom of this vast cavern, the whirlwind that ever plays in it, the deafening roar, the vast abyss of convulsed waters beneath you, the falling columns that hang over your head, all strike, not upon the ears and eyes only, but upon the heart. For the first few moments, the sublime is wrought to the terrible.

From this spot, (beneath the Table Rock,) you *feel*, more than from any other, the height of the cataract, and the weight of its waters. It seems a tumbling ocean; and you yourself what

a helpless atom amid these vast and eternal workings of gigantic nature! The wind had now abated, and what was better, we were now under the lee, and could admire its sport with the vapour, instead of being blinded by it. From the enormous basin into which the waters precipitate themselves in a clear leap of 140 feet, the clouds of smoke rose in white volumes, like the round-headed clouds you have sometimes seen in the evening horizon of a summer sky, and then shot up in pointed pinnacles, like the ice of mountain glaciers. Caught by the wind, it was now whirled in spiral columns far up into the air, then, re-collecting its strength, the tremulous vapour again sought the upper air, till, broken and dispersed in the blue serene, it spread against it the only silvery veil which spotted the pure azure. In the centre of the Fall, where the water is the heaviest, it takes the leap in an unbroken mass of the deepest green, and in many places reaches the bottom in crystal columns of the same hue, till they meet the snow-white foam that heaves and rolls convulsedly in the enormous basin. But for the deafening roar, the darkness and stormy whirlwind in which we stood, I could have fancied these massy volumes the walls of some fairy palace—living emeralds chased in silver. Never surely did nature throw together so fantastically so much beauty with such terrific grandeur.

LAKE ERIE.

It is a pleasant drive from Ontario to Lake Erie along the banks of the magnificent Niagara. There is something truly sublime in the water scenery of America; her lakes, spreading into inland seas, their vast, deep, and pure waters, reflecting back the azure of heavens, untainted with a cloud; her rivers, collecting the waters of hills and plains interminable, rolling their massy volumes for thousands of miles, now broken into cataracts to which the noblest cascades of the old hemisphere are those of rivulets, and then sweeping down their broad channels to the far-off ocean the treasures of a world. The lakes and rivers of this continent seem to despise all foreign auxiliaries of nature or art, and trust to their own unassisted majesty to produce effect upon the eye and the mind; without alpine mountains or moss-grown ruins, they strike the spectator with awe. Extent, weight, depth—it is by these intrinsic qualities

qualities that they affect him; their character is one of simple grandeur; you stand upon their brink, or traverse their bosom, or gaze upon their rolling rapids and tumbling cataracts, and acknowledge at once their power and immensity, and your own insignificance and imbecility. Occasionally you meet with exceptions to this rule. I recall at this moment the beautiful shores of the Passaic; its graceful cascades, its walls of rock, shelving into a glassy peaceful flood, its wooded hills, and rich and varied landscapes, all spread beneath a sky of glowing sapphires; a scene for Claude to gaze upon. These north-western waters, however, have nothing of this character; you find them bedded in vast level plains, bordered only by sable forests, from which the stroke of the axe has but just startled the panther and the savage.

Settlements are fast springing up on the forested shores of Lake Erie. The situation is wonderfully advantageous to the farmer. I have already spoken of the canal, so far in progress, which is about to open a free water-carriage from these waters to the Eastern Atlantic. Another, of only a few miles extent, is in contemplation, which, by connecting them with the Alleghany, one of the main sources of the Ohio, will perfect the line of communication with the gulf of Mexico, an extent of 3,000 miles.

It is impossible to consider without admiration the inland navigation of this magnificent country. From this fine basin, north and west, you open into lakes and rivers which, not many years hence, will pour into it the produce of human labour from states now in embryo; to the north-east, these accumulated waters seek their way to the Atlantic, through the broad channel of the St. Lawrence; to the south-east, they are about to communicate with the same ocean by the magnificent Hudson: to the south and west, stretch the vast waters of the Mississippi with his million of tributaries. There is something unspeakably sublime in the vast extent of earthly domain that here opens to the mind's eye; and truly sublime is its contemplation, when we consider the life and energy with which it is fast teeming. An industrious and enlightened people, laying in the wilderness the foundations of commonwealth after commonwealth, based on justice and the immutable rights of man!

What heart so cold as to contemplate this unmoved!

MR. BIRKBECK'S SETTLEMENT.

The village of Albion, the centre of the settlement, contains at present thirty habitations, in which are found a bricklayer, a carpenter, a wheelwright, a cooper, and a blacksmith; a well-supplied shop, a little library, an inn, a chapel, and a post-office, where the mail regularly arrives twice a week. Being situated on a ridge, between the greater and little Wabash, it is, from its elevated position, and from its being some miles removed from the rivers, peculiarly dry and healthy. The prairie in which it stands, is described as exquisitely beautiful; lawns of unchanging verdure, spreading over hills and dales, scattered with islands of luxuriant trees, dropped by the hand of nature with a taste that art could not rival—all this spread beneath a sky of glowing and unspotted sapphires. "The most beautiful parks of England," my friend observes, "would afford a most imperfect comparison." The soil is abundantly fruitful, and, of course, has an advantage over the heavy-timbered lands, which can scarcely be cleared for less than from twelve to fifteen dollars per acre; while the Illinois farmer may in general clear his for less than five, and then enter upon a much more convenient mode of tillage.

UPPER CANADA.

I was surprised to find much discontent prevailing among the poorer settlers in Upper Canada; I could not always understand the grounds of their complaints, but they seemed to consider Mr. Gourlay as having well explained them. Mr. Gourlay, you would see, was prosecuted, and his pamphlets declared libels; not having read them, I cannot pronounce upon either their merits or demerits; but they certainly appear to have spoken the sentiments of the poorer settlers, whose cause he had abetted against the more powerful land-holders, land-surveyors, and government agents.

The sufferings from which these poor creatures fly—I will take for instance the starving paupers of Ireland, who throng here without a farthing in their hands, and scarce a rag upon their backs,—the sufferings of these poor creatures, humanity might hope were ended when thrown upon these shores; but too often they are increased tenfold:

First

First comes the horrors of the voyage; ill-fed, ill-clothed, and not unfrequently crowded together as if on board a prison-ship, it is not uncommon for a fourth, and even a third of the live cargo to be swept off by disease during this *mid-passage*. You will conceive the sufferings of a troop of half-clad paupers, turned adrift in this Siberia, as it often happens, at the close of autumn; the delays, perhaps unavoidable, which occur after their landing, before they are sent to their station in the howling wilderness, kills some, and breaks the spirit of others. Many are humanely sheltered by Canadian proprietors, not a few find their way to the United States, and are thrown upon the charity of the city of New York. After fearful hardships, some rear at last their cabin of logs in the savage forest; polar winds and snows, dreary solitudes, agues, and all the train of evils and privations which must be found in a Canadian desert.

How strangely do statesmen employ money! Hundreds and thousands lodged in frigates larger than ever fought at Trafalgar,—in naval and military stores, batteries, martello towers.—Where? Upon the shores of the Canadian Siberia. To do what? To protect wolves and bears from a more speedy dislodgement from frozen deserts, which would little repay the trouble of invading; and some few thousands of a people, scattered along an endless line of forest, from the infection of republican principles. What a magnificent idea does this convey of the wealth of that country which could thus ship treasures across the Atlantic to be flung into the wilderness!

Lieutenant Hall states the disbursements at Kingston during the war at “1000*l.* per diem;” the expense of the frigate *St. Lawrence* at 300,000*l.* I was informed by a gentleman long resident in Canada, that the ships of war sent from England in frame to be employed on lake Ontario were all supplied with *stills*. “Do the people of London take this lake for a strip of the ocean,” exclaimed the Canadians, “that they send us a machine to freshen its waters?”

STEAM BOATS.

Two immense steam-boats, from four to five hundred tons' burden, now navigate Ontario, in lieu of the mighty ships of war that sleep peacefully in their harbours on either shore. The American has every possible convenience, as is common with all these

floating hotels, found on the waters of the United States; the Canadian (probably from having been established for the transportation of soldiers, stores and goods of various kinds, rather than for the service of passengers) is dirty and ill attended. There is now also a fine steam-boat, of a smaller size, plying between Kingston and Prescott, a flourishing village in the neighbourhood of the rapids; and another will soon be launched upon Lake St. Francis, when the navigation of the river will be yet farther facilitated.

LOWER CANADA.

It is a pleasant relief to the eye, tired with the contemplation of dreary forests, and wide watery wastes, when the fair seignory of Montreal suddenly opens before you. Rich and undulating lands sprinkled with villas, and bounded on one hand by wooded heights, and on the other by the grey city; its tin roofs and spires then blazing in the setting sun: the vast river, chafed by hidden rocks into sounding and foaming rapids, and anon spreading his waters into a broad sheet of molten gold, speckled with islands, batteaux and shipping: the distant shore with its dark line of forest, broken by little villages, penciled on the glowing sky and far off, two solitary mountains, raising their blue heads in the vermilion glories of the horizon, like sapphires chased in rubies. Along the road, French faces, with all the harshness of feature and good-humour of expression peculiar to the national physiognomy, looked and gossiped from door and window, orchard and meadow; a passing salutation easily winning a smile and courteous obeisance. We were for some miles escorted on our way by the good-humoured and loquacious pilot, whose songs had for so many days measured time to the stroke of his paddle. I yet hear his reiterated parting benedictions, and see the wild grimaces with which they were accompanied.

The population of Lower is strangely contrasted with that of Upper Canada; nor do they appear to know much concerning each other. In one thing only are they said to be agreed,—in a thorough detestation of their republican neighbours. In Upper Canada, however, so far as my observations went, I did not find that this hostile feeling was much shared by the poorer settlers. In either colony where the hostility exists, it is very easily accounted for: in one, by the jealousy of the power and wealth of the republic; and

and in the other by the influence of the priests.

In ignorance and infatuated superstition, the Canadian remains *in statu quo*, as when he first migrated from his native France. Guarded from the earthquake by British protection, the shock of the revolution was in no degree, however small, felt here; the priest continues to hood-wink and fleece the people, and the people to pamper and worship the priest, just as in the good old times. You may learn some curious particulars here concerning the policy of the London cabinet, as connected with that of Rome. Among other things, a request has lately been preferred to the Pope, that he will raise the bishopric of Quebec into an arch-bishopric; and the prelate of this Canadian diocese is now about to embark for Italy to receive from the hands of his Holiness this addition to his honours. The people, meanwhile, are exhorted to remember, in their prayers, the pious prince who, though ruling in a land of heretics, bears thus in remembrance the servants of the most High. The Priests have in their hands some of the best lands in the country, and claim, of course, some fruit offerings from their spiritual children. Conceiving the security of the tenure to lie in the ignorance of the people, they enforce every prohibition calculated to preserve it entire; such as marrying with heretics, reading any book without the permission of the confessor, and learning the English language. The proximity of the States and their growing power, and, worse than all, their institutions civil and religious, are naturally looked upon by these shepherds of the flock with suspicion and terror. As the union of Canada to the republic would of necessity pave the way to their downfall, interest binds fast their loyalty to the ruling powers; these again, equally jealous of the States, and aware of the precariousness of the tenure by which they hold these colonies, pay much deference to the men who hold the keys of the people's minds. Thus goes the world! and yet with the Canadian peasant it would seem to go very happily; he eats his crust, or shares it with the passenger right cheerily; his loyalty, transferred from King Louis to King George, sits equally light on his light spirits. As to the government, if he shares it not, as little does he feel it. Too poor to be oppressed, too ignorant to be discon-

tented, he invokes his saint, obeys his priest, smokes his pipe, and sings an old ballad; while shrewder heads and duller spirits enact laws which he never hears of, and toil after gains which he contrives to do without.

There is said generally to be no very friendly understanding between the old French and the new English population; the latter being given to laugh at the superstition of the former, and resenting the supremacy of Catholic over Lutheran episcopacy. The government, however, leaves "protestant ascendancy" to make its way here as it can, which, unbacked by law, makes its way very slowly. These national and religious jealousies have occasionally produced bickerings, and even political disturbances.

The government of the Canadas consists of a Governor appointed by the crown; a Legislative Council, composed in Upper Canada of seven members, and in the Lower or French Canada of fifteen; these are appointed by the Governor, and nominated for life: a Lower House of Assembly, whose members are chosen by the freeholders in either province, the elections occurring every four years. In Lower Canada the French forming the majority of the population, are able to combat, in the House of Assembly, the power of the English Executive and Legislative Council, which virtually forms a part of the former. It is easy to see with what candour this House will be judged of by the party it opposes. It is doubtful whether it would be more praised were it more enlightened.

BURLINGTON.

Ascending the waters of Lake Champlain, the shores assume a wild and mountainous character. The scite of the flourishing town of Burlington is one of singular beauty; the neatness and elegance of the white houses ascending rapidly from the shore, interspersed with trees, and arranged with that symmetry which characterizes the young villages of these states; the sweet bay, and, beyond, the open waters of the lake, bounded by a range of mountains, behind which, when our eyes first rested on them, the sun was sinking in golden splendour;—it was a fairy scene, when his flaming disk, which might have dazzled eagles, dropt behind the purple screen, blazing on the still broad lake, on the windows and the white walls of the lovely village,

lage, and on the silver sails of the sloops and shipping, gliding noiselessly through the gleaming waters.

Not forty years since, and the ground now occupied by this beautiful town and a population of two thousand souls, was a desert, frequented only by bears and panthers. The American verb to *progress* (though some of my friends in this country deny that it is an Americanism) is certainly not without its apology; even a foreigner must acknowledge, that the new kind of advancement which greets his eye in this country, seems to demand a new word to pourtray it.

The young town of Burlington is graced with a college, which was founded in the year 1791, and has lately received considerable additions. The state of Vermont, in which it stands, whose population may be somewhat less than three hundred thousand, contrives to support two establishments of this description; and, perhaps, in no part of the union is greater attention paid to the education of youth.

The territory passing under the name of Vermont is intersected, from north to south, by a range of mountains, covered with ever-green forests, from which the name of the country. This Alpine ridge, rising occasionally to three and four thousand feet, nearly fills up the breadth of the state; but is every where scooped into glens and valleys, plentifully intersected with streams and rivers, flowing, to the eastward, into the beautiful Connecticut, and, to the west, into the magnificent Champlain. The gigantic forests of white pine, spruce, cedar, and other evergreens, which clothe to the top the billowy sides of the mountains mingle occasionally their deep verdure with the oak, elm, beech, maple, &c. that shadow the valleys. This world of forest is intersected by tracts of open pasture, while the luxuriant lands that border the water-courses are fast exchanging their primeval woods for the treasures of agriculture. The most populous town in the state contains less than three thousand souls; the inhabitants, agricultural or grazing farmers, being scattered through the valleys and hills, or collected in small villages on the banks of the lakes and rivers.

The plan of government is among the most simple of any to be found in the union. The legislative department is composed of one house, whose members are chosen by the whole male popula-

tion of the state. In this mountainous district, peopled by a race of simple agriculturists, the science of legislation may be supposed to present few questions of difficulty; nor has it been found necessary to impede the process of law-making by forcing a projected statute to pass through two ordeals. You find in the constitution of Vermont another peculiarity which marks a people Argus-eyed to their liberties. In the other republics the people have thought it sufficient to preserve to themselves the power of summoning a convention, to alter or amend their plan of government whenever they may judge it expedient; but the Vermontese, as if unwilling to trust to their own vigilance, have decreed the stated election of a Council of Censors, to be convened for one year at the end of every seven years, whose business it is to examine whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate; "*whether the legislative or executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution*;" to take in review, in short, every public act, with the whole course of administration pursued since the last meeting of the censors.

The assembly now meets in the little town of Montpelier, situated in a secluded valley in the centre of the state. Having gained the centre, the seat of government is now probably fixed. It is a strange novelty in the eyes of a European to find legislators assembled in a humble and lonely village to discuss affairs of state.

The men of Vermont are familiarly known by the name of *Green-mountain Boys*; a name which they themselves are proud of, and which, I have remarked, is spoken with much complacency, and not unfrequently with a tone of admiration or affection, by the citizens of the neighbouring states.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

It has been common of late years to summon the literature of America to the European bar, and to pass a verdict against American wit and American science. More liberal foreigners, in alluding to the paucity of standing American works in prose or rhyme, are wont to ascribe it to the infant state of society in this country: others read this explanation, I incline to think at least, without affixing a just meaning to the words.

It is true that authorship is not yet a trade in this country; perhaps for the poor it is a poor trade everywhere; and could men do better, they might seldom take to it as a profession; but, however this may be, many causes have operated hitherto, and some perhaps may always continue to operate, to prevent American genius from showing itself in works of imagination, or of arduous literary labour. As yet, we must remember, that the country itself is not half a century old. The generation is barely passed away whose energies were engrossed by a struggle for existence.

America was not asleep during the thirty years that Europe had forgotten her; she was actively employed in her education;—in framing and trying systems of government; in eradicating prejudices; in vanquishing internal enemies; in replenishing her treasury; in liquidating her debts; in amending her laws; in correcting her policy; in fitting herself to enjoy that liberty which she had purchased with her blood;—in founding seminaries of learning; in facilitating the spread of knowledge;—to say nothing of the revival of commerce; the reclaiming of wilderness after wilderness; the facilitating of internal navigation; the doubling and tripling of a population trained to exercise the rights of freemen, and to respect institutions adopted by the voice of their country. Such have been the occupations of America. She bears the works of her genius about her; we must not seek them in volumes piled on the shelves of a library. All her knowledge is put forth in action; lives in her institutions, in her laws; speaks in her senate; acts in her cabinet; breathes even from the walls of her cities, and the sides of her ships. Look on all she has done, on that which she is; count the sum of her years; and then pronounce sentence on her genius. Her politicians are not ingenious theorists, but practical statesmen; her soldiers have not been conquerors, but patriots; her philosophers are not wise reasoners, but wise legislators. Their country has been and is their field of action; every able head and nervous arm is pressed into its service. The foreign world hears nothing of their exploits, and reads none of their lucubrations; but their country reaps the fruits of their wisdom, and feels the aid of their service; and it is in the wealth, the strength, the peace, the prosperity,

the good government, and the well-administered laws of that country that we must discover and admire their energy and genius.

In Europe we are apt to estimate the general cultivation of a people by the greater or less number of their literary characters. Even in that hemisphere, it is, perhaps, an unfair way of judging. No one would dispute that France is greatly advanced in knowledge since the era of the revolution, and yet her literary fame from that period has been at a stand. The reason is obvious—that her genius was called from the closet into the senate and the field; her historians and poets were suddenly changed into soldiers and politicians; her peaceful men of letters became active citizens, known in their generation by their virtues or their crimes. Instead of tragedies, sonnets, and tomes of philosophy, they manufactured laws, or martialled armies; opposed tyrants, or fell their victims, or played the tyrant themselves.

Barlow, known only in England as the author of the *Columbiad*, was a diplomatist and an able political writer. The venerable Dwight was here held in honour, not as the author of “*The Conquest of Canaan*,” but as the patron of learning; the assiduous instructor of youth, and a popular and energetic writer of the day. I could in the same way designate many living characters whose masterly abilities have been felt in the cabinets of Europe, and which here are felt in every department of the civil government, and in all the civic professions. These men, who, in other countries, would have enlarged the field of the national literature, here quicken the pulse of the national prosperity; eloquent in the senate, able in the cabinet, they fill the highest offices of the republic, and are repaid for their arduous and unceasing labours, by the esteem of their fellow-citizens, and the growing strength of their country.

But while America was thus sought by enlightened individuals, the parliamentary speeches and pamphlets of the time show how little was known by the English community of the character and condition of the colonists. Because the government had chosen at one time to make Virginia a Botany-Bay, an insult which tended not a little to prepare her for the revolution, the country of Franklin, Washington, Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Schuyler, Gates, Greene, Allen, Dickenson, Laurens, Livingston, Hamilton,

son, Jay, Rush, Adams, Rittenhouse, Madison, Monroe, and a thousand other high-minded gentlemen, soldiers, orators, sages, and statesmen, was accounted a hive of pickpockets and illiterate hinds.

MR. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Jefferson affords a splendid elucidation of a remark contained in my last letter,—that the literary strength of America is absorbed in the business of the state. In early life, we find this distinguished philosopher and elegant scholar, called from his library into the senate, and from that moment engaged in the service, and finally charged with the highest offices in the commonwealth. Had he been born in Europe, he would have added new treasures to the store of science, and bequeathed to posterity the researches and generous conceptions of his well-stored and original mind, not in hasty “notes,” but in *tomes* compiled at ease, and framed with that nerve and classic simplicity which mark the “Declaration” of his country’s “independence.” Born in America,

“The post of honour is a *public* station;” to this therefore was he called; and from it he retires, covered with years and honours, to reflect upon a life well spent, and on the happiness of a people whose prosperity he did so much to promote. The fruits of his wisdom are in the laws of his country, and that country itself will be his monument.

The elections which raised Mr. Jefferson to the chief magistracy, brought with them a change both of men and measures. The most rigid economy was carried into every department of government; some useless offices were done away; the slender army was farther reduced, obnoxious acts, passed by the former congress, repealed, and the American constitution administered in all its simplicity and purity.

The policy of Mr. Jefferson, and that of his venerable successor, Mr. Madison, was so truly enlightened and magnanimous, as to form an era in the history of their country. The violence of the fallen party vented itself in the most scurrilous abuse that ever disgraced the free press of a free country; it did more,—it essayed even to raise the standard of open rebellion to that government of which it had professed itself the peculiar friend and stay.

PARTIES.

It may now be said, that the party once misnamed Federal has ceased to

exist. There is indeed a difference of political character, or what will express it better, a varying intensity of republican feeling discernible in the different component parts of this great Union; but all are now equally devoted to the national institutions, and in all difference of opinion, admit the necessity of the minority yielding to the majority. And, what is yet more important, these differences of opinion do not hinge upon the merits or demerits of foreign nations, French or English, Dutch or Portuguese. The wish of your venerable friend is now realized;—his countrymen are *Americans*. Genet may now make the tour of the states, and Henry of New-England, with infinite safety to the peace of their citizens; and even Massachussets herself would now blush at the name of the Hartford convention.

Genet is, or was at least when the author was last in Albany, a peaceable and obscure citizen of the state of New York. It is curious in a democracy, to see how soon the factious sink into insignificance. Aaron Burr was pointed out to me in the Mayor’s court at New York, an old man whom none cast an eye upon except an idle stranger. In Europe, the bustling demagogue is sent to prison, or to the scaffold, and metamorphosed into a martyr; in America, he is left to walk at large, and soon no one thinks about him.

BLACK SLAVERY.

I must here refute a strange assertion, which I have seen in I know not how many foreign journals, namely, that the United States’ government is chargeable with the diffusion of black slavery. Every act that this government has ever passed regarding it, has tended to its suppression; but the extent and nature of its jurisdiction are probably misunderstood by those who charge upon it the black slavery of Kentucky or Louisiana; and they must be ignorant of its acts who omit to ascribe to it the merit of having saved from this curse every republic which has grown up under its jurisdiction.

There are at present twenty-two republics in the confederacy; of these, twelve have been rendered free to black and white; the remaining ten continue to be more or less defaced by negro-slavery. Of these five are old states, and the other five either parted from these, or formed out of the acquired territory of French Louisiana. Thus, Kentucky was raised into an inde-

pendent state by mutual agreement between herself and Virginia, of which she originally formed a part. Tennessee, by mutual agreement between herself and Carolina, to which she was originally attached. Mississippi was surrendered to the general government by Georgia, to be raised when old enough into an independent state; but with a stipulation that to the citizens of Georgia should be continued the privilege of migrating into it with their slaves. Louisiana proper, formed out of a small portion of the vast territory ceded under that name, came into the possession of the United States with the united evils of black slavery in its most hideous form, and the slave trade prosecuted with relentless barbarity. The latter crime was instantly arrested; and under the improving influence of mild laws and mental instruction, the horrors of slavery have been greatly alleviated.

In 1787, the congress passed an act, establishing a temporary government for the infant population settled on the lands of Ohio; and the government then established has served as the model of that of all the territories that have since been formed in the vacant wilderness. The act then passed contained a clause which operated upon the whole national territory to the north-west of the Ohio. By this, "slavery and involuntary servitude" were positively excluded from this region, by a law of the general government. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, have already sprung up in the bosom of this desert; the three first independent states, and the latter about to pass from her days of tutelage to assume the same character.

Thus saved from the disgraceful and ruinous contagion of African servitude, this young family of republics have started in their career with a vigour and a purity of character that has not an equal in the history of the world. Ohio, which twenty-five years since was a vacant wilderness, now contains half a million of inhabitants, and returns six representatives to the national congress. In the other and younger members of the western family, the ratio of increase is similar. It is curious to consider, that the adventurous settler is yet alive, who felled the first tree to the west of the Alleghanies. The log-hut of Daniel Boon is now on the wild shores of the Missouri, a host of firmly established republics stretching betwixt him and the habitation of his boyhood.

DANIEL BOON.

Among others I mention, with pleasure, that brave and adventurous North Carolinian, who makes so distinguished a figure in the history of Kentucky, the venerable Col. Boon. This respectable old man, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, resides on Salt river, up the Missouri. He is surrounded by about forty families, who respect him as a father, and who live under a kind of patriarchal government, ruled by his advice and example. They are not necessitous persons, who have fled for their crimes or misfortunes, like those that gathered unto David in the cave of Adullam: they all live well, and possess the necessities and comforts of life as they could wish.

The Lord of the wilderness, Daniel Boon, though his eye is now somewhat dimmed, and his limbs enfeebled by a long life of adventure, can still hit the wild fowl on the wing with that dexterity which, in his earlier years, excited the envy of Indian hunters; and he now looks upon the "famous river" Missouri with feelings scarce less ardent than when he surveyed with clearer vision, "the famous river Ohio." The grave of this worshipper of nature, wild adventure, and unrestrained liberty, will be visited by the feeblér children of future generations with such awe as the Greeks might regard those of their earlier demigods. The mind of this singular man seems best portrayed by his own simple words. "No populous city, with all the varieties of commerce and stately structure, could afford so much pleasure to my mind as the beauties of nature that I find here."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The Americans are certainly a calm, rational, civil, and well-behaved people; not given to quarrel or to call each other names; and yet, if you were to look at their newspapers, you would think them a parcel of Hessian soldiers. An unrestricted press appears to be the safety-valve of their free constitution; and they seem to understand this; for they no more regard all the noise and sputter that it occasions than the roaring of the vapour on board their steam-boats.

Were a foreigner, immediately upon landing, to take up a newspaper, (especially if he should chance to land just before an election,) he might suppose that the whole political machine was about to fall to pieces, and that he had just come in time to be crushed in
its

its ruins. But if he should *not* look at a newspaper, he might walk through the streets on the very day of election, and never find out that it was going on, unless, indeed, it should happen to him, as it happened to me, to see a crowd collected round a pole surmounted by a cap of liberty, and men walking in at one door of a house, and walking out at another. Should he then ask a friend hurrying past him "What is going on there?" he may receive for answer, "The election of representatives: walk on: I am just going to give in my vote, and I will overtake you."

But if the declamation of the press passes unregarded, its sound reasoning, supported by facts, exerts a sway beyond all that is known in Europe. Here there is no *mob*. An orator or a writer must make his way to the feelings of the American people through their reason. They must think with him before they will feel with him; but, when once they do both, there is nothing to prevent their acting with him.

It would be impossible for a country to be more completely deluged with newspapers than is this; they are to be had not only in the English but in the French and Dutch languages, and some will probably soon appear in the Spanish. It is here not the amusement but the duty of every man to know what his public functionaries are doing: he has first to look after the conduct of the general government, and, secondly, after that of his own state legislature. But besides this, he must also know what is passing in all the different states of the Union: as the number of these states has now multiplied to twenty-two, besides others in embryo, there is abundance of home-politics to swell the pages of a newspaper; then come the politics of Europe, which, by-the-bye, are, I think, often better understood here than on your side of the Atlantic. But, independent of politics, these multitudinous gazettes and journals are made to contain a wonderful miscellany of information; there is not a conceivable topic in the whole range of human knowledge that they do not treat of in some way or other; not unfrequently, I must observe, with considerable ability; while the facts that they contain, and the general principles that they advocate, are often highly serviceable to the community.

EDUCATION.

The education of youth, which may

be said to form the basis of American government, is, in every state of the Union, made a national concern. Upon this subject, therefore, the observations that apply to one may be considered as, more or less, applying to all. The portion of this wide-spread community, that paid the earliest and most anxious attention to the instruction of its citizens, was New England. This probably originated in the greater democracy of her colonial institutions. Liberty and knowledge ever go hand in hand.

The state of Connecticut has appropriated a fund of a million and a half of dollars to the support of public schools. In Vermont, a certain portion of land has been laid off in every township, whose proceeds are devoted to the same purpose. In the other states, every township taxes itself to such amount as is necessary to defray the expense of schools, which teach reading, writing, and arithmetic to the whole population. In larger towns these schools teach geography, and the rudiments of Latin. These establishments, supported at the common expense, are open to the whole youth, male and female, of the country. Other seminaries of a higher order are also maintained in the more populous districts; half the expense being discharged by appropriated funds, and the remainder by a small charge laid on the scholar. The instruction here given fits the youth for the state colleges; of which there is one or more in every state. The university of Cambridge, in Massachusetts, is the oldest, and, I believe, the most distinguished establishment of the kind existing in the Union.

Perhaps the number of colleges founded in this wide-spread family of republics, may not, in general, be favourable to the growth of distinguished universities. It best answers, however, the object intended, which is not to raise a few very learned citizens, but a well-informed and liberal-minded community.

The child of every citizen, male or female, white or black, is entitled, by right, to a plain education; and funds sufficient to defray the expense of his instruction are raised either from public lands appropriated to the purpose, or by taxes sometimes imposed by the legislature, and sometimes by the different townships.

The American, in his infancy, manhood, or age, never feels the hand of oppression.

oppression. Violence is positively forbidden in the schools, in the prisons, on ship-board, in the army;—every where, in short, where authority is exercised, it must be exercised without appeal to the argument of a blow.

Not long since a master was dismissed from a public school, in a neighbouring state, for having struck a boy. The little fellow was transformed in a moment from a culprit to an accuser. “Do you dare to strike me? you are my teacher, but not my tyrant.” The school-room made common cause in a moment: the fact was enquired into, and the master dismissed. No apology for the punishment was sought in the nature of the offence which might have provoked it. As my informer observed, “it was thought, that the man who could not master his own passions was unfit to controul the passions of others; besides, that he had infringed the rules of the school, and forfeited the respect of his scholars.” By this early exemption from arbitrary power, the boy acquires feelings and habits which abide with him through life.

In the education of women, New England seems hitherto to have been peculiarly liberal. The ladies of the eastern states are frequently possessed of the most solid acquirements, the modern, and even the dead languages, and a wide scope of reading; the consequence is, that their manners have the character of being more composed than those of my gay young friends in this quarter. I have already stated, in one of my earlier letters, that the public attention is now every where turned to the improvement of female education. In some states, colleges for girls are established under the eye of the legislature, in which are taught all important branches of knowledge.

I must remark, that in no particular is the liberal philosophy of the Americans more honourably evinced than in the place which is awarded to women. The prejudices still to be found in Europe, though now, indeed, somewhat antiquated, which would confine the female library to romances, poetry, and belles lettres, and female conversation to the last new publication, new bonnet, and *pas seul*, are entirely unknown here. The women are assuming their place as thinking beings, not in despite of the men, but chiefly in consequence of their enlarged views and exertions as fathers and legislators.

RELIGION.

It is impossible to apply any general rule to so wide spread a community as this. Perhaps Selden's were the best: “Religion is like the fashion. One man wears his doublet slashed, another laced, another plain, but every man has a doublet. So every man has his religion. They differ about trimming.” But we cannot subjoin another axiom of the same philosopher: “Every religion is a getting religion.” It gets nothing; and so, whatever it be, it is sincere and harmless.

Some contend that liberality is only indifference; perhaps, as a general rule, it may be so. Persecution undoubtedly fans zeal, but such zeal as it is usually better to be without. I do not perceive any want of religion in America. There are sections of the country where some might think there is too much, at least that its temper is too stern and dogmatical. This has long been said of New England, and, undoubtedly, the Puritan ancestry of her citizens is still discernible, as well in the coldness of their manners, as in the rigidity of their creed. But it is wonderful how fast these distinctions are disappearing. An officer of the American navy, a native of New England, told me, that when a boy he had sooner dared to pick a neighbour's pocket on a Saturday, than to have smiled on a Sunday. “I have since travelled through all parts of the Union, and over a great part of the world, and have learned, consequently, that there are all ways of thinking; and I find now that my fellow-countrymen are learning the same.”

You will conceive how great is the change wrought in the religious temper of the Eastern States, when I mention, that the Unitarian faith has been latterly introduced, and, in some parts, has made such rapid progress as promises, ere long, to supersede the doctrines of Calvin. There were, of course, some vehement pulpit fulminations in Massachusetts when these mild teachers of morals and simple Christianity first made their appearance.

Philadelphia, and even New York, had their zealots as well as Boston. In the latter city they were few, but perhaps more noisy on that very account. It is some years since, a Calvinistic preacher here exclaimed to the non-elect of his congregation, “Ha! ha! you think to get through the gates of heaven

heaven by laying hold of my coat ; but I'll take care to hold up the skirts."

American religion, of whatever sect, (and it includes all the sects under heaven,) is of a quiet and unassuming character ; no way disputatious, even when more doctrinal than the majority may think wise. I do not include the strolling methodists and shaking quakers, and sects with unutterable names and deranged imaginations, who are found in some odd corners of this wide world, beating time to the hymns of Mother Ann, and working out the millennium by abstaining from marriage.

The *Shakers*, as they are called, emigrated to America some forty years ago. Ann Lee, or Mother Ann, their spiritual leader, was a niece of the celebrated General Lee, who took so active a part in the war of the revolution. She became deranged, as it is said, from family misfortunes ; fancied herself a second Virgin Mary, and found followers, as Joanna Southcote and Jemima Wilkinson did after her.

There is a curious spirit of opposition in the human mind. I see your papers full of anathemas against blasphemous pamphlets. We have no such things here ; and why ? Because every man is free to write them ; and because every man enjoys his own opinion, without any arguing about the matter. Where religion never arms the hand of power, she is never obnoxious ; where she is seated modestly at the domestic hearth, whispering peace and immortal hope to infancy and age, she is always respected, even by those who may not themselves feel the force of her arguments.

CLIMATE IN NEW JERSEY.

This is a climate of extremes ; you are here always in heat or frost. The former you know I never object to, and as I equally dislike the latter, I should perhaps be an unfair reporter of both. The summer is glorious ; the resplendent sun "shining on, shining on," for days and weeks successively ; an air so pure, so light, and to me so genial, that I wake as it were to a new existence. I have seen those around me, however, often drooping beneath fervors which have given me life. By the month of August, the pale cheeks and slow movements of the American women, and even occasionally of the men, seem to demand the invigorating breezes of the Siberian winter to brace the nerves and quicken the current of the blood. The severe cold which succeeds to this extreme of heat, appears

to have this effect, and seldom to produce, excepting upon such as may be affected with constitutional weakness of the lungs, any effect that is not decidedly beneficial. Most people will pronounce the autumn to be the pride of the American year. It is indeed fraught with beauty to all the senses ; the brilliant hues then assumed by nature, from the dwarf sumac with his berries and leaves of vivid crimson, up to the towering trees of the forest, twisting their branches in extreme and whimsical contrasts of gold, red, green, orange, russet, through all their varieties of shade ; the orchards, too, then laden with treasures, and the fields heavy with the ripened maize ; the skies bright with all the summer's splendour, yet tempered with refreshing breezes ; the sun sinking to rest in crimsons, whose depth and warmth of hue the painter would not dare to imitate.

The winter ;—those whom it likes, may like it. The season has its beauty and its pleasures. Sparkling skies shining down upon sparkling snows, over which the light *sleighs*, peopled with the young and the gay, bound along to the chime of bells which the horses seem to bear well pleased. In country and city, this is the time of amusement ; the young people will run twenty miles, through the biting air, to the house of a friend ; where all in a moment is set astir ; carpets up, music playing, and youths and maidens, laughing and mingling in the mazy dance, the happiest creatures beneath the moon. Is it the bright climate, or the liberty that reigns every where ; or is it the absence of poverty, and the equal absence of extreme wealth ; or is it all these things together that make this people so cheerful and gay-hearted ?

The spring :—there is properly *no* spring ; there is a short struggle between winter and summer ; who sometimes fight for the mastery with a good deal of obstinacy. We have lately seen a fierce combat between these two great sovereigns of the year. In the latter days of March, summer suddenly alighted on the snows in the full flush of July heat ; every window and door were flung open to welcome the stranger, and the trees were just bursting into leaf, when angry winter returned to the field, and poured down one of the most singular showers of sleet I ever witnessed. The water, freezing as it fell, cased every branch and twig in crystal of an inch thick, so transparent

parent that each bud appeared distinctly through it; in some places, large trees gave way beneath the unusual burden, their heads absolutely touching the ground, until their trunks snapped in twain. Fortunately, there was no wind, or the devastation would have been dreadful; it has been cruel enough as it is, boughs and branches every where strewing the ground, and stems shattered as if by lightning.

The observations that I can make upon the climate apply of course but to a small portion of this vast world, which comprises all the climates of the earth; with the exception perhaps of one—the gloomy. The Atlantic border of New England is indeed liable, in the spring months, to fogs blown from off the Newfoundland bank; but these temporary visitors do not despoil the atmosphere of the general character of brilliancy which, summer and winter, it may be said more or less to possess from Maine to Missouri. The vividness of the light, which is at first painful to English, and even European eyes of whatever country, I could imagine had wrought an effect on the national physiognomy. The Americans in general are remarkable for even brows, much projected over the eyes, which, small and piercing, usually glance from beneath them with singular intelligence and quickness of observation. The climate of this continent, except where influenced by local causes, seems to be peculiarly healthy, and highly favourable to the growth of the human figure; other circumstances doubtless assist its effect; a population free from poverty, and in consequence comparatively of vice, might perhaps attain to nature's full standard in an atmosphere less pure. The diseases of the country appear to be few and violent; fevers, and other inflammatory disorders, common during the first autumnal months; the temperate habits of the people, however, preserve them in a great measure from these attacks, or moderate their violence. I imagine there are more instances of extraordinary longevity in these states than you could find in any part of Europe.

The Western States seem destined to be the paradise of America. The beauty of their climate is probably unrivalled, unless it be by that of some of the elevated plains of the southern continent. The influence of the mild breezes from the Mexican gulf, which blow with the steadiness of a trade wind up the great

valley of the Mississippi, is felt even to the southern shore of Lake Erie; and affects the climate of some of the north-western counties of New York.

HORSES.

I observed in the carts and waggons standing in and around the market-place of Philadelphia, the same well-fed, well rubbed, healthy-looking horses, that have so often attracted my attention throughout this country. Truly, I do not remember to have seen a starved horse since I landed. The animals seem to share the influence of wholesome laws with their masters; their influence reaching them through that which they exert more immediately upon the character, as well as the circumstances, of the proud lords of the creation. I say character as well as circumstances; for though, when a man feeds his horse well, it may only argue, that he has wherewithal to procure provender; when he uses him gently, and guides him with the voice instead of the whip, it shews that he has good sense or humanity; good sense, if he consider his own ease, and humanity, if he consider that of the animal. It is a pretty thing to see a horse broke in this country; it is done entirely by gentleness. A skilful rider, after much previous coaxing and leading, mounts the wild creature without whip or spur, and soothes him with the hand and the voice, or allows him to spend himself in the race, and brings him at last to obey the check of the rein, or the note of the voice, with the readiness of the steed of a Bedouin. The lesson, thus learned, is never forgotten; a word or a whistle sets the horse to his full speed, whether in the carriage, the dearborn, or the stage. In travelling, I remember but once to have seen a driver who ever did more than crack his whip in the air. This exception, too, was a European.

GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS.

The ships chiefly employed in this trade are Dutch, but the depressed state of commerce has thrown into it vessels of all nations, British, American and others, from the ports of the Baltic. It was, of course, found somewhat difficult to bring foreign ships under the jurisdiction of the state laws. The first regulations were, in some cases, so shamefully evaded, that the national government took the subject under consideration, and passed a law which extended to every port in the Union, and has been found thoroughly effective;

tive; at present, therefore, the trade is placed under the jurisdiction of the American Congress, while the Pennsylvania legislature appoint officers to see that the contracts between the emigrants and the ship captains are faithfully fulfilled. A ship, of whatever nation, arriving in port peopled beyond a rate prescribed by law, is forfeited to the national government. The captain of every ship is bound to support his emigrants, or *redemptioners*, as they are styled, for one month after the date of their arrival in port; after which, he may add the charge of their support, as determined by law, to the debt of their passage. This debt, which is contracted in Holland, is paid according to the means of the emigrant. If he has money to defray his passage, and that of his family, he devotes it to this purpose; but this is rarely the case; sometimes he pays half or a third part of the debt, and becomes bound to the captain for a term of service equivalent to the remainder, who is empowered to sell this indentureship to a resident citizen in Pennsylvania; more frequently he discharges the whole of the debt by the surrender of his liberty. Upon his arrival here, however, the laws effectually screen him from the results which might accrue from his own ignorance or rashness; he, or rather the captain for him, cannot, under any circumstances, indent his person for a term longer than four years, nor can he be taken without his consent beyond the limits of the state of Pennsylvania. An officer is appointed and salaried by the Pennsylvania government, who inspects the redemptioners on their arrival, and witnesses and reports the agreement made between the captain and those who purchase their service. The purchasers must take the whole family, man, wife, and children, unless the redemptioners themselves shall agree to the contrary; the masters being also bound by the law to provide the children with schooling and clothing. There are some minor regulations with which I am not accurately acquainted. This service, you will perceive, is liable to be not a little expensive to the employers. It is attended, however, with fewer risks than might be expected; the Swiss and German peasants being, for the most part, simple, honest and industrious, and excellent servants in the farm and the dairy. This mode of indenture is so serviceable to these

emigrants, that those who may have been able to defray their passage in money, usually bind themselves to some American family for a couple of years, where they may be initiated in the language and habits of their new country. I have met with instances of this kind in Pennsylvania, and even in New York and Jersey, into which states the emigrants had consented to pass. After the expiration of the term, the redemptioners are often retained by their masters upon wages; when, if they are frugal and ambitious, they may, in the course of time, lay up sufficient to purchase a few acres, and enter on their own farm.

It certainly cannot be expected that the American nation will submit to have their country turned into a lazaret-house for the suffering poor of Europe, who, with poverty, but too often bring its accompaniments, indolence and vice. Those states, probably, act wisely, who, by such regulations as I have mentioned as adopted by New York, shut the door against them. That state, by the bye, receives, as it is, more than she finds agreeable, by the way of Canada; and her community are put to no small inconvenience and expense for their provision.

BALTIMORE.

This city is singularly neat and pretty; I will even say beautiful. It is possible that in the first gaze I threw upon it, it owed something to the hour, the season, and the just fallen shower of sweet spring rain; but what is there in life that owes not to time and circumstance the essence of its evil or its good? We looked forth from our cabin in the still grey dawn, and paced awhile up and down the spacious deck of the lordly steam-boat, to enjoy the scene, and the hour, to which the scene owed much. All was yet silent in the city—silent as the unpierced forests of the west; not a foot trod the quays, or was heard upon the pavement of the streets that branched from them; not a figure was seen on the decks, or in the shrouds of the vessels that lay around us; the very air was sleeping, and the shipping reposed on the waters of the little bay (formed here by an inlet of the Potapscow,) which lay motionless as the thin wreaths of vapour which hung above them. There is something strangely impressive in such a death of sound and motion in the very heart and centre of the haunts of men. A condensed population of thousands thus hushed

hushed to repose, all their hopes, and fears, and sorrows, and ambitions, steeped in forgetfulness, unconscious and unapprehensive of the checks and the crosses, and the pains and the weariness, which the big eventful day is to bring forth.

The projecting point, whose curve forms one side of the little harbour in which we were moored, lined with wharfs and quays, was the seat of the pestilence of which such fearful and exaggerated accounts were spread last autumn; but the evil here, if less than report made it, was sufficiently alarming. The malignant nature of the disease, the silent enlargement of the seat of its contagion, the suddenness of its seizure, the rapidity of its progress, and the loathsomeness of its last stage, which renders the wretched object sinking beneath its virulence, a sight of disgust even to the eye of affection, and the uncertainty which has hitherto existed regarding the cause of its appearance, and the manner in which its progress might be arrested, all this well explains the terror which its very name excites in those cities, which have only been subjected to the visitation at long intervals, and where tradition hands down the tale of its former ravages, and the horrors with which they were fraught.

In this city, though the seat of contagion was of much greater extent than in that of New York, yet its limits were equally defined. A line might have been drawn across the streets, on the verge of which you might stand with impunity, and beyond which it was death to pass. Had this line been drawn, and drawn too at the first appearance of the disease, before time had been afforded it for the enlargement of its precincts, (for the infected atmosphere slowly eating its way onwards, where it may be safe for you to breathe to-day, you may inhale poison to-morrow,) and had the inhabitants, both the sick and the well, been removed from the seat of contagion, as was done in New York, the fever would have died in the birth, instead of rankling and spreading as it did, until it was killed by the winter's frost.

The nest of the fever here, as in New York, lay in the stagnant waters of the wharfs; into which the neighbouring inhabitants are in the habit of throwing vegetables and other refuse. The intense and unusually prolonged heats of the summer could not fail to

render them so many reservoirs of putrefaction. These wharfs too, and many of the houses adjoining, have been raised upon forced ground, into which the water oozing, prepares against the hot months a rank bed, fatally propitious to the nurture of disease, if not sufficient for its conception. While the infected air was gradually spreading along Fells Point, and the low streets in its immediate vicinity, the higher parts of the town were perfectly healthy; and though the sick were removed into it, no infection was there received; nor, after the first wild alarm had subsided, was it so much as apprehended.

Baltimore is not the least wonderful evidence of the amazing and almost inconceivable growth of this country. At the time of the revolution, but forty-five years since, this city, which now contains a population of sixty-five thousand, and has all the appearance of an opulent and beautiful metropolis, comprised some thirty houses of painted or unpainted frame, with perhaps as many of logs scattered in their vicinity.

Baltimore, is spread over three gentle hills; the streets, without sharing the fatiguing regularity and unvarying similarity of those of Philadelphia, are equally clean, cheerful, and pleasingly ornamented with trees; the poplar, which in the country is offensive, not merely to the eye, but to the understanding, being there destitute alike of beauty and utility, has a singularly pleasing effect in a city where its architectural form is in unison with the regularity and neatness which should every where prevail.

You see here, as in Philadelphia, the same neat houses of well-made and well-painted brick; the same delicately white doors, with their shining knockers and handles, and their steps of clean white marble, and windows with their green Venetian shutters. Considerable attention and expence have also been bestowed upon the public edifices, which, however, are chiefly remarkable for neatness and convenience, seldom making pretensions to architectural beauty.

I regret that we have not more time to bestow on this city, which is interesting not only from the amazing rapidity of its growth, its neatness and beauty, but from the character of its citizens—peculiarly marked for courtesy, as well as for high spirit and daring enterprise. To these last qualities, indeed, must be attributed all the wonderful creations of

of the place. It is thought, however, that Baltimore, like a promising child, has somewhat outgrown her strength. The ratio of her increase diminishes greatly, and it may perhaps be doubted, whether, in the fallen state of commerce, she will extend her present limits for many years.

I believe it is not generally known in this country, how completely some of the home fabrics have superseded the foreign in the American market. It is here supposed by many, that the higher price of labour must prevent competition with the manufactures of Europe; but this draw-back is balanced by other advantages; provisions are cheap, the raw material of first rate quality is found in the country; and there are no taxes. The blankets and broad-cloths woven of the Merino wool, are not only in the average of superior quality, but can often undersell in the market those of Europe. The same is the case with the coarse cotton goods. I have seen cotton cloth, woven in New York, at a cent per yard; and in strength of fabric, that of Europe will bear no comparison with it. The object here is to put as little of the raw material into the yard, as possible; there is not the same temptation to this in America. It may be observed also, that the employment of machinery now enabling women to perform work which formerly demanded the agency of men, there is much less difference in the price of labour, employed in some of the manufactories in Britain and America, than is here supposed. American women universally prefer employment in a cotton mill to domestic service, which they always feel to be a degradation. In accounting for any fact which, in America, strikes the foreigner as singular, he must always seek part of its explanation in the national character, which influenced by the political institutions, is there probably more peculiarly marked, than in any other country.

WASHINGTON.

The road from Baltimore hither, about forty miles, leads through an uninteresting, and for the most part, barren district. On losing sight of the city, the traveller might think that he had lost sight of all the beauty and all the wealth of the state; there are, however, in Maryland, districts of great fertility, especially in the neighbourhood of the eastern waters.

Those who, in visiting Washington, expect to find a city, will be somewhat

surprised when they first enter its precincts, and look round in vain for the appearance of a house.

The plan marked out for this metropolis of the empire, is gigantic, and the public buildings, whether in progress or design, bear all the stamp of grandeur. How many centuries shall pass away ere the clusters of little villages, now scattered over this plain, shall assume the form and magnificence of an imperial city?

I envy not the man who can enter without emotion the noble, though still unfinished structure of the American capitol. Never shall I forget the feelings with which I first looked down from the gallery of the hall upon the assembled representatives of a free and sovereign nation. We of course considered with much interest some of the more distinguished members, with whom we were previously only acquainted by report, or the public prints, and waited with some curiosity until they should take their turn in the debate.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, a man of vigorous intellect, with a rough, but energetic delivery. The number of able speakers exceeded my expectation, though I had been prepared to find it considerable: they struck me as generally remarkable for close, and lucid reasoning, and a plain, but gentlemanly and impressive diction. When Mr. Clay rose, I believe that some apprehension was mingled with our curiosity; for who has not learned from experience, that when expectation is much raised, it is usually disappointed? The first words uttered by the Speaker of the House satisfied us that no defect of manner was to break the charm of his eloquence. This distinguished statesman has, for many successive years been called to preside in the House by an almost unanimous vote; and, it is said, that no individual ever exercised in it a more powerful influence. He seems, indeed, to unite all the qualities essential to an orator; animation, energy, high moral feeling, ardent patriotism, a sublimed love of liberty, a rapid flow of ideas and of language, a happy vein of irony, an action at once vehement and dignified, and a voice full, sonorous, distinct, and flexible; exquisitely adapted to all the varieties of passion or argument;—without exception the most masterly voice that I ever remember to have heard. It filled the

large and magnificent hall without any apparent effort on the part of the orator. In conversation, he is no less eloquent than in debate; and no sooner does he kindle with his subject, than his voice and action betray the orator of the hall; yet so unpremeditated is his language, that even in a drawing-room, the orator never appears misplaced.

Leaving the city to make a little excursion in Virginia, we missed the speeches of several distinguished members. We returned, however, to attend the close of the debate, which afforded us the opportunity of hearing Mr. Lowndes of Carolina. The close and deductive reasoning of this gentleman forms a striking contrast to the fervid oratory of Mr. Clay. They were opposed in the debate, and each possessed a manner most appropriate to his argument. Mr. Lowndes is singularly correct in his selection of language and turn of the phrase; yet the syllables flow from his lips in an uninterrupted stream; the best word always falling into the right place, not merely without effort but seemingly without the consciousness of the speaker.

The senate being occupied in ordinary business, we had no opportunity of judging of its oratory; but being politely admitted on the floor, we admired the elegance of the chamber, and made ourselves acquainted with the persons of the senators, and the proceedings of the house. The debates of the chamber, as I am informed by some of its members, are conducted with less popular vehemence than those of the hall. I know not if it be the more advanced age of the senators, or the smaller size of the assembly, which imparts to the deliberations their character of senatorial gravity. The age fixed by law for a member of the senate is thirty-five years, and though one or two gentlemen in the chamber seem to have numbered little more than the lustres demanded, the majority of the assembly have the air of veteran statesmen, some of whom have occupied a seat in the house from its first organization.

This skeleton city affords few of the amusements of a metropolis. It seems, however, to possess the advantage of very choice society; the resident families are of course few, but the unceasing influx and reflux of strangers from all parts of the country, affords an ample supply of new faces to the evening drawing-rooms. To this continual in-

termixture with strangers and foreigners, is, perhaps, to be ascribed the peculiar courtesy and easy politeness which characterize the manners of the city.

THE PRESIDENT.

Colonel Monroe enjoys the felicity of having witnessed at his election the union of all parties, and of conciliating during his administration, the esteem and confidence of the whole American nation. His illustrious predecessors having been placed in active political opposition to a strong, and once, a ruling party, of which they effected the overthrow and destruction, were exposed throughout their public career to the enmity of a discomfited minority; an enmity which, though their candour knew how to forgive, their virtues and high-minded forbearance were unable wholly to appease. The existing president came into office at a moment of all others the most fortunate; when the republic had just shaken hands with her foreign and internal enemies; and it had been difficult to find a statesman more fitted, by the benevolence of his character and mild urbanity of his manners, to cement the civil concord, than he who was elected.

VIRGINIAN SLAVERY.

The sight of slavery is revolting every where, but to inhale the impure breath of its pestilence in the free winds of America is odious beyond all that the imagination can conceive. The Virginians are said to pride themselves upon the peculiar tenderness with which they visit the sceptre of authority upon their African vassals. As all those acquainted with the character of the Virginia planters, whether Americans or foreigners, appear to concur in bearing testimony to their humanity, it is probable that they are entitled to the praise which they claim. But in their position, justice should be held superior to humanity; to break the chains would be more generous than to gild them; and whether we consider the interests of the master or the slave, decidedly more useful.

"Look into the cabins of our free negroes," said an eminent individual, a native of Virginia, in conversing with me lately upon this subject; "you will find there little to encourage the idea, that to impart the rights of freemen to our black population is to ameliorate their condition, or to elevate their character." It is undoubtedly true, that the free negroes of Maryland and Virginia

ginia form the most wretched, and consequently the most vicious portion of the black population.

Mr. Coles, a native of Virginia, and for some years secretary to Mr. Jefferson, lately removed a black colony into the state of Illinois. On the death of his father, this gentleman found himself in possession of seventeen slaves, valued at from eight to nine thousand dollars. His property was small, but he hesitated not a moment to relinquish his claims upon his negro vassals. He purchased a tract of land near the settlement of Edwardsville, in Illinois, where he supplies his former bondsmen with employment, encouraging them to lay up their earnings until they shall have realized sufficient to enter upon their own farms. * * * * spent some time at Edwardsville last summer, and often visited Mr. Coles' settlement. The liberated blacks spoke of their former master with tears of gratitude and affection, and two of them, who were hired as servants by the family with whom * * * * resided, never omitted to pay a daily visit to Mr. Coles, anxiously enquiring *if there was nothing they could do for him?* I envy more the feelings of the man who hears that question than those of Cæsar in the capitol.

TWO VOYAGES
TO
NEW SOUTH WALES,
AND
Van Diemen's Land,

WITH
A Description of the present Condition of that interesting Colony ; including Facts and Observations relative to the State and Management of

CONVICTS OF BOTH SEXES.

ALSO
Reflections on Seduction,

AND ITS GENERAL CONSEQUENCES.

By THOMAS REID,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London,
And Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

[The author of this volume is evidently a well-intentioned zealot. But he reasons badly ; he seems to think, that men who have fallen under the restraint of the law, do not reason at all—and he forgets that every case of conviction involves as great a difference of personal turpitude as the nature of the various crimes themselves. All his reasonings, therefore, apply only to old offenders, and to persons often convicted ; but in the cases of the 170 convicts on board the *Nep-tune*, and of the 121 on board the *Morley*, we entertain little doubt that two-thirds were FIRST convictions ! What effect,

therefore, but what arises from interested feelings or personal fear, can the sermons and preachings of persons have on reasoning beings, when the teachers themselves are violating the primary doctrines of our blessed Saviour, who exclaimed to a convict—*“Go and sin no more ;”* and who teaches true christians to forgive the sins of their brethren *“seventy times seven times !”* In this respect, the laws of England require immediate and thorough revision, and their administration constant amelioration. Till this is done, and till severe punishments are inflicted only on the *incorrigible*, no feeling but SYMPATHY for the sufferings of objects of legal vengeance, will be found in the minds of real christians and benevolent persons. Yet such is the present horrid confusion of right and justice, that the punishment of minor offences is made equal to that for the greater ones ; and this author tells us, without an apostrophe, of fifty-two in one ship, and forty-eight in another, being transported to the antipodes for periods within *seven years*, which, as they can only return by paying 150 or 200 pounds for their passage, is virtually a transportation for life ! Let us practice towards others those duties which we expect from them. If Mr. Reid, Lord Sidmouth, or Mr. Capper had committed some one of those offences, or in some incautious moment, got into a legal scrape for the first time, which, by construction of law, imposed upon them a sentence of transportation for seven years, what would they think, if, after one, two, three, or four years, they were shipped off to the antipodes, with no probability of ever being able to return ; and what would they think of the *canting* about principles, which in their own persons were so barbarously mocked ? We know something of prisons and convicts, as well as those who *quack* themselves, like the Pharisees of old, into so much notice on the subject ; and we give it as our solemn opinion, that, although every prisoner in England may really, in strict law, be guilty of the offence with which he is charged, yet if one-half of them were told to *“go and sin no more,”* they would never again become the objects of legal cognizance. Yet of such objects, perhaps one half of the cargoes to New South Wales consist ; and, under the general term *convict*, it is by this gentle author considered as a concession, to allow that some of them have the qualities and feelings of our common nature ! We blame no one—but we call on the legislature to revise the laws, and till then we think it grossly insulting to *“floggee and preachee too !”* We give Mrs. Fry and her excellent committee full credit, but we went over the same ground years before her, and set her the example which she has nobly followed. She must know that, in some respects, she is but varnishing and keeping in countenance a system which calls for radical change. She knows that, in our worst prison,

prison, all are not vicious; that owing to the fallibility of human nature, the best dispositions are seduced, and that discrimination and constant remission of punishment are necessary. She must, ere this, know that more sincere repentance does not exist in any congregation of sinners, than within the walls of a prison, and that pity and forgiveness are more called for than canting, reproof, or severity. In another place we have developed our views of a scale of punishments, but however well graduated, no punishments ought to be indiscriminately applied. Expatriation should be the extreme resort of society—punishment of death, except for murder, is as useless as it is barbarous—and of course expatriation ought, as the last resort, to be imposed only on incorrigibles. On this principle, therefore, we consider the chief part of the observations of Mr. Reid as misapplied, indiscriminate, and uncharitable; and though we are glad to observe that the victims are well-treated during the *middle-passage*, and that he so kindly did his duty, yet that palliative never reconciled us to the system of African slavery, more than it does to the system of indiscriminate deportation to New South Wales.]

ORIGIN OF TRANSPORTATION.

PARLIAMENT authorized this species of punishment in 1718, when the general plan of sending convicts to the American plantations was first adopted. This system continued for 56 years, during which period, and until the commencement of the American war, in 1775, great numbers of felons were sent chiefly to the province of Maryland. The rigid discipline which the colonial laws authorized the masters to exercise over servants, joined to the prospects which agricultural pursuits, after some experience was acquired, afforded to those *outcasts*, tended to reform the chief part; and after the expiration of their servitude, they mingled in the society of the country, under circumstances highly beneficial to themselves, and even to the colony. Possessed in general (as every adroit thief must be) of good natural abilities, they availed themselves of the habits of industry they acquired in the years of their servitude; became farmers and planters on their own account; and many of them succeeding in those pursuits, not only acquired that degree of respectability which is attached to property and industry, but also in their turn became masters, and purchased the servitude of future transports sent out for sale.

When the American revolution prevented the further transmission of con-

victs to that country, the system of the *Hulks* and *Houses of Correction* was substituted. However, from the increasing number of delinquents, arising not only from the increase of vice, but that of population, that mode soon became inadequate to the augmented demands for disposing of the prisoners, as of course to the enforcement of that labour to which for their offences they had been sentenced. Plans were then acted upon for building extensive prisons, penitentiaries, and asylums for their reception; but the enormous expense and comparative inefficacy of those establishments, which it appears were mostly conducted in the old miserable mode of gaol discipline, the evils of which became now universally acknowledged, soon raised loud complaints against the system.

The attention of government, still directed to this necessary and important relief of the community from those who would subvert its comforts and security, caused the coast of Africa to be explored for a fit situation for a colony; but that research proved fruitless, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate, or hostility of the natives of those situations which remained unoccupied by other European nations, rendering it imprudent to risk an establishment in that country. The discovery of the vast territory of New South Wales by Captain Cook, in 1770 and 1777, opened a new field for disposing of those refractory characters. The following is recorded by Collins as the commencement of the present colony there:—

“The Commissioners of His Majesty’s Navy, toward the end of the year 1786, advertised for a certain number of vessels to be taken up for the purpose of conveying between seven and eight hundred male and female felons to Botany Bay, in New South Wales, on the eastern coast of New Holland, whither it had been determined by Government to transport them, after having sought in vain upon the African coast for a situation possessing the requisites for the establishment of a colony.”

MODE AND RESULT OF TRANSPORTATION.

The original mode of transportation was, that merchants, or agriculturists of property, might contract for the conveyance of the convicts to their destination, under an act of parliament, removing them to their estates in the colony:

lony; and appropriating to their own benefit their services, they found their work in the plantations during the term of their sentence an indemnification for the expenses incurred by their voyage, clothing, and subsequent maintenance.

It seems, however, that Government did not finally approve of contracts made in this manner by private individuals, as the authority of such persons, or its management, was found too weak to enforce proper obedience, and secure from the evils of insubordination. Moreover, the management of the convicts remaining exclusively in the hands of the contractors, the convicts might, at the expiration of their time, feeling themselves no longer restrained by their former task-masters, have emancipated themselves with regard to their employers, and, if opposed violently, have shaken off all submission to their jurisdiction. Hence anarchy might ensue, and the bad disposition of the convicts would then burst forth with increased violence, and the peaceable and industrious settlers around be annoyed and plundered. Such instances have occurred in Van Diemen's Land, where convicts, denominated Bush-rangers, who had broken away from the restraint placed over them, have for several years led a vagabond, marauding life, harassing and plundering the peaceful colonists.

In order to obviate this inconvenience, and to avoid the expenses which, under such circumstances, must be thrown away, Government itself has taken the contracts for transportation, and from the superior national resources, provides a more comfortable supply of necessaries and accommodations than any which could have been obtained under the former arrangement.

After the sentence of the law has been fulfilled in the colony, those who remain are still amenable of course to the authority of the local government. During their servitude care is taken to promote their habits of industry, if they have acquired or shown any such; and, particularly if they manifest an improvement in moral character, and conduct themselves with propriety, every facility is afforded them to become settlers, and useful members of the colony; or, if they be desirous of returning to Europe, a passage home is readily permitted, but at their own expense, and a certificate granted des-

criptive of character during the term of transportation.*

Lately this benignant purpose has been carried further; for, if the father of a family have had the misfortune to fall under the frowns of justice, and should his conduct subsequently in New South Wales merit the approbation of the Governor, he will obtain his Excellency's recommendation, and is sure of being favoured with an order from the Government at home for his wife and children to go out to him in that country, where, in a short time, they have been known to form comfortable and prosperous establishments. A very liberal provision is made for the free women and children during the voyage, for which no charge whatever is made against them, or their father, on the part of the Government.

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS.

The liberality with which convicts destined for transportation are clothed and victualled for the voyage, now usually of four months duration, is highly deserving of praise, many of the persons so circumstanced, or rather the majority of them, living more comfortably, by many degrees, during that period, than they had been used to do for many years before. Although, according to the present regulations, they unfortunately have nothing in the way of employment to occupy their time on the way out; still, as the greatest care is taken of their health, at the same time that they are abundantly fed, they generally look well, and are in perfect health, by the period of their arrival, and fully capable of proceeding to any work without delay.†

Every convict received on board the ship which is to convey the number determined by Government for transportation, is provided with one suit of clothes and a change of linen, besides a flock bed, pillow, and blanket; and

* "At their own expense!" How could the author apply the term benignant to so cruel a system—but he glosses every thing and discriminates nothing. Is it not monstrous to see such a colouring given to an unfeeling system, which sends men and women to the Antipodes for fractional periods of seven years, and then be told of the benignity of allowing them to return on the *impossible* conditions of paying their expenses?

† This paragraph seems to be copied from some one of the early apologists of the Slave Trade.—ED.

the following weekly supply of provisions is regularly served out to a mess of six persons in each.

PLAN OF RATIONS FOR EACH MESS PER WEEK.

Days of the week.	Bread lbs.	Flour lbs.	Beef lbs.	Pork lbs.	Peas pints.	Butter lbs.	Rice oz.	Suet lbs.	Raisin lbs.	Oatmeal pints.	Sugar oz.
Sunday	4	4	8					$\frac{1}{2}$	1		
Monday	4				3	$\frac{1}{2}$	4			2	2
Tuesday	4	4						$\frac{1}{2}$	1		
Wednesday	4			6	3	$\frac{1}{2}$					
Thursday	4	4						$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	
Friday	4		8		3	$\frac{1}{2}$					2
Saturday	4				3		4			2	4
Total	28	12	16	6	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	

Besides the above liberal allowance, there is a further issue, each week, of one quart of vinegar to each mess, and after the ship has been at sea three or four weeks, one ounce of lemon juice and an equal quantity of sugar is also to be issued to each convict daily. The period for which it has been usual to put the provisions on board the transport ships has been eight months; besides this, each convict is allowed one hundred and twenty gallons of water, and two gallons of wine, the latter to be distributed specially at the surgeon's discretion, and under his immediate superintendence. The women are allowed wine in the same proportion as the men convicts, and subject to the same restriction in its use; they have also a like proportion of provisions, with an addition of three pounds of Muscovado sugar, and half a pound of black tea, per week, for each mess of six women.

When fresh beef is issued, one pound is equal to a pound of salt beef, and one pound and a half of fresh beef to one pound of pork. If vegetables are supplied on pork days then no peas are to be issued; but if not, the peas are to be served. There can be no mistake as to the correctness of this statement, as it is copied from the printed document called the Victualling Scheme, which is addressed to the Master of the Convict Ship from the Transport Office, Deptford, regularly before the voyage is begun.

The sleeping place assigned the convicts is within that part of the ship called the prison, taking the whole space of the ship between decks, except the necessary accommodation for the Master, Officers, and Seamen, expressly fitted up for their reception; it is divided into, what in sea-phrase are termed *births*, each to contain four persons, for which purpose, whatever has been represented, it is sufficiently roomy. The bedding is carefully brought upon deck every morning to be aired, when the weather will permit, and is stowed regularly for that purpose in the netting, where it may be kept dry should any rain unexpectedly fall.

Besides the suit of clothes given to each prisoner on coming aboard, another is provided, which is intended to be given them on landing at their place of destination; this, as well as the former, is of a uniform fashion and colour, to distinguish them from the free settlers, and to render them easily recognisable by the police. It should be also mentioned, that the free women sent out to join their husbands, are allowed two-thirds of a seaman's ration *per diem*, and the children one half the women's allowance.

CONVICTS BY THE NEPTUNE.

Transported for life	85
Transported for fourteen years	33
Transported for seven years	52

Total . . . 170

DEPARTURE.

On the 16th December, 1817, final orders having been received, the Neptune put to sea, and proceeded on her voyage. Some days afterwards I was desirous of ascertaining the state of the convicts' feelings on the prospect of a long and lasting separation from home and kindred. Many of them were fathers of families, upon whom a deep concern for

for the fate of their offspring would naturally weigh heavily;—the younger delinquents, whose attachments must have been warm and lively, would also suffer much from the idea of their inevitable loss of many a tender tie; for even the most depraved cannot be divested of those feelings, which, in dispositions better regulated and guided by virtuous precept, constitute the happiness of social life. Even the infidel, whom unhappy waywardness has rendered unfit for Christian society, may have had some connection to sweeten his cup of misery, and enlighten the gloom that shrouds his soul:—the dissipated felon, whose lightly-acquired wealth procured him many an hour of delusive jollity, must, at such a prospect, sigh after his idle and profligate companions:—all seemed to me likely to have their particular grounds of sorrow, grief, regret, or lamentation. On visiting them, with the intention of administering consolation to those whom I presumed to find distressed, to my very great surprise, and indeed pleasure, all seemed thoroughly reconciled to their situation, and almost to a man signified the satisfaction, and even the pleasure they felt at the idea of the voyage, removed from temptations and dangers of the worst kind, surrounded as they were with every comfort, and every want bountifully supplied.

I took this opportunity of reading to them an appropriate sermon, and never have I witnessed more respectful attention, correctness and regularity of conduct, than on that occasion. I remarked with much satisfaction the daily visible improvement which every individual appeared to make in morals and behaviour. Having adopted and put in effect the only means of reformation, I left its perfection to time and circumstances, watching their progress with the most anxious care. Of one point, however, I was always very mindful, never to fatigue their attention with tedious harangue, or sour their disposition by unnecessarily finding fault, or seeking out trivial or unnecessary causes for censure. I rather wished to encourage them always to have a good opinion of themselves; which, if not strictly deserved, at least urged them to attain it.

Reconciled as the prisoners were to

* It seems some man on board who did not believe with the author on some religious topics was thus characterized.—ED.

their immediate condition, still the love of liberty naturally clung to them, embittered recollection, and made many anticipate that severer evils awaited them than any they had been accustomed to endure. Although convinced of the justice of their sentence, and the leniency of the laws, and that they really merited the captivity to which they were consigned, yet an instance occurred which showed that their doom was irksome to them, and that liberty was the feeling most near to their heart under circumstances of any kind.

STATE OF THE CONVICTS.

Many of the convicts continued sickly, and afflicted with chronic diseases, which were often aggravated by the damp occasioned by the heavy working of the ship through high seas and boisterous weather. The greatest care was taken to stop the temporary leaks which thus appeared; and the stoves were kept in daily and constant use, to prevent any bad consequences arising from wet decks and damp bedding.

A certain number of the healthy prisoners were allowed to exercise a sufficient time every day upon deck, for the benefit of the fresh air; these were regularly succeeded by another division, usually one third of the whole; these afterwards by another, so that all enjoyed air and exercise a certain number of hours every day. This arrangement also produced a good deal of bustle amongst them, by removing from the prison to the deck, and relieving each other in a manner from the irksomeness of confinement; and formed a sort of substitute for employment during the day, by the temporary movements and changes it created among themselves. The convalescents were not limited to any particular number of hours upon deck, and whenever the weather would permit, they were allowed to remain as long as they liked.

The conduct of the convicts generally was such in every respect as to merit approbation. A muster of the different articles, books, &c. belonging to each mess was regularly observed; and on such occasions correctness and cleanliness were so observable as almost invariably to preclude censure; rarely was there any necessity of now withholding their allowance of wine, or inflicting any other punishment.

REGULATIONS IN THE MORLEY FEMALE TRANSPORT.

With a view to ensure the health and comfort

comfort of the prisoners, as also to establish a system of good order, decency, and religious conduct during the voyage, the *Surgeon Superintendent* has drawn up the following regulations, which must be most strictly observed.

1. The care and management of each mess shall be intrusted to a Monitor, who will be held responsible for any irregularities committed by those under her direction: it is expected that every one will behave respectfully, and be obedient to the Monitor of her particular mess.

2. Cursing and swearing,—obscene and indecent language,—fighting and quarrelling,—as such practices tend to dishonour GOD's holy name, and corrupt good manners, will incur the displeasure of the *Surgeon Superintendent*, and be visited with punishment and disgrace.

3. Cleanliness being essentially necessary to the health, comfort, and well-being of every person on board, it is desired that the most scrupulous attention in this respect shall be observed on every occasion.

4. The Monitors are particularly enjoined the utmost vigilance in taking care that nothing disorderly shall appear among the members of their respective messes.

5. Any one convicted of disturbing others whilst engaged in reading the holy Scriptures, or other religious exercise, will incur special animadversion, and such misconduct will be entered in the journal.

6. A proper reserve towards the sailors will be held indispensable, and all intercourse with them must be avoided as much as possible.

7. A daily account will be kept, and a faithful report made to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales of the conduct of each individual during the voyage, and those who behave well, though they may have come here with bad characters, will be represented favourably: the *Surgeon Superintendent* pledges to use his utmost effort to get every one settled in a comfortable manner whose behaviour shall merit such friendly interference.

N.B. Any breach of the above regulations, or any attempt to deface or destroy this paper, will be punished severely; and the person so offending must not expect to be recommended to the kind notice of the Governor of New South Wales.

Several of those ill-fated creatures

had been capitally respited; *twenty-three* were sentenced to transportation for life; *fifty* for fourteen, and *forty-eight* for seven years.

A LIBERAL ACT.

At 11 A.M. Mrs. Pryor and Mrs. Coventry, accompanied by the solicitor to the Bank of England, came on board. *The Solicitor was commissioned by the Bank Company to make a present of five pounds to every woman who had been convicted of uttering forged notes, or of having them in possession.* The amount of the money thus gratuitously expended in favour of the unhappy women, was two hundred and five pounds sterling, there being *forty-one* persons at this time sent out of the country for that offence alone.

This donation to the female convicts,—for it is not given to males in the same predicament,—has, I am informed, existed for a considerable time, and doubtless originated in worthy feelings,—to alleviate in some degree the distresses and want brought upon them by their prosecution.

LANDING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Four days elapsed before the wind became favourable for conveying the remaining women to Parramatta, a water passage of about twenty miles, where I took occasion to visit them at the Factory on the morning after their arrival. It would indeed be a difficult task to give an adequate notion of the miserable state in which I found them. They all collected around me, and for several minutes not one of them could utter a word; but their streaming eyes and deep sobs sufficiently expressed the state of their feelings. Some of them gave a shocking account of the manner in which the last night had been spent. On their arrival the preceding evening they had not got within the Factory before they were surrounded by hordes of idle fellows, convicts, who came provided with bottles of spirits some, and others with provisions, for the purpose of forming a banquet according to custom, which they assured themselves of enjoying without interruption, as a prelude to excesses which decency forbids to mention. They calculated, it seems, on this security, in consequence of a guilty understanding between themselves and the constables, whom they found little difficulty of reconciling to remissness on such an occasion.

At first I was unwilling to credit the account which these women gave of this strange and disorderly visit of the convicts;

victs; but they soon convinced me by pointing out several of these half-naked half-starved, miserable-looking wretches, who were still lurking around this receptacle of misery,—the well-known theatre of infamous excesses. Several of the women, whose dispositions had been particularly improved on the voyage, and who still retained a strong sense of propriety, exclaimed with tears of anguish, “O God! Sir, we are all sent here to be destroyed.” They declared it to be quite impossible to remain virtuous amidst the concentrated immorality, and the various forms in which temptation was presented to them.

MORALS OF SYDNEY.

It may at first view appear strange, but the fact is indisputable, that the public houses in Sydney, although fortunately reduced recently from sixty-seven to twenty-five, still evidently too numerous in proportion to the population, are as much frequented as almost any of those in the British metropolis. A notion of the customary run of those houses may be formed from the gains of the persons who keep them being sometimes so enormous, as to enable them to accumulate in about three years' time what they consider a fortune. How the persons frequenting those houses obtain money to purchase beer and spirits, both of the worst kind, at a price vastly beyond the London rates, is a matter of astonishment; yet so constant among the convicts is the habit of drinking, that one can scarcely pass through the streets of Sydney without meeting some of them in a state of intoxication. They are, it is true, under the watchfulness of a police said to be extremely active,—and in many respects this representation is correct; but the fact is as above stated; I have seen women in a state of inebriety too shocking to describe, and this occurring at almost every hour of the day.

This account has reference to the respectable parts of the town of Sydney; but there are other divisions of that place which would be difficult of description. In those portions designated the *Rocks*, scenes of drunkenness, shameless debauchery, and open profligacy are so frequent and disgusting, that they cannot be seen without abhorrence; and such is the absolute want of common decency, that even in the day time a person of respectable appearance is there liable to be abused and

maltreated; but at night it would be extremely imprudent to attempt passing through even the extreme parts of this fortress of iniquity, as there is a hazard, or rather a certainty of being stripped and plundered. The ruffians treat one another in the same manner; hence broils and boxing-matches are perpetually occurring in that quarter. The low public-houses, many of which are permitted in those purlieus, present a ready way of converting the plunder into means of intemperate jollity; whilst the occasion is commonly heightened by the presence of one or more of those degraded females, who minister to the mischief of the moment, and are thereabouts constantly resident in great numbers.

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS.

Having inspected the condition of the prisoners, and redressed their complaints, if any, His Excellency gives them all a salutary and solemn admonition. He assures them, that no application in their favour from home or elsewhere will be attended to, unless their own behaviour in the colony be correct; that they must now consider themselves in a new world, where their lives are, as it were, beginning; and that their future prosperity, or misery, will depend upon themselves.

It occasionally happens that ill-fated individuals arrive in the colony, as convicts, who have been brought up as gentlemen, and in whose cases there may appear, perhaps, more of misfortune than moral delinquency: such persons are generally indulged by His Excellency with tickets of leave, and opportunities allowed them to do well. The number of persons, however, to whom tickets of leave are granted on their arrival, is by no means so great as has been represented.

The convicts are now transferred to the care of the principal Superintendent, to whom all persons who want servants must apply. Some demur regarding the assignment of the individual for whom the application is made, not unfrequently occurs in this quarter. Persons of the first respectability, well informed regarding matters of this kind, have assured me, that the settlers have frequently complained of the difficulty they experienced in obtaining the acquiescence of the Superintendent of convicts to allow them servants of their own particular choice, and that there was under such circumstances, only one way of procuring what they desired.

Having no personal knowledge of the manner in which this extraordinary agency is effected, I do not pledge myself for the correctness of the statement; but I am well aware that the difficulty complained of does exist. Every settler to whom a convict servant is assigned, is required, by authority of the local Government, to pay as wages ten pounds sterling per annum to a male, and seven pounds to a female, besides board and lodging.

The male convicts not disposed of as servants, or by tickets of leave, are formed into gangs, which are stationed in different parts of the country in Government employ, such as making and repairing roads, and various other public works, and are maintained from the stores. Those employed at Sydney and its vicinity are lodged in a barrack, which has lately been erected, and is fitted for the accommodation of about eight hundred persons. There is another building of the same kind, at Emu Plains, but on a smaller scale, which want of time prevented me from visiting. The barrack at Sydney is spacious and lofty, erected in a healthy and appropriate situation; it is thoroughly ventilated, is kept exceedingly clean, and has many other advantages.

Various means have been adopted to restrain the irregularities of convicts, and punishments of a summary kind are frequently inflicted. Of these, the most severe next to that of death is *transportation to the Coal River*, which is ordered usually by His Honour the Judge Advocate, or a Bench of Magistrates, for a term of years, or for life, as the enormity of the offence may require. Convicts dread this mode of punishment very much, because they are there compelled to work in chains from sun-rise till sun-set, and are subject also to other restrictions of a highly penal description. The rigour of this sentence is, however, frequently relaxed in degree, as the criminal shows signs of amendment; and in very few cases is it found necessary to subject any of the convicts to a repetition of that sentence. Punishment by *flogging* is sometimes resorted to, and the infliction, which may be ordered by any Magistrate on conviction, seldom exceeds twenty-five lashes.

For females, it is considered sufficiently severe to confine them for a limited time to constant labour in the *Factory* at Parramatta: but enough has been said on that subject to satisfy

that they can benefit but very little from such a discipline. The restraint produced by those punishments generally has some effect in preventing crime; but that of sending offenders to the *Coal River*, to which punishment females as well as males are liable, appears the most dreaded, and crimes are evidently less frequent than might be expected in a population composed of such mischievous materials.

A
Statistical, Historical, and Political
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
 THE COLONY
 OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
 AND ITS
Dependent Settlements
 IN
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND:

With a particular enumeration of the advantages which these Colonies offer for Emigration, a demonstration of their superiority in many respects over those possessed by the United States of America; and a word of advice to Emigrants.

THE SECOND EDITION,
 Considerably enlarged, and embellished with a View of the Town of Sydney, and a Map.

BY W. C. WENTWORTH, ESQ.
 A Native of the Colony.

[This, in every respect, is a very superior book to the preceding. The author is a man of sense, and he conveys to his readers much valuable information without appealing to their passions or superstitious feelings. It is, in a word, the best account of these remote settlements that has appeared, and from his reports of the colony tens of thousands now starving in England would be happy in being transported to them if it were not under the ignominious name of *convicts*, with a liability to be preached at and manacled during the voyage. The new discoveries in the interior are faithfully described, and seem likely to call for changes in our maps of this vast region. The author's observations on the state and defects of the colonial government call for the early attention of both Houses of Parliament.]

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

If a judgment were formed of this island from the general aspect of the country bordering the sea, it would be pronounced one of the most barren spots on the face of the globe. Experience, however, has proved that such an opinion would be exactly the reverse of truth; since, in as far as the interior has been explored, its general fertility amply compensates for the extreme sterility of the coast.

The greater part of this country is covered with timber of a gigantic growth,

growth, but of an entirely different description from the timber of Europe. It is, however, very durable, and well adapted to all the purposes of human industry.

The only metal yet discovered is iron. It abounds in every part of the country, and in some places the ore is remarkably rich. Coals are found in many situations of the best quality. There is also abundance of slate, limestone, and granite, though not in the immediate vicinity of Port Jackson. Sand-stone, quartz, and free-stone are found every where.

ABORIGINES.

The aborigines of this country occupy the lowest place in the gradatory scale of the human species. They have neither houses nor clothing; they are entirely unacquainted with the arts of agriculture; and even the arms, which the several tribes have, to protect themselves from the aggressions of their neighbours, and the hunting and fishing implements, with which they administer to their support, are of the rudest contrivance and workmanship.

Thirty years intercourse with Europeans has not effected the slightest change in their habits; and even those who have most intermixed with the colonists have never been prevailed upon to practise one of the arts of civilized life. Disdaining all restraint, their happiness is still centered in their original pursuits; and they seem to consider the superior enjoyments to be derived from civilization, (for they are very far from being insensible to them) but a poor compensation for the sacrifice of any portion of their natural liberty. The colour of these people is a dark chocolate; their features bear a strong resemblance to the African negro; they have the same flat nose, large nostrils, wide mouth, and thick lips: but their hair is not woolly, except in Van Diemen's Land, where they have this further characteristic of the negro.

SYDNEY.

Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, is situated in $33^{\circ} 55'$ of south latitude, and $151^{\circ} 25'$ of east longitude. It is about seven miles distant from the heads of Port Jackson, and stands principally on two hilly necks of land and the intervening valley, which together form Sydney Cove. The western side of the town extends to the water's edge, and occupies, with the exception of the small space reserved around Dawe's Battery, the whole of

the neck of land which separates Sydney Cove from Lane Cove, and extends a considerable distance back into the country besides.

This part of the town, it may, therefore, be perceived, forms a little peninsula; and what is of still greater importance, the water is in general of sufficient depth in both these coves to allow the approach of vessels of the largest burden to the very sides of the rock.

The appearance of the town is rude and irregular. Until the administration of Governor Macquarie, little or no attention had been paid to the laying out of the streets, and each proprietor was left to build on his lease, where and how his caprice inclined him. He, however, has at length succeeded in establishing a perfect regularity in most of the streets, and has reduced to a degree of uniformity, what would have been deemed absolutely impracticable, even the most confused portion of that chaos of building, which is still known by the name of "The Rocks;" and which, from the ruggedness of its surface, the difficulty of access to it, and the total absence of order in its houses, was for many years more like the abode of a horde of savages than the residence of a civilized community.

There are in the whole upwards of a thousand houses; and, although they are for the most part small, and of mean appearance, there are many public buildings, as well as houses of individuals, which would not disgrace this great metropolis. Of the former class the public stores, the general hospital, and the barracks, are perhaps the more conspicuous; of the latter the houses of Messrs. Lord, Riley, Howe, Underwood, and Nichols.

Land in this town is in many places worth at the rate of £1000 per acre, and is daily increasing in value. Rents are in consequence exorbitantly high. It is very far from being a commodious house that can be had for £100 a year unfurnished.

Here is a very good market, although it is of very recent date. It was established by Governor Macquarie, in the year 1813, and is very well supplied with grain, vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs and fruit.

Here also is a Bank, called "The Bank of New South Wales," which was established in the year 1817, and promises to be of great and permanent benefit

benefit to the colony in general. Its capital is £20,000, divided into two hundred shares. It has a regular charter of incorporation, and is under the controul of a president and six directors, who are annually chosen by the proprietors. The paper of this bank is now the principal circulating medium of the colony. They discount bills of a short date, and also advance money on mortgage securities. They are allowed to receive in return an interest of ten per cent. per annum.

This town also contains two very good public schools, for the education of children of both sexes. One is a day school for boys, and is, of course, only intended to impart gratuitous instruction;—the other is designed both for the education and support of poor and helpless female orphans. This institution was founded by Governor King, as long back as the year 1800, and contains about sixty children, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, and the various arts of domestic economy.

Besides these two public schools in the town of Sydney, which together contained, by the last accounts received from the colony, two hundred and twenty-four children, there are establishments for the gratuitous diffusion of education in every populous district throughout the colony.

Independently of these laudable institutions thus supported at the expense of the government, there are two private ones intended for the dissemination of religious knowledge, which are wholly maintained by voluntary contribution. One is termed "The Auxiliary Bible Society of New South Wales," and its object is to co-operate with the British and Foreign Bible Society, and to distribute the holy Scriptures either at prime cost, or gratis, to needy and deserving applicants. The other is called "The New South Wales Sunday School Institution," and was established with a view to teach well-disposed persons of all ages how to read the sacred volume. These societies were instituted in the year 1817, and are under the direction of a general committee, aided by a secretary and treasurer.

There are in this town, and other parts of the colony, several good private seminaries for the board and education of the children of opulent parents. The best is in the district of Castlereagh,

which is about forty miles distant, and is kept by the clergyman of that district, the Rev. Henry Fulton, a gentleman peculiarly qualified both from his character and acquirements for conducting so responsible and important an undertaking. The boys in this seminary receive a regular classical education, and the terms are as reasonable as those of similar establishments in this country.

HARBOUR AND SCENERY.

The harbour of Port Jackson is perhaps exceeded by none in the world except the Derwent in point of size and safety; and in this latter particular I rather think it has the advantage. It is navigable for vessels of any burden for about seven miles above the town, i. e. about fifteen from the entrance. It possesses the best anchorage the whole way, and is perfectly sheltered from every wind that can blow. It is said, and I believe with truth, to have a hundred coves, and is capable of containing all the shipping in the world. There can be no doubt, therefore, that in the course of a few years, the town of Sydney, from the excellence of its situation alone, must become a place of considerable importance.

The views from the heights of the town are bold, varied, and beautiful. The strange irregular appearance of the town itself, the numerous coves and islets both above and below it, the towering forests and projecting rocks, combined with the infinite diversity of hill and dale on each side of the harbour, form altogether a coup d'œil, of which it may be safely asserted that few towns can boast a parallel.

PARRAMATTA.

The town of Parramatta is situated at the head of Port Jackson Harbour, at the distance of about eighteen miles by water, and fifteen by land, from Sydney.

The town itself is far behind Sydney in respect of its buildings; but it nevertheless contains many of a good and substantial construction. These, with the church, the government house, the new Orphan House, and some gentlemen's seats, which are situated on the surrounding eminences, give it, upon the whole, a very respectable appearance.

The population is principally composed of inferior traders, publicans, artificers, and labourers, and may be estimated, inclusive of a company which

which is always stationed there, on a rough calculation, at about twelve hundred souls.

WINDSOR.

The town of Windsor, (or, as it was formerly called, the Green Hills,) is thirty-five miles distant from Sydney, and is situated near the confluence of the South Creek with the river Hawkesbury. It stands on a hill, whose elevation is about one hundred feet above the level of the river at low water. The buildings here are of much the same cast as at Parramatta, being in general weather boarded without, and lathed and plastered within.

The bulk of the population is composed of settlers, who have farms in the neighbourhood, and of their servants. There are besides a few inferior traders, publicans, and artificers. The town contains in the whole about six hundred souls.

Following the windings of the river, the distance of Windsor from the sea is about one hundred and forty miles; whereas in a straight line it is not more than thirty-five. The rise of the tide is about four feet, and the water is fresh for forty miles below the town.

LIVERPOOL.

The town of Liverpool is situated on the banks of George's river, at the distance of eighteen miles from Sydney. It was founded by Governor Macquarie, and is now of about six years standing. Its population may amount to about two hundred souls, and is composed of a small detachment of military, of cultivators, and a few artificers, traders, publicans, and labourers.

SOCIETY.

There are at present no public amusements in this colony. Many years since there was a theatre, and more latterly annual races; but it was found that the society was not sufficiently mature for such establishments. Dinner and supper parties are very frequent in Sydney; and it generally happens that a few subscription balls take place in the course of the year. Upon the whole it may be safely asserted, that the natural disposition of the people to sociality has not only been in no wise impaired by their change of scene, but that all classes of the colonists are more hospitable than persons of similar means in this country.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the colony, particularly in the inland districts, is highly salubrious, although the heats in sum-

mer are sometimes excessive, the thermometer frequently rising in the shade to ninety, and even to a hundred degrees and upwards of Fahrenheit. This, however, happens only during the hot winds; and these do not prevail upon an average, more than three or four days in the year. The mean heat during the three summer months, December, January, and February, is about 80° at noon. This, it must be admitted, is a degree of heat that would be highly oppressive to Englishmen, were it not that the sea breeze sets in regularly about nine o'clock in the morning, and blows with considerable force from the N.E. till about six or seven o'clock in the evening. It is succeeded during the night by the land breeze from the mountains, which varies from W.S.W. to W. In very hot days the sea breeze often veers round to the north and blows a gale. In this case it continues with great violence, frequently for a day or two, and is then succeeded not by the regular land breeze, but by a cold southerly squall. The hot winds blow from the N.W. and doubtless imbibe their heat from the immense tract of country which they traverse.

During these three months violent storms of thunder and lightning are very frequent, and the heavy falls of rain which take place on these occasions, tend considerably to refresh the country, of which the verdure in all but low moist situations entirely disappears. At this season the most unpleasant part of the day is the interval which elapses between the cessation of the land breeze and the setting in of the sea. This happens generally between six and eight o'clock in the morning, when the thermometer is upon an average at about 72°. During this interval the sea is as smooth as glass, and not a zephyr is found to disport even among the topmost boughs of the loftiest trees.

The three autumn months are March, April, and May. The weather in March is generally very unsettled. This month, in fact, may be considered the rainy season, and has been more fertile in floods than any other of the year. The thermometer varies during the day about 15°, being at day-light as low as from 55° to 60°, and at noon as high as from 70° to 75°. The sea and land breezes at this time become very feeble, although they occasionally prevail during the whole year. The usual winds from

the end of March to the beginning of September, are from S. to W.

The three winter months are June, July, and August. During this interval the mornings and evenings are very chilly, and the nights excessively cold. Hoar frosts are frequent, and become more severe the further you advance into the interior. Ice half an inch thick is found at the distance of twenty miles from the coast. Very little rain falls at this season, but the dews are very heavy when it does not freeze, and tend considerably to preserve the young crops from the effects of drought. Fogs too are frequent and dense in low damp situations, and on the banks of the rivers. The mean temperature at day-light is from 40° to 45° , and at noon from 55° to 60° .

The spring months are September, October, and November. In the beginning of September the fogs still continue, the nights are cold, but the days clear and pleasant. Towards the close of this month the cold begins very sensibly to moderate. Light showers occasionally prevail, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The thermometer at the beginning of the month is seldom above 60° at noon, but towards the end frequently rises to 70° .

Such is the temperature throughout the year at Port Jackson. In the inland districts to the eastward of the mountains, the thermometer is upon an average 5° lower in the morning, and the same number of degrees higher at noon throughout the winter season, but during the summer months it is 5° higher at all hours of the day. On the mountains themselves, and in the country to the westward of them, the climate, in consequence of their superior elevation, is much more temperate. Heavy falls of snow take place during the winter, and remain sometimes for many days on the summits of the loftiest hills; but in the valleys the snow immediately dissolves. The frosts too are much more severe, and the winters are of longer duration. All the seasons indeed are more distinctly marked to the westward of the mountains, and bear a much stronger resemblance to the corresponding ones in this country.

DISEASES.

Abdominal and pulmonic complaints are the two prevalent diseases. The abdominal complaints are confined principally to dysentery. This disorder is most common among the poorer classes

and new-comers. In these it is generally intimately connected with scurvy, and in both cases it is for the most part greatly aggravated by the excessive use of spirituous liquors, to which the mass of the colonists are unfortunately addicted.

There are no infantile diseases whatever. The measles, whooping cough, and small pox, are entirely unknown. Some few years, indeed, before the foundation of the colony, the small pox committed the most dreadful ravages among the aborigines. This exterminating scourge is said to have been introduced by Captain Cook, and many of the contemporaries of those who fell victims to it are still living; and the deep furrows which remain in some of the countenances shew how narrowly they escaped the same premature destiny.

SOIL.

The colony of New South Wales possesses every variety of soil, from the sandy heath and the cold hungry clay, to the fertile loam and the deep vegetable mould. For the distance of five or six miles from the coast the land is in general extremely barren, being a poor hungry sand, thickly studded with rocks. A few miserable stunted gums, and a dwarf underwood, are the richest productions of the best parts of it; whilst the rest never gives birth to a tree at all, and is only covered with low flowering shrubs, whose infinite diversity, however, and extraordinary beauty render this wild heath the most interesting part of the country for the botanist, and make even the less scientific beholder forget the nakedness and sterility of the scene.

Beyond this barren waste, which thus forms a girdle to the coast, the country suddenly begins to improve. The soil changes to a thin layer of vegetable mould, resting on a stratum of yellow clay, which is again supported by a deep bed of schistus. The trees of the forest are here of the most stately dimensions. Full sized gums and iron barks, along side of which the loftiest trees in this country would appear as pigmies, with the beefwood tree, or, as it is generally termed, the forest oak, which is of much humbler growth, are the usual timber. The forest is extremely thick, but there is little or no underwood. A poor sour grass, which is too effectually shaded from the rays of the sun to be possessed of any nutritive and fattening properties.

ties, shoots up in the intervals. This description of country, with a few exceptions, however, which deserve not to be particularly noticed, forms another girdle of about ten miles in breadth: so that, generally speaking, the colony for about sixteen miles into the interior, may be said to possess a soil, which has naturally no claim to fertility, and will require all the skill and industry of its owners to render it even tolerably productive.

COUNTRY WEST OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

The country to the westward of the Blue Mountains ranks next in contiguity to Sydney, and claims pre-eminence not so much from any superiority of soil in those parts of it which have been explored, as from its amazing extent, and great diversity of climate. These mountains, where the road has been made over them, are fifty-eight miles in breadth; and as the distance from Sydney to Emu Ford, at which place this road may be said to commence, is about forty miles, the beginning of the vast tract of country to the westward of them, it will be seen, is ninety-eight miles distant from the capital.

The road which thus traverses these mountains is by no means difficult for waggons, until you arrive at the pass which forms the descent into the low country. There it is excessively steep and dangerous; yet carts and waggons go up and down it continually: nor do I believe that any serious accident has yet occurred in performing this very formidable undertaking.

By the last advices from the colony, which contain information up to the 13th of June, 1819, it appears that a better pass has at last been effected, and that a communication has been opened to the delightful country beyond the Blue Mountains, of easy access, running through lands of the very best description. The colonists are indebted for this acquisition to their resources to the exertions of Charles Throsby, Esq. a large land and stockholder, many years resident in New South Wales. Mr. Throsby was on the whole occupied fifteen days on the expedition: his progress being retarded from several of his party falling sick, and from the badness of the weather; but by the delay he had a better opportunity of examining the country on each side of his route, and in a letter to one of his friends, he says: "I have no hesitation in stating we have a country

fit for any and every purpose: where fine wooled sheep may be increased to any extent, in a climate peculiarly congenial to them. Ere long you will hear of a route being continued to the southward as far as Twofold Bay, and so on further in succession through a country as much superior to the cow pastures as that now enviable district is to the land contiguous to Sydney; and where our herds, our flocks, and our cultivation may unlimitedly increase at an inconsiderable distance from the great and grand essential in a young colony—water carriage!"

The elevation of Mount York, the highest of the mountains above the level of the sea, has been found to be only 3200 feet; and I should imagine that their general height cannot exceed 2000 feet. For the first ten or twelve miles they are tolerably well clothed with timber, and produce occasionally some middling pasture; but beyond this they are excessively barren, and are covered with a thick brush, interspersed here and there with a few miserable stunted gums. They bear, in fact, a striking similarity, in respect both to their soil and productions, to the barren wastes on the coast of Port Jackson. They are very rocky, but they want granite, the distinguishing characteristic of primitive mountains. Sandstone thickly studded with quartz and a little freestone, are the only varieties which they offer; a circumstance the more singular, as the moment you descend into the low country beyond them, granite is the only sort of stone that is to be met with for upwards of 200 miles.

For the whole of this distance to the westward of these mountains, the country abounds with the richest herbage, and is, upon the whole, tolerably well supplied with running water. This large and fertile tract of country is in general perfectly free from underwood; and in many places is without any timber at all. Bathurst Plains, for instance, where there is a commandant, a military depôt, and some few settlers established, have been found by actual admeasurement, to contain upwards of 60,000 acres, upon which there is scarcely a tree. The whole of this western country, indeed, is much more open and free from timber than the best districts to the eastward of the Blue Mountains.

PROBABLE RIVER.

The discovery of this vast and as yet imperfectly known tract of country, was

was made in the year 1814, and will doubtless be hereafter productive of the most important results. It has indeed already given a new aspect to the colony, and will form, at some future day, a memorable era in its history. Nothing is now wanting to render this great western wilderness the seat of a powerful community but the discovery of a navigable river communicating with the western coast.

Several unsuccessful expeditions have been fitted out with this view from Sydney, both by sea and land. The last of which we have learned the result, was conducted by Mr. Oxley, the surveyor-general, and is most worthy of notice, as well from the extent of country which he traversed, as from the probability that the river which he discovered discharges itself into the ocean on some part of the western coast.

If the sanguine hopes, to which the discovery of this river has given birth, should be realized, and it should be found to empty itself into the ocean, on the north-west coast, which is the only part of this vast island that has not been accurately surveyed, in what mighty conceptions of the future greatness and power of this colony may we not reasonably indulge? The nearest distance from the point, at which Mr. Oxley left off, to any part of the western coast, is very little short of 2,000 miles. If this river, therefore, be already of the size of the Hawkesbury at Windsor, which is not less than 250 yards in breadth, and of sufficient depth to float a 74 gun-ship, it is not difficult to imagine what must be its magnitude at its confluence with the ocean; before it can arrive at which, it has to traverse a country nearly 2,000 miles in extent.

The result of Mr. Oxley's last journey into the interior, has clouded for the moment these flattering anticipations with respect to the probable course and magnitude of the Macquarie River. After tracing it for some hundred miles from the spot, where he had terminated his excursion in his previous expedition, during the whole of which distance his original expectations, that it would eventually empty itself into the sea on the north-west coast of the island, appear to have daily gained ground, he was checked in his progress by the river decreasing in depth from twenty to five feet, and suddenly forming a junction with interior waters.

But if Mr. Oxley's last journey has left us nearly as much in the dark as

ever on this interesting subject, one signal benefit at least has resulted from his labours—the discovery of Port Macquarie, and the beautiful country on the banks, and in the vicinity of the river Hastings. This enchanting spot is about 30 to the northward of Port Jackson; and it is in contemplation to form a settlement there immediately.

To circle the flooded country to the north-east, yet remained to be tried; and when on the 7th of July I returned to the tents, which I found pitched on the high land before mentioned, and from whence we could see mountains at the distance of eighty miles to the eastward, the country between being a perfect level, Mr. Evans was sent forward to explore the country to the north-east, that being the point on which I purposed to set forward.

On the 18th of July Mr. Evans returned, having been prevented from continuing on a north-east course beyond two day's journey, by waters running north-easterly through high reeds, and which were most probably those of the Macquarie River, as during his absence it had swelled so considerably as entirely to surround us, coming within a few yards of the tent. Mr. Evans afterwards proceeded more easterly, and at a distance of fifty miles from the Macquarie River, crossed another much wider, but not so deep, running to the north; advancing still more easterly, he went nearly to the base of the mountains seen from the tent, and returning by a more southerly route, found the country somewhat drier, but not in the least more elevated.

We quitted this station on the 30th of July, being in latitude 31. 18. S. and longitude 147. 31. E. on our route for the coast, and on the 8th of August arrived at the lofty range of mountains to which our course had been directed. From the highest point of this range we had the most extended prospect. From South by the West to North it was one vast level, resembling the ocean in extent, but yet without water being discerned, the range of high land extending to the N.E. by N. elevated points of which were distinguished upwards of 120 miles.

From this point, in conformity to the resolution I had made on quitting the Macquarie River, I pursued a N.E. course; but after encountering numerous difficulties, from the country being an entire marsh, interspersed with quicksands, until the 20th August, when, finding myself surrounded by bogs,

bogs, I was reluctantly compelled to take a more easterly course, having practically proved that the country could not be traversed on any point deviating from the main range of hills which bound the interior, although partial dry portions of level alluvial extend from their base westerly to a distance which I estimate to exceed 150 miles before it is gradually lost in the waters which I am clearly convinced cover the interior.

SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

The system of agriculture pursued in this colony does not materially differ from that which prevails in the parent country. During the earlier stages of these settlements, the hoe-husbandry was a necessary evil; but the great increase in the stock of horses and cattle has at last almost completely superseded it; and the plough-husbandry is now, and has been for many years past, in general practice. In new lands, indeed, the hoe is still unavoidably used during the first year of their cultivation, on account of the numerous roots and other impediments to the plough, with which lands in a state of nature invariably abound; but excepting these occasions, and the instances of settlers, who are unable to purchase horses or oxen, and consequently adhere to the original mode of cultivation from necessity, the hoe-husbandry is completely exploded.

Wheat, maize, barley, oats, and rye, are all grown in this colony; but the two former are most cultivated. The climate appears to be rather too warm for the common species of barley and oats; but the poorer soils produce them of a tolerably good quality. The skinless barley, or as it is termed by some, the Siberian wheat, arrives at very great perfection, and is in every respect much superior to the common species of barley; but the culture of this grain is limited to the demand which is created for it by the colonial breweries; the Indian corn, or maize, being much better adapted for the food of horses, oxen, pigs, and poultry.

The wheat harvest commences partially about the middle of November, and is generally over by Christmas. The maize, however, is not ripe until the end of March, and the gathering is not complete throughout the colony before the middle of May.

HORTICULTURE, &c.

Potatoes, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, turnips, pease, beans, cauliflowers, bro-

coli, asparagus, lettuces, onions, and in fact all the species of vegetables known in England, are produced in this colony; many of them attain a much superior degree of perfection, but a few also degenerate. To the former class belong the cauliflower and brocoli, and the different varieties of the pea; to the latter the bean and potatoe. For the bean, in particular, the climate appears too hot, and it is only to be obtained in the stiffest clays and the dampest situations. The potatoe, however, is produced on all soils in the greatest abundance, but the quality is not near so good as in this country.

The colony is justly famed for the goodness and variety of its fruits: peaches, apricots, nectarines, oranges, lemons, citrons, loquets, guavas, cherries, Cape, China, and English mulberries, walnuts, Spanish chesnuts, almonds, medlars, quinces, grapes, pears, plums, figs, pomegranates, raspberries, strawberries, and melons of all sorts, attain the highest degree of maturity in the open air; and even the pine-apple may be produced merely by the aid of the common forcing-glass. The climate, however, of Port Jackson, is not altogether congenial to the growth of the apple, currant, and gooseberry; although the whole of these fruits are produced there, and the apple, in particular, in very great abundance; but it is decidedly inferior in quality to the apple of this country.

PRICE OF CATTLE, &c.

The price of all manner of stock is almost incredibly moderate, considering the short period which has elapsed since the foundation of the colony. A very good horse for the cart or plough may be had from £10 to £15, and a better saddle or gig horse from £20 to £30, than could be obtained in this country for double the money. Very good milch cows may be bought from £8 to £10; working oxen for about the same price; and fine young breeding ewes from £1 to £3, according to the quality of their fleeces.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

The price of labour is at present very low, and is still further declining, in consequence of the demand for it not equalling the supply. Upon the establishment of the Colonial Bank, and the consequent suppression of that vile medium of circulation, termed the colonial currency, between which and British sterling there used to be a difference of value of from £50 to £100

per cent. the price of labour was fixed at the rates contained in a general order, dated the 7th of December, 1816.

PRICE OF LAND, PROVISIONS, &c.

The price of land is entirely regulated by its situation and quality. So long as five years back 150 acres of very indifferent ground, about three quarters of a mile from Sydney, were sold by virtue of an execution, in lots of twelve acres each, and averaged £14 per acre. This, however, is the highest price that has yet been given for land not situated in a town. The general value of unimproved forest land, when it is not heightened by some advantageous locality, as proximity to a town or navigable river, cannot be estimated at more than 10s. per acre. Flooded land will fetch double that sum. But on the banks of the Hawkesbury, as far as that river is navigable, the value of land is considerably greater; that, which is in a state of nature, being worth from £3 to £5 per acre, and that, which is in a state of cultivation, from £8 to £10. The latter description rents from 30s. to 60s. per acre.

MANUFACTURES.

The progress which this colony has made in manufactures has, perhaps, never been equalled by any community of such recent origin. It already contains extensive manufactories of coarse woollen cloths, hats, earthenware and pipes, salt, candles, and soap. There are also extensive breweries and tanneries, wheel and plough-wrights, gig-makers, black-smiths, nail-makers, tin-men, rope-makers, saddle and harness-makers, cabinet-makers, and, indeed, all sorts of mechanics and artificers that could be required in an infant society, where objects of utility are naturally in greater demand than articles of luxury. Many of these have considerable capitals embarked in their several departments, and manufacture to a great extent. Of the precise amount, however, of capital invested in the whole of the colonial manufactories I can give no authentic account; but I should imagine it cannot be far short of £50,000.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Van Diemen's Land is situated between 40° 42', and 43° 43' of south latitude, and between 145° 31' and 148° 22' of east longitude. The honour of the discovery of this island also belongs to the Dutch; but the survey of it has been effected principally by the English.

The aborigines of this country are, if possible, still more barbarous and uncivilized than those of New Holland. They subsist entirely by hunting, and have no knowledge whatever of the art of fishing. Even the rude bark canoe, which their neighbours possess, is quite unknown to them; and whenever they want to pass any sheet of water, they are compelled to construct a wretched raft for the occasion.

This island is upon the whole mountainous, and consequently abounds in streams. On the summits of many of the mountains there are large lakes, some of which are the sources of considerable rivers. Of these the Derwent, Huon, and Tamar, rank in the first class.

There is, perhaps, no island in the world of the same size which can boast of so many fine harbours. The best are the Derwent, Port Davy, Macquarie Harbour, Port Dalrymple, and Oyster Bay: the first is on its southern side, the second and third on its western, the fourth on its northern, and the fifth on its eastern; so that it has excellent harbours in every direction.

The principal mineralogical productions of this island are, iron, copper, alum, coals, slate, limestone, asbestos, and basaltes; all of which, with the exception of copper, are to be had in the greatest abundance.

HOBART TOWN.

Hobart Town, which is the seat of the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land, stands nine miles up the river Derwent. It was founded only fifteen years since; and indeed the rudeness of its appearance sufficiently indicates the recency of its origin. The houses are in general of the meanest description, seldom exceeding one story in height, and being for the most part weather-boarded without, and lathed and plastered within. Even the government house is of very bad construction. The residences, indeed, of many individuals far surpass it. The population may be estimated at about 1000 souls.

CLIMATE, &c.

The climate of this island is equally healthy, and much more congenial to the European constitution, than that of Port Jackson. The north-west winds, which are there productive of such violent variations of temperature, are here unknown; and neither the summers nor winters are subject to any great extremes of heat or cold. The frosts, indeed, are much more severe, and of much

much longer duration; and the mountains, with which this island abounds, are covered with snow during the greater part of the year; but in the valleys it never lingers on the ground more than a few hours. Upon an average the mean difference of temperature between these settlements and those on New Holland, (I speak of such as are to the eastward of the Blue Mountains, for the country to the westward of them, it has been already stated, is equally cold with any part of Van Diemen's Land,) may be estimated at ten degrees of Fahrenheit at all seasons of the year.

SOIL, &c.

In this island, as in New Holland, there is every diversity of soil, but certainly in proportion to the surface of the two countries, this contains, comparatively, much less of an indifferent quality. Large tracts of land perfectly free from timber or underwood, and covered with the most luxuriant herbage, are to be found in all directions; but more particularly in the environs of Port Dalrymple.

Result of a Muster taken in New South Wales and its Dependencies in November, 1818.

Number of souls	25,050
Acres of wheat	20,100
— of maize	8,435
— of barley	1,140
— of oats	292
— of pease and beans	432
— of potatoes	730
— of garden and orchard	995
— of cleared ground	49,600
Total held	290,600
Number of horses	3,675
— of horned cattle	55,450
— of sheep	201,240
— of hogs	24,822
Bushels of wheat	15,240
— of maize	41,916

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

It must be almost superfluous to state, that, when this colony was formed, it was composed, with the exception of its civil and military establishments, entirely of convicts. It was consequently impossible that a body of men, who were all under the sentence of the law, and had been condemned for their crimes to suffer either a temporary suspension, or total deprivation of the civil rights of citizens, could be admitted to exercise one of the most important among the whole of them—the elective franchise; and to have vested this privilege in the civil and military

authorities, both of whom then, as at present, were subject to martial law, and were besides at that time without landed property, the only standard I conceive, by which the right either of electing, or being elected, can in any country be properly regulated, would have been equally improper and absurd.

Until, therefore, the free inhabitants of the colony had increased to a sufficient number to exercise the elective franchise, and until its productive powers had outstripped its consumptive, and it became necessary either to create new markets for its produce within, or to direct a portion of its strength to the raising of articles for exportation to other countries, the establishment of a free representative government would not have been expedient had it even been practicable.

On the expediency of appointing a council, His Majesty's ministers are, I believe, themselves agreed; and I will not, therefore, enter at great length on the subject. The arbitrary and revolting acts which the want of a controlling body of this nature has already occasioned, furnish the most convincing proof of its necessity. No power, in fact, could be established, which would, at one, and the same time, prove so firm a defence to the subject, and so stable a support to the executive. A council in the colonies bears many points of resemblance to the House of Lords in this country. It forms that just equipoise between the democratic and supreme powers of the state, which has been found necessary not less to repress the licentiousness of the one, than to curb the tyranny of the other. Besides, it at all times provides a remedy for the inexperience or ignorance of governors; and is a sort of nucleus, round which all new bodies may easily agglomerate.

The last measure, which I consider necessary to the prosperity of this colony, is a radical reform in the courts of justice. It has long since been noticed, that at the principal settlement and its dependencies there are five courts,—one of criminal—and the other four of civil judicature, viz. the criminal court, the governor's court, the supreme court, the court of vice admiralty, the high court of appeals, all of which are held in Sydney, and the lieutenant governor's court, which is held in Hobart Town.

It is disgusting to an Englishman to see a culprit, however heinous may be his offence, arraigned before a court clad in full military costume;—nor can it indeed be readily conceived that a body of men, whose principles and habits must have been materially influenced,—if not entirely formed, by a code altogether foreign to the laws of this country, should be able, on such occasions, to divest themselves of the soldier, and to judge as the citizen.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

Results from Observations made at SANDWICH, and in its vicinity, in Kent, for the year 1821.]

Months	Greatest Heat.	Greatest Cold.	Highest Barometer.	Wind.	Lowest Barometer.	Wind.	Days of the Month.	Depth of Rain in in. & parts.	Days assg. to				No. of Fogs.	Prevailing Winds.	General Observations.
									Clear or fine	Clouds.	Rain.	Shis.	HI. St. Suw.		
Jan.	54	29	30.50	E.	29.60	W.	9, 16	0.50	10	14	5	2	9	W.	Fine winter month.
Feb.	53	27	49	NE.	28.50	SW	11, 23	1.03	14	9	2	3	2	NW.	Cirrus cloud frequent
Mar.	60	30	25	NE.	50	S	6, 18	1.25	12	4	13	2		S. & W.	Thunder-storm on the 4th.
Apl.	67	34	29.60	E.	13	W	11, 27	1.00	13	10	7		2	W.	Exceed. vivid lightg. all night on 26th.
May	70	30	30.27	E.	29.20	SW	16, 24	1.62	11	8	7	5	3	NE.	Ungential & boist'rous thunder and hail.
June	79	34	29.38	SE.	28.40	SW	11, 18	0.78	13	10	7			E.	In general, a gloomy atmosphere.
July	77	43	30.10	N.B. E.	29.07	S.B. W.	6, 13	1.76	11	13	5		3	NE.	Vegetation becomes exceed. prolific.
Aug.	83	51	05	SE.	10	W.	17, 21	1.38	15	5	11		2	SW.	Mock-sun eye, 3rd during half hour.
Sept.	77	53	11	E.	11	SW	11, 23	1.40	11	5	14		1	SW.	Showery harvest weather.
Oct.	70	34	30	SE.	07	W.	9, 30	2.29	14	3	11			W.	Fine autumnal month
Nov.	52	31	29.75	E.	10	SW	3, 26	3.09	11	4	15			E.	Bland and mild.
Dec.	49	33	29.46	NW.	—	W.	8, 28	4.50	13	5	13			W.	Bar. below Zero 3 ds. thund. storms, wind, and great rain.
Total								20.60							

THE winter and spring months of the year 1821, were somewhat drier than the average of these seasons in this climate; but little snow fell in this division of the kingdom. The temperature, though not severe in the early months, continued lower than usual until the month of August, when the greatest degree of heat was 83° Fahrenheit. February proved the coldest month, when the thermometer sunk to 6° below freezing point. May and June were ungenial, and frequently gloomy, fostering unfavourable opinions of the approaching harvest and fruit seasons. These proved moderate in their produce, but later in their maturity than has occurred here for several seasons.

Notwithstanding many showery days in the early part of September, great quantities of grain were secured in good condition. January proved by far the driest month—December experienced the greatest rains; among the phenomena of the latter month, is the unusual sinking of the mercury in the barometrical tube, attended by tremendous storms. I find accounts from various quarters yield similar reports. The solar orb has exhibited very few maculae or feculae this year; nothing of the kind worth recording has passed under my observation; indeed the atmosphere has rarely been favourable to astronomical observations.

W. H. WEEKES.
METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS, at CARLISLE.

Months.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.			W. S.W. S. & S.E.	E. N.E. N. & N.W.
January.....	55	12	38.2	30.84	29.04	29.874	1.65	7	16	15
February.....	50	24	37.0	30.77	29.33	30.247	0.75	5	13	15
March.....	52	27	40.8	30.31	29.00	29.56	3.68	20	19	12
April.....	71	32	48.4	30.20	28.79	29.61	2.74	18	12	18
May.....	62	32	47.0	30.30	29.15	29.863	1.26	16	14	17
June.....	69	40	54.0	30.53	29.70	30.17	1.11	6	2	28
July.....	76	39	57.1	30.35	29.36	29.923	1.55	13	15	16
August.....	78	50	59.8	30.30	29.12	29.933	1.74	15	18	13
September.....	73	50	57.0	30.21	29.11	29.68	3.45	20	25	5
October.....	63	33	50.0	30.33	28.74	29.827	4.67	24	26	5
November.....	58	30	45.4	30.25	28.77	29.64	4.70	22	26	4
December.....	55	30	42.1	30.23	28.26	29.321	4.63	23	28	3
Annual Mean			48.0	Annual Mean			29.804	31.93	189	214
							Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.

General Remarks on the Weather, as observed at Carlisle during the year 1821.

JANUARY—The weather during this month, was, on the whole, very pleasant for the season: the first five days were severe frost; on the 4th, the thermometer was as low as 12°; it afterwards was dry, with intervals of moderate frost, till about the middle of the month. The whole of the remainder was remarkably mild, when the diurnal average of the thermometer was at times above 50°.

February. The three first days were mild and showery, and rather stormy; the remainder was very dry and calm, with moderate frost in the nights; the average of the barometer 30.247 this month, is the highest since April, 1817.

March.—Was in general very wet and gloomy, and the temperature remarkably uniform; the average of the barometer 29.56 is near 7-tenths of an inch lower than that of the preceding month. During the whole of the winter months the ground in this district has never been quite covered with snow, some trifling showers which fell were speedily dissolved.

April.—The weather continued cold, wet, and ungenial till the 20th; during this time the surrounding mountains were generally covered with snow; the remaining eleven days were extremely sultry, with much vivid lightning, and very loud peals of thunder, particularly on the 25th, when it was accompanied with torrents of rain; on the 26th the thermometer was as high as 71°.

May.—The average temperature of this month, 47°, is extremely low for the season; very little rain fell, the small quantity in the table, 1.26, is chiefly dissolved hail and snow—ice of considerable thickness was at times observed in the mornings; loud thunder and vivid lightning frequently occurred, accompanied with very heavy showers of large hail, particularly during the latter half of the month, when the mountains were often covered with snow.

June.—Was a succession of most unseasonable cold weather, the trifling rain which fell in the former part of the month, was generally mixed with hail, when snow was observed on some of the mountains; on the 9th, we had some thunder, after which the weather was extremely droughty, with invariable parching easterly winds; the nights were generally inclined to frost, when white rime was frequently seen in the mornings.

July.—The weather continued cold, and extremely droughty till the 20th, when the earth in many places was most dreadfully parched, and the crops very materially injured; the rivers here were never known to be so low, and many springs in this district were quite dry; the remaining twelve days were showery, but rather cold for the season.

August.—The former half of this month was temperate and pleasant, with genial showers; the latter half was dry, and at times most oppressively

sively hot,—on the 24th, the thermometer was as high as 78°, and the average 69°. In the beginning of the month, thunder was frequently heard at a distance, accompanied with vivid lightning.

September.—The weather was on the whole very wet, and extremely moist and sultry; we seldom experienced more unfavourable weather than the present for securing the harvest; the rain was seldom heavy, but generally light and drizzling, and the weather almost uniformly sultry, moist, and gloomy.

October.—Was unseasonably mild, and remarkably wet and unpleasant, the quantity of rain, 4·67 inches, is nearly double our monthly average; in the nights, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, we had much lightning, with thunder and heavy showers of large hail.

November.—Was a succession of the same unseasonable, mild, and extremely wet weather, which was experienced during the preceding month. On the morning of the 4th, ice was observed on the ponds in this neighbourhood, which soon disappeared; at this time much snow was observed on the surrounding mountains, and the weather, excepting this instance, was uniformly mild, the thermometer being seldom below 40°, but frequently 50°, and upwards; the quantity of rain, 4·7 inches, exceeds that of the preceding month; the rivers often overflowed their banks; some violent hurricanes occurred, particularly in the latter part

of the month; in the evening of the 26th, an aurora borealis was observed here, the sky being rather hazy at the time, therefore not brilliant or interesting.

December.—This month, like the two last, was unseasonably mild, and extremely wet, and stormy; we were frequently visited with dreadful hurricanes, accompanied with torrents of rain, but the most remarkable meteorological occurrence, in this season of the year, was a tremendous thunder-storm. On the 18th, in the former part of the day, much lightning was observed, with distant thunder; in the afternoon it increased to a most violent storm, and appeared to pass direct over this city; the peals of thunder were dreadfully loud and appalling, the lightning which was of an azure colour, was extremely dense and vivid, and was accompanied with torrents of hail and rain. The fall of rain, &c. these three last months, amounts to 14 inches, and of six former months, viz., Jan., Feb., and the four summer months, only 8 inches; some trifling hoar-frost occurred in the mornings, which were often succeeded by storms of wind and rain; snow was frequently observed on the surrounding mountains. The very high average of the thermometer 42·1, is probably unprecedented in the same month in this climate. The average of the barometer, 29·32 inches, was never so low during the period of this register.

Carlisle, 2nd Jan. 1822. W. PITT.

END OF THE FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME.

PRESENTED

8 DEC 1949



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